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SECOND EDITION.

REPUBLICANS WIN.

Victorious in Both the Dakotas and in Washington.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM MONTANA.

Prohibition Defeated by Various Majorities in All the New States.

HOT FIGHTS FOR THE CAPITALS.

Pierre and Olympia Probably Secure the Coveted Honor.

LATEST RETURNS FROM THE ELECTIONS.

Elections were held yesterday in the four new states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington. In addition to voting on the proposed new state constitutions, all of which were adopted, the new commonwealths chose state officers, members of Congress, and legislatures upon which will devolve the selection of United States senators.

The results, briefly stated, are clear Republican victories in the two Dakotas and Washington. Both parties claim Montana, but the great confidence of the Republican leaders as to the success of the whole ticket seems to be borne out by the figures thus far received.

The election of Republican legislatures in the four new states means eight new Republican United States senators in the Fifty-first Congress, increasing the Republican strength in that body to forty-seven, against thirty-seven for the Democrats. Should later returns change the legislative result in Montana the Republicans would still have forty-five members of the senate and the Democrats thirty-nine.

With five new Republican congressmen from the new states, as seems most probable, the Republicans will have 169 members of the house in the Fifty-first Congress and the Democrats 161, the delegations by states being as follows:

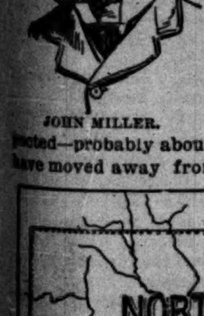
State.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	..	8
Arkansas	..	5
California	4	2
Colorado	1	..
Connecticut	3	1
Delaware	..	1
Florida	..	2
Georgia	..	10
Illinois	13	7
Indiana	3	10
Iowa	10	1
Kansas	7	..
Kentucky	2	9
Louisiana	1	5
Maine	4	..
Maryland	2	4
Massachusetts	10	2
Michigan	9	2
Minnesota	5	..
Mississippi	..	7
Missouri	4	10
Montana	1	..
Nebraska	3	..
Nevada	1	..
New Hampshire	2	..
New Jersey	4	3
New York	19	15
North Carolina	3	6
North Dakota	1	..
Ohio	16	5
Oregon	1	..
Pennsylvania	21	7
Rhode Island	2	..
South Carolina	..	7
South Dakota	2	..
Tennessee	3	7
Texas	..	11
Vermont	2	..
Virginia	2	8
Washington	1	..
West Virginia	..	4
Wisconsin	7	2
Total	169	161
Republican majority	8	

NORTH DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

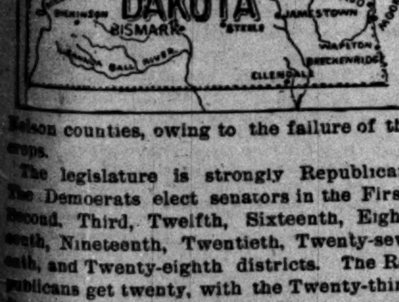
Miller for Governor and the Rest of the Ticket Elected.

JOHN MILLER ....Governor
ALFRED DICKEY ....Lieutenant Governor
JOHN FLITTLE ....Secretary of State
JOHN P. BRAY ....Auditor
L. E. BOOKER ....Treasurer
GEORGE F. GOODWIN ....Attorney General
WILLIAM MITCHELL ....Superintendent Public Instruction
H. T. HELGESEN ....Commissioner of Agriculture
A. L. CAREY ....Commissioner of Insurance
G. S. MONTGOMERY, T. S. UNDERHILL, DAVID BARTLETT ....Railroad Commissioners
ALFRED WALLIN, GUY C. H. CORLISS, J. M. BARTHOLOMEW ....Judges Supreme Court
H. C. HANSBROUGH ....Congressman

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—John Miller, the Richland county farmer, has been chosen Governor of North Dakota. Returns enough have been received to indicate that his majority will not be less than 7,000, and it will probably go to 15,000. The Democrats appear to have carried Pembina, Cavalier, Griggs, Roulette, and two or three other border counties, but they have lost heavily in the counties along the Northern Pacific. The total vote is not so heavy as was expected—probably about 37,000. Many people have moved away from Ramsey, Eddy, and



JOHN MILLER.



Nelson counties, owing to the failure of the crops.

The legislature is strongly Republican. The Democrats elect senators in the First, Second, Third, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth districts. The Republicans get twenty, with the Twenty-third district in doubt. The Republicans also get thirty-six members of the assembly. The Democrats get eighteen, and there are five districts in doubt. Hansbrough, Republican, is elected to congress by about 12,000 majority.

The contest over the judgeships is extremely close. Reports from Grand Forks, St. Thomas, Pembina, and other northern points indicate that Templeton (Dem.) has beaten O'Keefe (Rep.) in the First district. D. E. Morgan (Rep.) is elected in the Second. McConnell and Newman are running neck and neck in the Third. Lander (Rep.) is elected in the Fourth and Hollenback (Dem.) in the Sixth. The Fifth, the Jamestown district, probably elects Rose (Dem.), though his majority may not be 100. The prohibitionists claim to have carried the territory. Fargo, Bismarck, and Grand Forks vote strongly proliquor, and unprejudiced calculators believe prohibition is beaten by at least 6,000.

The returns thus far indicate that the entire Republican ticket has been elected, although the Democratic central committee claims that the result in the congressional fight is still in doubt. This claim is not well founded, as returns from numerous counties show increased Republican majorities and indicate a Republican victory by between 8,000 and 10,000 majority. The three associate justices of the supreme court have a still larger majority, as the Democrats had but two candidates in the field and made no fight on this point. The Democrats claim that Hansbrough's majority for Congress is less than 3,000, but the returns from the western part of the state show that he has polled the party strength.

Returns on the legislative tickets are meager, but the figures thus far received satisfy the Republicans that they have elected a large majority, and that the Democrats will not have more than twenty members of the ninety-two. It is a clean sweep for the Republicans, unless returns from the northeastern counties, which are looked upon as Democratic strongholds, shall change the tide. The Republicans have a majority of 3,000 from counties thus far heard from.

In the western part of the state prohibition has been snowed under by overwhelming majorities, and, although the prohibitionists prosecuted a vigorous campaign in the eastern counties, reports show that they have been defeated there. The majority against prohibition is not large, but it is sufficient to settle the question in the state.

The constitution is adopted by a rousing vote and North Dakota is now ready to step into the union with a Republican in every office. Republicans are celebrating all over the state.

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 1.—The official count for the city shows an average majority for the Republican ticket of 163. Private telegrams from twenty-five legislative districts show the election of sixty-seven members of the legislature favorable to Gilbert A. Pierce for the United States senate. Four more are known to be for Pierce in safe Republican counties, giving him seventy-one votes sure out of a total of ninety-two in both houses. Eleven county precincts and the city of Bismarck give a majority of 449 against prohibition. The constitution carried almost solidly.

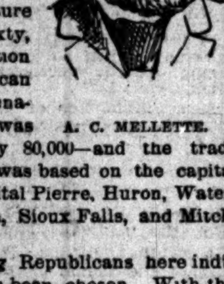
At midnight returns indicate that the vote on the judgeship and the legislature is much closer than predicted. Templeton (Dem.) is elected judge of the First district, McConnell (Dem.) of the Third, and Rose (Dem.) of the Fifth. The Second, Fourth, and Sixth districts elect Morgan, Lauder, and Winchester, Republicans—the latter by a majority which may not exceed 100. Besides the legislative candidates mentioned previously, the Democrats elect Bell, senator in the Fourth district; Skelton, representative in the Twenty-seventh; and Henderson, senator in the Twenty-fifth. The legislature, however, is safely Republican. Walsh county gives a majority of 500 against the constitution. It does not seem to have suffered, however, in other localities. The Red river counties give small majorities for prohibition, with the exception of Pembina.

SOUTH DAKOTA IN THE COLUMN.

Mellette Elected Governor by a Handsome Majority—Pierre Probably the Capital.

A. C. MELLETTE ....Governor
J. H. FLETCHER ....Lieutenant Governor
A. O. RINGSRUD ....Secretary of State
W. F. SMITH ....Treasurer
L. C. TAYLOR ....Auditor
ROBERT DOLLARD ....Attorney General
G. L. PINKHAM ....Supt. of Public Instruction
O. H. PARKER ....Commissioner Public Lands
DIGHTON CORSON, G. E. BENNETT, A. G. KELLAM ....Supreme Court Judges
O. S. GIFFORD, J. A. PICKLER ....Congressmen

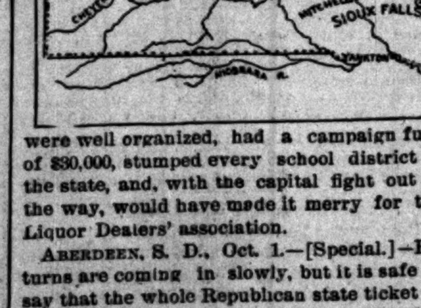
PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—South Dakota's first state election descended to a degrading scramble for the capital location. There has been no fight on anything else. Mellette is elected governor by over 20,000 majority. Pickler and Gifford go to Congress. The Republican majority in the legislature will be at least sixty, insuring the election of two Republican United States senators. The vote was enormous—probably 80,000—and the trade and sale of ballots was based on the capital fight. For the capital Pierre, Huron, Watertown, Chamberlain, Sioux Falls, and Mitchell were entered.



A. C. MELLETTE.

Reports to leading Republicans here indicate that Pierre has been chosen. With the figures at hand they place the vote of Pierre at 26,000, giving Huron 21,000, Sioux Falls 11,000, Watertown 10,000, Mitchell 7,000, and Chamberlain 5,000. It is at least certain it will go to either Huron or Pierre. Sioux Falls gets 5,000 votes in its own county, but almost nothing outside the three or four adjoining counties.

Charges of the most serious character, such as colonization and the distribution of corner lots, are made against some of the candidates. Most of these, however, are mere election rumors. But little attention was given the minority representation, and it was doubtless defeated. The fate of prohibition hangs in the balance. On a square fight it would probably have carried, but votes on this question were recklessly traded on the capital location. The prohibitionists



were well organized, had a campaign fund of $30,000, stumped every school district in the state, and, with the capital fight out of the way, would have made it merry for the Liquor Dealers' association.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Returns are coming in slowly, but it is safe to say that the whole Republican state ticket is elected by 20,000 majority. The constitution is adopted by an overwhelming majority. The state legislature will be Republican by a majority of 3 to 1. The vote on the capital is close between Pierre, Huron, and Sioux Falls, with the former ahead. No approximate results have been received and the outcome will not be known for several days, owing to wide districts without telegraphic facilities and the closeness of the vote. Aberdeen and Brown county give a small majority for Pierre. Minority representation is buried out of sight.

YANKTON, S. D., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The count has so far progressed that it is safe to estimate the majority against prohibition in Yankton county at 700; Minnehaha county, 1,200; Brown county, 500; Hutchinson county, 900; and McCook county, 200. These returns seem to indicate beyond doubt the defeat of prohibition in the state, the counties which were relied upon to give large majorities for prohibition voting against the measure.

It is safe to predict the following results: The election of the Republican state ticket; a solid Republican legislature; the adoption of the constitution; the defeat of minority representation; defeat of prohibition; and the selection of Pierre as the temporary seat of government.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—An estimate of the vote by the capital committee here from all sections of South Dakota shows that Pierre is several thousand votes in the lead for the capital of the state. It is considered here that the question is settled and that Pierre will get the capital.

DELL RAPIDS, S. D., Oct. 1.—Prohibition carried by 143. Sioux Falls has 148 for the capital against Pierre's 76.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 1.—The constitution and Republican ticket throughout are successful by a large majority. The main interest centers in the location of a temporary capital and the question of prohibition. Returns from twenty-five out of 525 precincts not included in the city of Sioux Falls give a total of 4,442 votes, as follows: Sioux Falls, 1,698; Huron, 880; Pierre, 942; Watertown, 152; Mitchell, 487; Chamberlain, 33. This city cast 2,200 votes, of which 2,100 will be for Sioux Falls, making a total of 3,800 for this city.

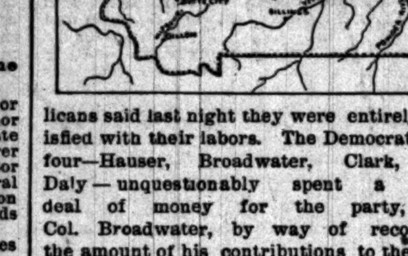
SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 1.—At midnight ninety-one precincts out of 525 gave Sioux Falls 5,924; Huron, 2,497; Pierre, 1,984; Watertown, 1,143; Mitchell, 756. These figures include the local vote of no candidate but Sioux Falls, which is about 2,100.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Reports here from all sections of the Black Hills show that Pierre has run ahead of all competitors in the capital fight two to one. McMillan (Rep.) for the state senate is defeated by Wells (Dem.), who, however, is pledged to vote for Moody for the senate.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM MONTANA.

The Vote Close, but Republican Leaders Confident of the Result.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—This has been a day of great excitement in Helena. No election has attracted as much attention in Montana as this. The campaign, although exceedingly brief, was bitterly contested, and the entire territory was canvassed and to a great extent regularly organized. The Democrats appeared at first blush to have met with unusual success in this particular work, although the leading Repub-



licans said last night they were entirely satisfied with their labors. The Democratic big four—Hauser, Broadwater, Clark, and Daly—unquestionably spent a vast deal of money for the party, and Col. Broadwater, by way of recouping the amount of his contributions to the campaign, made heavy wagers on Democratic success. His first bet was made with Mr. Seligman, chairman of the Republican state central committee, and the amount was an even $10,000 a side. This was the biggest wager of the campaign, but there are any number of bets of $1,000 a side, and small ones of $500 were of such common occurrence as to excite little or no comment. Montanans are proverbial for their betting propensities, and this election was played for all there was in it. Probably a quarter of a million of dollars was wagered on the result in and around Helena.

This election was held under the provisions of the Australian law as adopted by the late constitutional convention. The law required the printing of the ballots and insured the privacy of the voter while preparing his ticket. There was—until today at least—a vast deal of opposition to the method of registration and voting as indorsed by the convention. The provisions of the statute as to registering the voters will unquestionably be modified to some extent and limited to the larger cities and towns. The ideas as to the method of voting seem to have met with almost general approval and indorsement. The voting booths in the most turbulent quarters of Helena were remarkably quiet and free from disturbances. There were no ticket peddlers or other petty annoyances. Voters were admitted singly into the presence of the judges and handed the tickets. Then the voter retired alone into a room and prepared his ballot. The judges of election gave assistance in case it was asked. The whole proceeding occupied not more than three or four minutes and the voter was ushered out of the voting place as soon as his ballot was deposited in the box. The system simplifies the machinery of elections and abolishes some of the most objectionable features of that in general use—towit: the ticket peddlers and hangers on.

All Helena, or at least the male portion thereof, spent the day in the streets. The polls opened at 8 in the morning and closed at 6 in the afternoon. The campaign committees made every effort to secure the votes of individuals—in fact it was a hunt for the individual voter. The Democrats continued to bet on the success of their ticket until the closing of the polls, when they offered odds of 2 to 1 on Maginnis and Toole.

Towards night the leading Democrats began claiming the victory with the greatest vehemence. Gov. Hauser said there was no doubt of the success of the Democratic ticket, and Col. Broadwater shared in this belief. Mr. Seligman, Col. Sanders, L. H. Hershfield, and other prominent Republicans said they were confident of the success of the whole ticket, and of Carter's election in particular. The returns were slow in transmission, and it was 9 o'clock before any of the precincts had been heard from, and these returns were limited as to the vote on congressman. The total vote of twenty-five precincts in Lewis and Clarke, Deer Lodge, and Silver Bow counties showed Carter to have increased his majority over that of last year. Carter's majority in the cities and larger towns seemed to fall off, but not to any appreciable degree. Choteau county, which gave a Democratic majority of 227, was reported as having gone in favor of Power and Carter. The town of Great Falls reported a Democratic majority of 75.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The result on Governor will be close. James K. Toole, Democrat, appears to have the best of it, but if elected his majority will fall short of 1,000. Power does not concede his election at all. He has advices from Custer, Missoula, and Park counties which indicate that he may pull through. The rest of the state ticket is so close that it is probable some of the candidates of each party will turn up elected. Marcus Daly, the Democratic mogul, wires from Anaconda that the Democrats sweep the deck there.

At this hour the Democrats claim to have elected their legislative candidates in Silver Bow, Dawson, Custer, Cascade, and Gallatin counties, and divided those in Lewis and Clark. On these figures they base their claim to the legislature and the two United States senators. Republicans say their majorities are large in Missoula, Park, Madison, Meager, Jefferson, and Deer Lodge counties, and they do not concede that the legislature has gone against them. On actual figures so far received, with estimates on the others, the council appears to be a tie and the house Democratic by three majority. It must be remembered, however, that returns have only been received from large towns and points along the railways. There are ten Montana counties which do not give majorities of more than 200, and official figures will be necessary to decide the election of legislative candidates.

Returns from many of the larger towns were received by midnight. In Lewis and Clarke Carter appeared to have run ahead of his ticket, as did also Mr. Toole. Both gentlemen are residents of the county and have many personal friends in and around Helena. The counties of Silver Bow and Deer Lodge, in which are located the mining towns of Butte and Anaconda, gave Carter (Rep.) handsome majorities last year, Deer Lodge yielding over 1,000 and Silver Bow about 1,700. Judging from advices received tonight these majorities appear to have been almost if not entirely dissipated. Carter's losses were less than those of any other candidate, and he expressed a belief that he would yet carry both counties by a few hundred votes.

The Republican vote in the county precincts appears to be about the same as that of last year, at least there is no appreciable diminution. L. H. Hershfield of Helena, ex-chairman of the Republican state central committee, said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent:

"We will carry the state for Carter with from 1,000 to 1,200 majority. You may say this as coming from me. I cannot give an idea as to the result of the vote on the governorship, but I will say further that the Republicans will have a majority on joint ballot in the next general assembly and elect two United States senators. We have lost a senator in Custer county and there will be a majority against us in the upper house of the legislature, but we will have enough majority in the house to control the election on joint ballot."

Mr. Hershfield's belief is shared by the officers of the Republican state central committee. Mr. Carter says he regards his election as a certainty and says seventeen precincts in various counties, representing all sections of the state, show an increase over the vote of last fall of 174.

The Republicans are now confidently claiming the election of Carter and the legislature. The latest advices from Silver Bow county would indicate that the Republicans had carried it by a majority of a couple of hundred.

WASHINGTON IS REPUBLICAN.

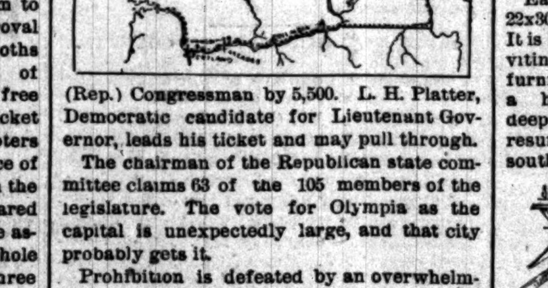
Ferry Elected Governor—Prohibition Defeated—Olympia the Capital.

E. P. FERRY ....Governor
C. E. LAUGHTON ....Lieutenant Governor
ALLEN WEIR ....Secretary of State
A. A. LINDSLEY ....Treasurer
W. C. JONES ....Attorney General
THOMAS M. REED ....Auditor
R. B. BRYAN ....Superintend't Public Instruction
W. T. FORREST ....Land Commissioner
JOHN L. WILSON ....Congressman

OLYMPIA, W. T., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—All indications point to a Republican majority on the state ticket of 10,000, a majority of 25 in the legislature, and the adoption of the constitution by 15,000 majority.

J. F. GOWEY,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The meager returns in at this hour indicate that E. P. Ferry (Rep.) is elected Governor by about 7,000 majority, and John L. Wilson



(Rep.) Congressman by 5,500. L. H. Platter, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, leads his ticket and may pull through.

The chairman of the Republican state committee claims 63 of the 105 members of the legislature. The vote for Olympia as the capital is unexpectedly large, and that city probably gets it.

Prohibition is defeated by an overwhelming majority and woman suffrage by a smaller one.

The vote in this city was light, probably owing to the great fire, which sent many residents elsewhere. The Democratic legislative tickets, both here and at Tacoma, are running ahead, and are probably elected. This gives rise to the belief that the Democrats have made a still hunt for their legislative ticket, throwing everything overboard for the United States senate.

TACOMA, W. T., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—From meager returns received from this and adjacent counties the vote will be larger than ever before cast in the territory. Indications point to the election of Ferry and the entire Republican state ticket, including Wilson for Congress by a majority averaging 4,000. The votes cast in this city and in Seattle show the increase in the population in both these cities. Scratching was general on both tickets throughout the state. The complexion of the legislature must remain in doubt until the vote is wholly counted, as the battle was concentrated on that field. The location of the capital will not be decided at this election, although the fight between the cities aspiring for the honor has been bitter and a great deal of money has been expended. The separate articles of the constitution, embracing the prohibitory and woman suffrage planks, are undeniably defeated by a large majority. The constitution will be ratified, but not by the majority its supporters thought it would obtain.

EVANSTON'S GALA NIGHT.

BRILLIANT OPENING RECEPTION OF ITS NEW FAMILY CLUB.

Over 300 Members and Guests Take Part in the Most Noteworthy Social Event in the History of the Village—Some of the Many Present—How the Club Came to Be Built—Interior Arrangements—The Membership.

The opening reception of the Evanston club last night at its new home on the corner of Grove street and Chicago avenue was probably the most brilliant society event in the history of that suburb. The house is in every way worthy of the event that marked its dedication, and the club promises to become quite the social center of the village.

For the reception last night over 300 invitations were issued, and most of those who were invited were present. The house was beautifully decorated and illumi-



THE EVANSTON CLUB.

nated, and by 9:30 the main floor presented a brilliant scene. The ballroom, main hallway, receptionrooms, readingroom, and billiardroom were all thrown into one by drawing the portières which separated them. All of this space was filled with guests in full dress and with the background of elaborate decorations, which had been provided for the occasion, it was a picture to delight an artistic eye.

There was no formal program except a musical one by an orchestra which was hidden behind a bank of palms and ferns in an alcove above the ballroom. At 11 o'clock dancing began and at midnight refreshments were served.

SOME OF THE PEOPLE PRESENT.

The reception committee were: Mr. and Mrs. Marshall M. Kirkman, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Milton W. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deering, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Armsby, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Dwight.

The floor committee were: N. G. Iglehart, Henry A. Pearsons, Harry S. Farwell, Frederick F. Peabody, and Dr. O. H. Mann.

Among the prominent people present were Judge and Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham, ex-Gov. Shuman, Senator Farwell, Dr. Joseph Cummings, George E. Adams, the Rev. and Mrs. Robert W. Patterson, ex-Gov. John L. Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Iglehart, A. J. McCormick, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. C. Miller.

THE CLUB'S ATTRACTIVE HOME.

How It Came to Be Built—Interior Arrangement—The Membership List.

Evanston's population includes many wealthy men, and they some time ago determined to organize an institution which should become the center of the social life of the village. The results of their labors are seen in the Evanston club and its handsome home.

This club is somewhat peculiar in its organization. The members did not stop to count the cost of their undertaking, but wished to have a social home, pleasant in every respect, and free from debt. Fifty of the most prominent residents contributed about $800 each to the fund for the lot, building, and furnishings. The grounds are 135x260 feet, at the northwest corner of Chicago avenue and Grove street, the house standing on an eminence.

The main approach to the building is from Grove street, a semicircular driveway leading under a porte cochère. A few steps give access to the wide veranda which extends across the south and east sides of the house. Hospitable looking doors open upon the veranda at the center of the south front and lead to a spacious vestibule, to the right of which is a cloakroom. Beyond it is a reception hall and directly beyond that is the ladies' parlor. This room is one of the most pleasant in the house, having a separate entrance at the north side and being so arranged that it may be separated completely from the rest of the house. One of the bylaws of the club provides that the ladies of members' families shall be entitled to the privileges of the house when their presence will not interfere with the regular members. As no liquors are to be allowed in the place and as a retired smoking room has been provided, it is not anticipated that there will be a moment when the fair faces will not be welcome. Every preparation has been made to make the women of the households feel that they are at home.

INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS.

East of the reception hall is an apartment 22x30 feet, denominated the lounging room. It is filled with spacious chairs with arms inviting the tired man to rest. The striking furnishing is at the east end, where there is a huge seat, looking like one of the deep pews from a Puritan chapel resurrected and richly upholstered. At the southeast corner of the house are two card



BALLROOM.

rooms which open into the lounging room on the west and the library on the north. The library is the only room in the house finished in a distinctive color. The carpets are blue and the walls are blue. The northeast room is the billiard room, containing two billiard tables and one pool table.

The architect of the building has fashioned a beautiful hall, which occupies the west end of the building. It is a lofty room, 40x60 feet, in which there is but little plastering. Southern pine unstained is on every hand. Great beams with artistic carvings cross the ceiling. The windows are set deep in the wall, and economy of space is preserved on every hand. The only balcony is one set in on the second floor above the reception hall, so that the space is clear from wall to wall.

The diningroom and smokers' room are on the lower floor, as are the kitchen and three bowling alleys. In the southwest corner are two dressingrooms which will be used whenever a temporary stage is erected at the west end of the big hall on the main floor. The steward's and servants' quarters are above the main floor. The entire building is heated by steam.

No attempt has been made at elaborate decoration, the finishings seeming more elegant in their simplicity. The hardwood floors are almost as bright as mirrors, as they show outside the heavy Turkish rugs. Portières cover every doorway and on the walls are many paintings. Mr. Holabird, one of the architects, and a member of the club, says he can give no name to the style of the building, the ruling idea being only to make a convenient home for the club. Nevertheless, the building has



BILLIARD AND CARD ROOMS.

a graceful appearance from without, the dark gables over the bright red brick attracting attention at once.

THE MEMBERSHIP.

Members of the club for the most part are oldtime friends. The membership is limited to 100, and certificates of membership are transferable or may be bequeathed to persons approved by the club. In this way the members consider that they are making an investment which is safe, no matter how much they may contribute to the treasury. Sons of members may become junior members while under age and entitled to the privileges of the house on payment of half the annual dues. The following constitute the present membership:

J. K. Armsby,	N. C. Gridley,	C. P. Mitchell,
Wm. Blanchard,	F. A. Hardy,	Birney J. Moore,
A. C. Buell,	W. D. Hitchcock,	Arthur Orr,
D. H. Burnham,	Wm. Holabird,	J. J. Parkhurst,
F. W. Clarke,	N. G. Inglehart,	F. F. Peabody,
Richard L. Dakin,	Wm. H. Jones,	H. A. Pearsons,
C. W. Deering,	Geo. R. Jenkins,	Wm. B. Phillips,
Nelson DeGolyer,	Henry M. Kidder,	Curtis H. Remy,
David B. Dewey,	Arthur S. Kirk,	Wm. T. Rickards,
C. F. Dwight,	John B. Kirk,	Wm. E. Stockton,
Frank M. Elliot,	Milton W. Kirk,	G. M. Sargent,
Wm. J. Fabian,	M. M. Kirkman,	Hugh A. White,
Simeon Farwell,	George S. Lord,	E. P. Wilson,
H. S. Farwell,	R. W. Lynch,	H. R. Wilson,
Volney W. Foster,	Oscar H. Mann,	G. G. Wilcox,
Chas. G. Fuller,	A. J. McCormick,	A. N. Young.
George E. Gooch,	H. H. C. Miller.	

The officers of the club are: President, Marshall M. Kirkman; first vice president, Daniel H. Burnham; second vice president, Milton W. Kirk; treasurer, David B. Dewey; secretary, Frank M. Elliot; directors, James K. Armsby, Daniel H. Burnham, Charles W. Deering, David B. Dewey, Charles F. Dwight, Nelson C. Gridley, Milton W. Kirk, Marshall M. Kirkman, Curtis H. Remy, William E. Stockton, and Hugh R. Wilson.

There are few restrictions on the members. They cannot give tips to the servants, neither may they circulate subscription papers nor bring their dogs into the house.

POWDERLY ENTERS A SWEEPING DENIAL.

He Arrives in St. Louis and Talks Regarding the Charges Against Him.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Terrence V. Powderly arrived in this city this morning and was received by the executive board of the Knights of Labor. The members of the board here are A. W. Wright of Toronto, John Costello of Pittsburg, J. J. Holland of Jacksonville, Fla., and John Devlin, Detroit, Mich. Mr. Powderly was seen by a reporter and said he was here simply to attend a regular meeting of the board. To the charges made against him by the disaffected faction of knights he entered a sweeping denial.

"It is not true," said he, "that I was cognizant of any train or bridge wrecking, that I encourage any unlawful measures, or that I used money to bribe juries. I could not use the money had I been so inclined. Regarding the southwest strike I desire to say no general strike could be ordered except by the general executive board. This rule was violated in the southwestern strike. An additional objection to it was that, as I understand on good authority, the men had agreed with the Missouri Pacific not to strike until the grievances had been investigated by those highest in authority and everything had gone through the regular official channels.

"I am a believer in living up to a bargain, no matter if it is a bad one, and this was not strictly done in the case in question. The men who are making these charges have been caught redhanded on many offenses and are no longer members of the order. The board is here to hear and adjudicate all grievances."

Tonight Master Workman Powderly attended a mass meeting of local assemblies presided over by O. R. Lake, a leading local knight. Mr. Powderly addressed the meeting and boldly denounced his enemies. He read a number of letters with reference to the Furlong matter, showing that the forgeries alleged were committed, and at the close of his speech he was indorsed by the meeting in all he has done in opposition to Furlong, and the promised discomfiture of Powderly when he reached St. Louis has already fallen through. His enemies were invited to attend the meeting and confront him with their charges, but refused.

IT WAS A FAT THING FOR THE TRUSTEES.

Pittsburg Property Alleged to Have Been Sold for One-Twentieth Its Real Value.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 1.—Certain creditors of Graff, Bennett & Co., the insolvent iron firm of this city, filed a bill in equity in the county courts today against the members of the firm and the trustees, alleging that the defendants fraudulently sold property for $25,000 that was worth at least $500,000. The sale was ordered by court for the benefit of other creditors than the plaintiffs, and the latter charge that the trustees, by the payment of money, induced intended bidders to withdraw. The property was then knocked down to them at a grossly inadequate price. The court is asked to declare the deed of this property to the defendants null and void and to appoint a receiver to enter upon and take possession of the property of the firm.

PEYNAUD TAKES HIS LAST GREAT JUMP.

The Foolhardy Frenchman Instantly Killed While Exhibiting at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 1.—A terrible accident occurred at the interstate fair grounds today. It was announced that Baptiste Peynaud, the French jumper, would leap from a 150-foot tower into a net below. Although the day was wet fully 7,000 persons visited the grounds. Peynaud, dressed in gaudy tights, ascended the tower, and after a few seconds leaped into the air. On nearing the net he gave a sudden turn and fell flat on his back on the ground. He was almost instantly killed.

A MAIL STAGE HELD UP IN TEXAS.

Robbers Bandage the Driver's Eyes and Rifle the Mail Sacks.

EDINBURG, Tex., Oct. 1.—The mail between Rio Grande and Brownsville was stopped last night two miles from Havana. The driver was taken into the woods, his eyes bandaged, and the mail sacks rifled, when he was allowed to proceed on his way.

Movements of Ocean Vessels.

New York, arrived, the Elbe, from Bremen and Suevia, from Hamburg. The Wyoming, from Liverpool.

Bremerhaven, arrived, the Ems, from New York.

London, the United States steamer Enterprise arrived at Holyhead today. Sighted, the Rhine, from Baltimore for Bremen.

Hamburg, arrived, the California from New York.

Philadelphia, arrived, the British Prince, from Liverpool.

Moville, arrived, the Devonia, from New York for Glasgow.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Terrible Railway Accident at a Station Near Stuttgart.

THROWN OVER A HIGH BANK.

Seven Persons Killed Outright and Many Fatally Injured.

THIRTY-FOUR CRAFT LOST AT SEA.

Frightful Destruction by the Storm at the Islas del Carmen.

GENERAL NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

STUTTGART, Oct. 1.—A train ran off the track near Wild Park station today and rolled over an embankment. Many persons were killed and injured. Three carriages crowded with passengers were smashed into fragments. Medical assistance was promptly on hand, but the work of extricating the injured from the wreck was difficult and proceeded slowly.

NAPLES, Oct. 1.—The official report on the railway collision between Foggia and Naples yesterday announces that three persons were killed and twenty-seven injured. The accident was caused by the negligence of a signalman, who has been arrested.

THIRTY-FOUR VESSELS LOST.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 1.—The late storm caused terrible havoc at Islas del Carmen. Twelve foreign sailing vessels, two steamers, and twenty coasters were lost. Campeche also suffered heavily.

CAUSE OF THE COTTON COLLAPSE.

Steenstrand Says He Was Loaded Down by the Bull Operators.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—Steenstrand now declares that it was the large number of bulls who rode on his back that caused the collapse. The quantity of cotton held by them was much larger than he expected and much larger than any one had any idea of. The bulls waited till the last moment with the expectation that he would be able to raise the market, but they were disappointed, and must have lost considerable. Though he could not give any idea of the amount he believed one result of the collapse would be to do away with any idea of running short time in the mills. Operations on 'change were resumed today after pretty nearly the ordinary fashion, but with still declining markets. Though the cotton king is not to make so much as he thought, he will not be left without a goodly pile when matters are settled up. Though he was pretty well choked with cotton yesterday he is not now so hampered with it as he would have been had he not been continually selling all along. The quarter of a million estimated for him has now come down to £100,000 or at the most £150,000.

At Manchester there was an exceptionally large attendance of cotton manufacturers on 'change today in consequence of news of the collapse of the corner. On all sides the fall of the monopolists was hailed with satisfaction, and notwithstanding that the position is yet one of considerable uncertainty there was a disposition to believe that the failure of the Steenstrand party to hold the stock is a signal for the total breaking up of the ring. A leading merchant said today: "The evidence that the corner is smashed is complete, and I have no fear of their being able to recover themselves. Consignments from America have proved larger than we expected and the corner has been unable to take them up. Consequently there is every reason to expect the game is played out. There is yet an amount of anxiety, as it is impossible to spin out of futures, and as the price of spot cotton is still too high for a profitable margin the outlook is not so healthy as desired. But we all expect this to get better, and before another week is past we hope to have got down to the ordinary run of business. Undoubtedly the events of the last ten days have demoralized trade even beyond a present calculable estimate, and not only have the operatives been sufferers but the spinners, especially the smaller ones, have been wound up pretty tightly. Had the corner been able to hold its own the damage to weaker manufacturers must have been great, as they could not have afforded to close the mills during the time needed without serious and in many cases perhaps irreparable injury to the concerns. As it is, however, we rejoice that matters have been hurried to an issue which is all against the corner and all in favor of the masters and operatives, and therefore the country generally."

Maudsley, secretary of the Operatives' association, said: "The Steenstrand corner was far more material than any ring that had previously existed. His figure has been 353,000 bales. Morris Ranger, whose collapse you will remember, only took up 187,000 bales, while Runge in 1887 took up 151,000 bales. Steenstrand is evidently a man of practical judgment and has stopped just soon enough. The mistake made by Morris Ranger was that he did not know when to stop. Steenstrand, however, has been much more artful and has quit in time."

"How long do you imagine the present uncertainty will last?"

"I expect that by the end of the week the ring will have been relegated to history. It will take a few weeks to get thoroughly into working order, but now that the collapse is assured there is perfect contentment, as we know that no further damage can be done."

MISS HUNTINGTON WILL NOT MARRY.

At Least Her Father Has Vetoed Her Alliance with Prince Hatzfeldt.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Oct. 1.—It can be definitely stated that Prince Hatzfeldt will secure neither the daughter nor the millions of Collis P. Huntington. The latter is on the continent, but will be here in a few days. He knows considerably more about his daughter's German admirer than the latter can possibly have desired. His inquiries were made in the company of a friend who is now in London and who informed the *Herald* correspondent today there would be no marriage between the prince and Miss Huntington. The latter is with her father and, according to the informant, is entirely too happy to have lost her heart in a quarter where it could not be accompanied by her hand.

"OUTINDANOS" AND GLADSTONE ONE.

He Wrote the Much Talked of Article on Italy and the Alliance.

[New York Mail and Express Cable.]

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The *Daily News* declares that the article in the *Contemporary Review* on the triple alliance and the place which Italy occupies in it, and signed "Outindanos," is written by Mr. Gladstone. It deduces this from internal evidence. The article in question has occasioned a good deal of interest on account of the admirable manner in which the subject is treated, and the conclusions which the writer draws from the present situation. The article expresses the opinion that the triple alliance is now in no position to command the peace of Europe, but is subject to accidents which are beyond its control and to the will of powers outside its

influence, who may insist on taking the field at any moment. The forces which are at the command of the alliance are balanced by the potential alliance of France and Russia, which is a powerful element in the European situation and must be taken into account in any estimate of the existing chances of peace or war. The writer strongly denounces Lord Salisbury's coquettings with the alliance, which have no effect except to discredit England's reputation for strength and sincerity; and declares that the appearance of Italy in the alliance is no better in reality than a gigantic piece of political tomfoolery. He says that this would be comic if it were not ruinous, which he declares it to be to that country. Italy, he says, possesses no financial margin to cover up costly mistakes, which are inevitable in the relations with the rich and powerful empires of Germany and Austria, with which she has allied herself, and which will swamp her in exigencies out of which the stronger nations can emerge with possible credit and certainty without material injury. For her, says "Outindanos," to take up arms for the purpose of thwarting the policy and aims of France, to whom she owes her independence in the war of liberation, would be one of the gravest and most shocking scandals in history.

CAPT. LAWLER GETS INTO TROUBLE.

For Wounding Pirates Who Stole His Famous Boat He May Be Punished.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 1.—The Neversink, which was sailed from the United States to France by Capt. Lawler, is now in the hands of officers of the law. A German-American Jew named Black put a French crew aboard the Neversink and sailed her from Cherbourg to Cowes. Black said he owned the boat. Lawler followed, and today, after being advised by the United States consular agent, McLean, to put a crew aboard her and take possession, he boarded her alone, armed with a crowbar and a revolver. He shot two men—neither fatally—and knocked another senseless. He was then seized by a sailor from a neighboring ship and narrowly escaped being mobbed. He was remanded to the Kingston jail for a week. The Neversink will remain at Portsmouth until the question of ownership is settled. Lawler is in an unpleasant predicament, and will almost certainly be given a term of imprisonment.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Chamberlain Taunts the Home Rulers in a Speech at Newcastle.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Mr. Chamberlain addressed a meeting at Newcastle today. He taunted the home rulers with making no serious effort to meet the dissidents in argument, and said that if the home rulers wanted to win the next election they must not call the dissidents traitors and renegades, but must fairly argue and show that men who had committed no fault except that of being unable in twenty-four hours, at the bidding of one man, to repudiate all their previous principles were wrong. If the Gladstonians wished the dissidents to alter principles they would have to convince them that the liberal policy of the last generation was inapplicable, impossible, or ineffectual.

Set the Temple of Heaven on Fire.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 1.—As hinted in a former telegram about the recent disastrous fire in the Temple of Heaven, the destruction of the dragon throne would seem to be directly connected with the opposition to the new railway. The censors reported the altar was struck by lightning, but it now appears that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The motive of the outrage is clear enough. The perpetrators imagined the disaster would be assigned to supernatural origin and be accepted as an evil omen and a warning against the projected innovation. Their designs have failed, and a number of persons suspected of complicity have been arrested. The exposure of the plot can only strengthen the hands of Hi Hung Chang and the railway party.

Fishing on the Coast of Ireland.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

SKIBBEREEN, Oct. 1.—The autumn mackerel fishery on the south and southwest coast of Ireland, which has proved unsuccessful since the opening of the season, has vastly improved within the last week. Some good captures are now effected on this coast, while herring, salt water trout, hack, and mullet are showing and caught in great abundance. Large consignments of fish will be sent across to Liverpool by steamers in a few days and thence to different markets in the United States.

Mr. Hall Leaves for Washington.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A large meeting was held at Cambridge last evening to wish godspeed to Charles Hall, Q. C. and M. P., upon his mission as first commissioner for England at the international maritime conference to be held at Washington.

Shippers Confer with Strikers.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 1.—Representatives of the shippers and the strikers had a conference today which lasted six hours, but which was without result.

Natalie Will Live at Belgrade.

BELGRADE, Oct. 1.—In an interview with the premier today the ex-Queen said she was determined to remain in Servia and to live in her own house among the people she loved.

Can't Pay State Debts.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 1.—The state of Chihuahua is financially embarrassed, the government being unable to meet obligations.

Brevities Sent by Cable.

The German Emperor and Empress will leave for Athens Oct. 31. They will sojourn one week at Constantinople.

It is expected that the Czar and Czarina and their family will leave Fredensborg the 10th inst. for Berlin, where they will remain two days.

STEAM NAVIGATORS COMPARE NOTES.

Opening of the Annual Convention of the National Board of Steam Navigators.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 1.—The eighteenth annual session of the national board of steam navigation met at the Monongahela house today, with sixty-four members from all parts of the country present. President A. C. Cheney of New York in his annual address declared that stern lights should be shown by all vessels, especially by sailing craft, and the smaller the craft the larger the light. He recommended, moreover, that the government offer a standing reward for all wrecks that might be picked up.

Gen. J. S. Negley of New York advocated the improvement of mail and steamship facilities by the government and the capitalists of this country.

Capt. J. W. Bryant of New Orleans, secretary of the board, submitted a resolution, in the nature of a petition to Congress, asking it to take action on the question of bridging the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The resolution stated that the bridges were a constant menace to navigation and were extremely dangerous. The resolution was referred to the committee on legislation.

A resolution asking the Secretary of War to take immediate steps to open the channel of the Ohio river at Beaver, Pa., and Steubenville, O., where they are now obstructed by bridge building, was referred to a special committee, who are to call upon the secretary and urge immediate action.

Secretary Bryant offered a resolution asking that the national board coöperate with the steamboat men with a view of having them placed on the same basis as the railroads under the interstate commerce act as regards rates. The resolution was referred to a committee who are to confer with the interstate commerce commission and ask that the rate clause be enforced.

Had Money, but Didn't Enjoy It.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Oct., 1.—[Special.]—John Roesing, an old bachelor, who for nearly thirty years has resided alone on a farm near New Albany, died suddenly Saturday. During all the time he resided in this section he operated a 300 acre farm, purchased a fine stock of horses and the most thoroughly equipped farm machinery, but never spent a cent on himself. He lived in a shanty with a 2x2 window, and slept on a straw tick between dirty blankets. His only furniture was a table, a stove, a waterbucket, and two fryingpans. He left $13,000 in notes, and his farm and stock are valued at $18,000. His only relatives are two sisters in Germany.

FOR GRANT'S MONUMENT.

NEW YORK MAKES THE AWARD FOR THE DESIGNS.

But Now the Question Is Where Is the Money to Come From to Build the Monument—Fred Douglass' Departure—His Remarks Concerning Commander Shepard—A Big Year for the Steamships—General Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The committee of expert architects appointed by the Grant Monument association to select the five best designs in the competition ordered by that association some two years ago has made its report. The terms of the competition were that of all designs submitted five were to be selected and were to receive prizes as follows: To the best design $1,500, the second $1,000, to the third $500, to the fourth $400, to the fifth $200. The members of the expert committee are Messrs. N. De Brun, James Renwick, Prof. W. R. Ware of Columbia college; James E. Ware, George B. Post, and Prof. S. Wolf of the New York college.

There were sixty designs submitted for the competition. The first prize of $1,500 goes to that design bearing the motto "1822." This motto was evidently suggested by the year of Grant's birth. The description accompanying the design gives the dimensions of the proposed structure to be 215 feet high and 125 feet square at the base. The entire device is to be surmounted by an immense funeral urn. The material of which it is to be built is granite, and the cost is estimated at $476,000. The second prize of $1,000 was granted to the design bearing the motto "Let Us Have Peace." Its dimensions are almost the same as those of the foregoing design. The third prize was given to the design bearing the motto "Sword and Laurel." The design to which the fourth prize was given bears the motto "One Country." It is extremely elaborate, having a façade 600 feet in length, in the center of which is an equestrian statue and cupola. "D O M" is the motto accompanying the design which captured the fifth prize, and its dimensions are given by the artists as being 100 feet square at the base, with a shaft perfectly plain and of a quadrangular form, rising to the height of 235 feet, surmounted by the Goddess of Liberty and attendant figures.

New York now has the plans for the Grant monument, but who will furnish the money to build it?

DOUGLASS SAILS ON THE KEARSARGE.

What He Says About Shepard's Removal from the Command.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Frederick Douglass, the lately appointed Haytian minister, and his suite steamed down New York bay this morning aboard the United States steamship Kearsarge. The quarters assigned to the minister and his small suite consist of the commander's quarters, two sleeping compartments, and two saloon cabins on the main deck of the ship. The surroundings of the cabins are tasteful and elegant.

The rather delicate subject of Commander Shepard's temporary retirement from the command of the Kearsarge and the appointment of Capt. Whiting to that post for the voyage was alluded to by a reporter. Mr. Douglass was outspoken and frank upon the subject. He said: "I am most positively assured from every quarter that Commander Shepard's action in asking for temporary leave was on account of much needed rest and not attributable to his prejudice of the negro race, as represented by myself. He is too sensible a man to indulge in any such prejudice, and civilization is too far advanced to permit it. Every courtesy has been thus far extended to me by the officers and crew of the Kearsarge."

The removal of Commander Shepard from command of the Kearsarge just upon the eve of the departure of that ship with Minister Frederick Douglass on board, to which he had been attached since May last, naturally caused considerable speculation among his brother officers. As commander, two cruises are generally made. Commander Shepard had made one full cruise and was on his second when he was detached. Commander Ramsey knows of no charges against the commander. The officer most interested, Commander Shepard, although he visited the navy yard today, would have nothing to say about his detachment. There was a rumor current, however, that he made a requisition for articles of linen for his cabin, and that as it was not supplied he sent in his resignation. It was not accepted and a court of inquiry will look into the case. Capt. Miller seemed to be of the opinion that Commander Shepard had been detached simply because he had seen ample West Indian service.

A BIG YEAR FOR THE STEAMSHIPS.

Some Figures on the Business of the Various Lines This Season.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Within the next fortnight the season of European travel—that is, the tourist season, will be over. Steamship agents usually expect the season to begin about June 1 and end in the early, pleasant days of October. It has been longer this year, for the first premonition of the great rush was felt in early May. The Paris exhibition undoubtedly did much toward increasing the number of European travelers, while the six day runs did the rest. Fully 25 per cent more Americans visited Europe and Great Britain this season than during any preceding year in the history of steamship travel.

In 1879 the total number of Americans who visited Europe during the season was not far from 35,000; in 1880, 38,000; 1881, 40,000; 1882, 40,000; 1883, 41,000; 1884, 43,000; 1885, 43,000; 1886, 45,000; 1887, 48,000; 1888, 50,000; 1889, 62,000. These figures are not far out of the way. They do not denote the voyagers for the respective years, but cover the "rush" season. That is a large percentage of the year's travel.

During the season now ending it is said on good authority that the Inman line steamships City of Paris and City of New York alone have carried nearly 10,000 firstclass passengers across the ocean both ways.

It looks much as if the Inman, Cunard, and North German Lloyd lines had done about an equal amount of business in passengers, with the French, Anchor, Red Star, Hamburg, and National lines sharing the remainder in the order named.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Civil Service Commissioners Criticised by the G. A. R.—Underground Wires.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The civil service commissioners are in for a large amount of criticism from the Grand Army of the Republic. Today they announced the civil service examiners at this port. The list includes M. M. Cannon, a union veteran; Joseph Southworth, who has been in the government employ since 1862, and Capt. W. E. Pierce. It is to the last named person that objection is made. He was a captain in the rebel army and served under Gen. Beauregard, and his appointment in spite of the fact that there were three union soldiers on the list of persons recommended by Collector Erhardt is severely criticised. He was appointed to a clerkship in the office under the Cleveland administration.

Views of a Chicago Electrician.

"Since my last visit to New York a great improvement has taken place in New York in the disappearance of most of those ungainly telegraph poles," said W. D. Dodge of Chicago today. Mr. Dodge is an electrician and is stopping at the Hoffman house. He is visiting the city for the purpose of making investigations regarding recent improvements in electrical appliances, and partly to inquire into the merits of the Julian electrical motor system now in use on the Fourth avenue road." The rapid increase of telephone, telegraph, fire alarm, and electric light wires," he continued, "made it imperative that another means for the running of wires should be adopted besides that of stringing them in network fashion on poles and rooftops. It is only a question of a few years when the example of the New York electrical board of control will be followed in every city of any pretension throughout the union, and will have the desirable effect of putting every wire out of sight."

An Old Actor with a History.

An old white-haired man with a long silvery beard dropped into police headquarters tonight. He said he was Wellesy Venna, an actor, and at one time owned the Metropolitan theater at Sacramento, Cal. He stated that he had played with such actors as Booth, Buchanan, Joe Proctor, and the actress Catherine Sinclair, the divorced wife of Edwin Forrest. He left the stage at the breaking out of the war and fought under Farragut, being wounded in the left leg, which left him a cripple and incapacitated him from performing on the stage. He had, however, amassed some money, which kept him for years. He came here, he said, from Baltimore to place himself in the care of the Actors' Fund society and be lodged in a home. Venna is 75 years old. He was cared for by the police and will be sent to the society's rooms tomorrow.

Sheriff Flack in Court.

Sheriff James A. Flack, his son William, his brother-in-law George W. Hartt, and referee Joseph Meeks were arraigned before Judge Gildersleeve today to plead to the indictments found against them. Civil Justice Monnell and Sarah Cherry, alias Susan T. Raymond, against whom also indictments have been found, were not present. The accused were serious looking, and Sheriff Flack especially seemed to feel dreadfully the position in which he found himself. Judge Gildersleeve decided that the accused should appear and plead to the indictments Wednesday, Oct. 9. Bail was required as follows: James A. Flack, Ambrose Monell, and Joseph Meeks, $5,000 each; William L. Flack and George W. Hartt, $2,000 each.

Odds and Ends.

A compositor, Alphonse Daudet, who came on the Elbe from Bremen, was detained at Castle Garden today under the contract labor act. He had intended going to work for a Chicago publisher.

There is no truth in the report that the state of things in this archdiocese were not satisfactory to the authorities at the vatican, and that Archbishop Corrigan had been summoned to Rome to explain matters.

John Fitzpatrick, better known as "Liverpool Jack," was found guilty in the court of general sessions today of kidnaping men to work on a railroad at Progreso, Yucatan. He was remanded for sentence. The maximum penalty for the offense is fifteen years' imprisonment.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD ON THE UPANISCHAD.

He Lectures Interestingly on the Didactic Poems of the Old Brahmin Philosophers.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The address which Sir Edwin Arnold delivered in Sanders' theater, Cambridge, tonight, was one of rare value. The audience was large and it gave the distinguished lecturer a reception so hearty that he was put completely at ease—or as much at ease as is possible in the case of a man not used to such appearances even in his own country. The subject of this evening's address was the Upanischad, or the didactic poems of the ancient Brahmin forest philosophers.

He gave a little word painting of the solitude in which these sages passed their lives in contemplations deeper than Plato's and higher than Hegel's. The idea expressed by the word Upanischad was, he said, that of a pupil sitting at the feet of a master. Sometimes these pupils sat twenty years in silence before they dared ask the first question. The leading ideas developed by these sages were: First, the eternal, all comprehensive soul, the father, Brahm; second, the physical and not unreal, but elusive and not easily understood visible universe; third, the method by which all the endless migrations of beings may be arrested and union with the one soul be effected.

No christian, no moslem, no Persian even surpassed these philosophers in reverence for God. The Hindoo theology, said Mr. Arnold, is not dark, hopeless, and despairing; the pessimism of the Indian philosopher springs not from despair but from disdain. Psychology with them did not mean spirit rappings.

The lecturer spoke of the similarity of the Upanischad to the Bible in doctrine and even in language. It is wrong, he said emphatically, to call India idolatrous. It is monotheistic.

The mild, gentle teaching of the esoteric Hindoos was illustrated by numerous quotations gracefully delivered, and interspersed with remarks like this:

"It is better to live in transcedental sunshine than in Calvinistic gloom."

"I wouldn't give one verse of the sermon on the mount for a thousand Upanischads, but I do love sunshine better than gloom and I am grateful to these old sages for the radiance of their teachings."

"In India with its 200,000,000 inhabitants there never occurs a marriage of inclination; yet there are more happy marriages in India, more happy homes, more pure domestic devotion than in any other part of the world."

This statement, delivered with great impressiveness, evidently staggered the audience, but the lecturer went on to fortify his assertion. The Upanischad, he said, teaches that all souls are alike; therefore, Hindoo parents do not attach so much value to the selection of a helpmate for their sons and daughters. The loss of a husband, the worst blow that can befall a woman, is considered by them to be punishment for some misdeed in her former existence; hence she must remain a widow to the end of her life.

NINE INDICTMENTS AGAINST MAJ. BURKE.

Six More Likely to Be Returned Against Louisiana's Ex-Treasurer.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 1.—The grand jury of the parish of Orleans met today. It had been rumored that they would investigate the state bond fraud and the courtroom was filled. Attorney General Rogers and District Attorney Luzenberg were closeted together in the latter's private office during the forenoon and came into court a few moments before Judge Marr delivered his charge to the grand jury.

Nine indictments were found against some person or persons charged with fraud and embezzlement. No names are given, but it seems to be well understood that ex-Treasurer E. A. Burke is the party in each case. The grand jury will be in session next Friday and will examine other witnesses on the same subject. The impression seems to prevail that some fifteen indictments will be found against the ex-treasurer in regard to the agricultural and mechanical college bonds, and that the other charges will be taken up at leisure.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Maj. E. A. Burke, ex-treasurer of Louisiana, declines to enter into any further controversy by cable regarding charges in Louisiana bonds. He says he holds himself responsible if there is anything really wrong. He was unable to complete his business in time to sail for home on the Etrura. He has taken passage by the Teutonic, which sails from Liverpool tomorrow.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WEATHER BUREAU.

One Will Be Organized to Co-operate with the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—B Cecil, director general of telegraphs in the republic of Honduras, sails for home tomorrow, having spent some four months in New Orleans and other portions of the United States. He proposes to establish a signal service station at Puerto Cortes, on the north coast of Spanish Honduras, to coöperate with the service in the United States. He will be furnished with a complete set of instruments by the New Orleans office. This is only the beginning of a movement which will in a few years mean the establishment of a line of signal service stations all along the shores of Mexico and Central America, which is now, insofar as the signal service is concerned, a complete terra incognita. Mr. Cecil hopes to get appropriations from his government sufficient to purchase instruments for stations throughout his country. All important weather news will be cabled direct to the New Orleans office, thus insuring a source of information concerning the dangerous cyclonical disturbances which originate in the tropical regions.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The skeletons of four men and a child were unearthed by workmen employed in a gravel pit near Columbus, Ind., yesterday.

The *Daily and Weekly Reporter* of Logansport, Ind., began publication yesterday. It is an afternoon paper, with J. E. Sutton as editor and proprietor.

Several men and boys while walking around a slaughterhouse near Carthage, Ill., yesterday were attacked by a swarm of rats. A battle ensued in which nearly 200 rodents were killed.

The office of the *Daily Argus Leader* of Sioux Falls, S. D., the leading Democratic paper in South Dakota, was closed by the sheriff yesterday. The failure is attributed to mismanagement on the part of the publisher.

By a cavein at Eau Claire, Wis., yesterday Christian Schunning was killed outright, Jacob Schunning, his brother, is dying, and Anton Otne and Archie Taylor were injured internally. It is thought another man is yet beneath the débris.

John Hughson of Brookfield, Can., a notorious pickpocket, was shot and killed yesterday at Sioux City, Ia., by Policeman Wykes, who was attempting to arrest him. The city is overrun with thieves attracted by the corn palace festivities.

The Texas ponies brought into eastern Illinois are in many instances covered with a multitude of tenacious ticks peculiar to Texas stock. They seemingly have little effect upon the Texans, but native horses and cattle in that locality are unable to withstand the energetic operations of these diminutive vipers and rapidly fail when attacked by them.

DAVE HILL IS THE BOSS.

HIS COHORTS RUN THE MACHINE AT THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

Cleveland's Adherents Stand No Show in the Democratic Gathering, Which Is Dominated by the Baldheaded Bourbon—A Mysterious Gathering of Illinois Democrats at Springfield—Maryland Republicans in Convention at Westminster—General Political News.

FRANK RICE .... Secretary of State
EDWARD WEMPLE .... Controller
ELLIOTT DANFORTH .... Treasurer
CHARLES F. TABOR .... Attorney General
JOHN BOGART .... State Engineer
DENNIS O'BRIEN .... Judge Court of Appeals

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The Democratic convention for the state of New York closed at 9 o'clock this evening with a complete victory for Gov. David B. Hill and his followers over those who have taken sides with Grover Cleveland when there were little differences between the two acknowledged Democratic leaders in the state. The ticket put in nomination is one that the Governor gave out several days ago, although two of the nominees are distasteful to both Tammany hall and the County Democracy. The New York men set out last evening to defeat the nomination of Charles F. Taber for attorney general and Edward Wemple for controller on the ground that a ticket clear from any stigma from the Albany capitol ceiling scandal might be named. They were not successful, although they made a great effort. All of the nominations were made by acclamation with the exception of Taber and Wemple, Tammany and the County Democracy casting 26 each out of 115 against the two candidates. After the ticket was complete W. Bourke Cockran in behalf of the New York delegation made a speech, giving assurance that the nominees would receive the united and hearty support of both Tammany and the County Democracy. There are doubts in the minds of many, however, whether the declaration is sincere.

Many leading Democrats believe that their party will control the coming legislature, and when Lieut.-Gov. Jones, chairman of the convention, mentioned the matter in his speech there was prolonged cheering. They claim that the Democratic party throughout the state was never so nearly united as now. The weak points in their ticket will be Taber and Wemple, as it is believed by many that they were in some way cognizant of or interested in the Albany ceiling matter, which has been one cause of the tremendous increase in taxation. The Democrats lay the blame for the increase to an extravagant Republican legislature. The platform adopted by the convention gives general satisfaction to the party.

THE DETAILS.

The convention hall was crowded when at 12:10 Edward Murphy as chairman of the state committee called the convention to order and announced the action of the state committee in nominating Edward F. Jones for temporary chairman. The committee's action was unanimously adopted and a committee was appointed to escort Mr. Jones to the chair.

Lieut. Gov. Jones, on taking the chair, thanked the convention for the honor. In the course of an extended speech he condemned the Republican party as being false to its pledges—especially in regard to pensions—and asserted that Tanner was ousted simply for attempting to carry out the election promises of his party.

Mr. Jones was frequently applauded. His allusion to Grover Cleveland evoked hearty cheering, which was continued for over a minute. At that point in his speech where he referred to Gov. Hill and used the phrase, "I am a Democrat," there was also wild cheering. The speech was cordially received.

The usual committees were then appointed and a recess taken until 5 o'clock.

The convention hall presented an extremely animated appearance when the body was called to order at 5:45, after the afternoon recess. James W. Ridgway, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the platform. It indorses the Cleveland administration; charges that the Republican victory in the last federal election was obtained by corruption and intimidation; and arraigns the President for violation of his pledges regarding civil service reform.

The plank dealing with the excise question is in part thus:

We do not favor the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors on the one hand nor prohibition on the other. We believe that the liquor traffic should be restrained and regulated by just and equitable excise laws, rigidly enforced, which laws, in their operation, should be substantially uniform throughout the state.

We believe all excise revenues, whether called license fees or taxes, should belong to the local treasuries of the localities under whose authorities licenses are issued, to be applied in reducing the burden of local taxation.

We oppose the passage of the prohibition amendment upon which the next legislature is required to act, and we denounce the hypocrisy of the Republican party of this state and of the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania in submitting, or proposing to submit, prohibition amendments, only to defeat them at the polls.

We arraign the Republican party for its dishonest treatment of the temperance question.

In support of this last arraignment the Republican legislation of last winter is analyzed, the defeat of an excise revision bill and support of a high license bill being characterized as dishonestly inconsistent.

Electoral reform next receives renewed pledges of support from the party, but not as embodied in the Saxton bill, which was a Republican party measure last winter. The failure of the Republican legislature to pass enumeration or constitutional convention bills is a basis of the charge in the platform that the Republican party is guilty of treason to the constitution. Home rule for cities and the administration of Gov. Hill are indorsed.

The platform was adopted, a resolution of sympathy with Gladstone and Parnell was adopted, and ex-Assemblyman Frank Rice of Ontario county was then made nominee for Secretary of State; Edward Wemple, present incumbent, was renominated for Controller; Elliott Danforth was nominated for State Treasurer; Charles F. Tabor, present incumbent, was renominated to be Attorney General; John Bogart for State Engineer and Surveyor; and Dennis O'Brien for Court of Appeals Judge. The convention then adjourned sine die.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

A Mysterious Conclave at Springfield Trying to Patch Up a Peace.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Considerable speculation is indulged in this evening by politicians of both parties as to the object of a meeting at the Leland hotel this evening at which only a favored few of the Democratic brethren were admitted. The gathering seemed to be in charge of Maj. Alfred Orendorff and W. J. Mize of Chicago, ex-secretary of the Democratic state central committee, and was so exclusive that nothing could be definitely ascertained as to what was in the wind.

Ed Pace of Washington county was present. He wants to be state treasurer if his party can muster enough votes to place him there. But when asked as to the political significance of the meeting, he was as dumb as an oyster. It is asserted that the subject of the unfriendly feeling between Gen. Palmer and Chairman Campbell of the state committee was discussed. There has of late been a good deal of talk about Palmer refusing to make an attempt to go into a fight for anything if he was to be dictated to by Campbell, and it seems more than likely some one who is not so offensive to Palmer will eventually be installed as chairman. That there is a great deal of contention among Democrats all over the state is well known, and it is said the gentlemen present tonight were acting in the capacity of an advisory committee, trying to devise some means for better organization of the various factions, and to outline a policy of action to be pursued throughout the state, which will be shortly submitted to the state central committee.

AFTER GEN. MAHONE'S SCALP.

His Opponents in the Republican Party Beginning an Aggressive Campaign.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The anti-Mahone Republicans are fully represented in the conference gathering here tonight. The prominent moving spirits in the conference are ex-Gov. Cameron and John S. Wise, both of whom have been until recently Mahone's intimate friends and lieutenants. Gen. V. D. Grover is another leading kicker, who has the tide-water section under his control.

Ex-Gov. Cameron is recognized as the leader of the kickers. He addressed a local conference of anti-Mahone Republicans today, and repeated what he said last night: "I shall not support Mahone—that is settled—and I don't know whether it is better to vote for McKinney, but I won't. Mahone sold us out three years ago. There has never been any such robbery perpetrated by Democrats as by Mahone upon the Republican party in Virginia. In my own town we shall beat him. What is Gen. Mahone doing at the head of the party anyhow? No government would hesitate to put out a man who has never won a battle. Like Napoleon, Mahone has ruined every man who ever trusted him."

A novel scene occurred on the street today. Dr. Dick Wise, an ardent Mahone adherent, met John S. Wise, and the brothers proceeded to denounce each other in strong terms, each for the other's supposed apostasy. Dr. Wise charged his brother with ingratitude in fighting Mahone, and John S. retaliated by declaring that the doctor was a slave.

Maryland Republican Convention.

WESTMINSTER, Md., Oct. 1.—In the Republican state convention today H. C. Stockbridge was made temporary chairman. The platform adopted reaffirms the national platform of 1888, lauds President Harrison's administration, and denounces Democratic frauds in elections. Advocacy of the Australian ballot system is affirmed; reduction of taxation by abolishment of "sinecure offices and public jobbery" is demanded; the Democracy is charged as recreant to good promises; intimidation of colored voters is decried; local excise option is practically declared for; a fostering care for the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and protection of the oyster industry are pledged.

Louis E. McComas was nominated for Controller, the only office to be filled, and the convention adjourned sine die.

Massachusetts Democrats.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 1.—The Democratic state convention will meet in this city at 11 a. m. tomorrow to nominate a complete state ticket.

A LOUD CALL TO THE UNCONVERTED.

Mr. Moody's Plain Talk at the Chicago Avenue Church—Many Moved to Tears.

The Chicago avenue tabernacle was, as usual, crowded last night when Mr. Moody spoke. He took for his text the seventh verse of the fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah's prophecies, and before he had finished half the great crowd was mingling its tears with his. Francis Murphy, sitting beside Mr. Moody on the platform, was using his handkerchief and shouting out "Amens" with all the fervor of his enthusiastic soul.

"We're breaking down the old sectarian walls," said Mr. Moody. "We're breaking 'em down. It used to be that people would ask: 'Isn't that revivalist a Baptist?' or 'Isn't he a Methodist?' They don't ask that now. Nobody cares. The time's at hand. There'll be a shower of pentecostal fire when the church is reunited."

Again he went on: "There'd be lots of you who would be disciples of Christ if you didn't have to give up anything. There's lots of you'd like to get into the side door of the kingdom and sit down and try and look as though you had been there all the time."

Mr. Moody said the trouble with most sinners was that they weren't on the right track.

"A man goes down to the depot and gets on the train," he said. "You come along and ask him where he is going. 'To St. Paul,' he says. 'But,' you say, 'this train goes to New York.' He'll go on the wrong train half the time. He'll go to New York—or somewhere else. What he should do is to get off that train and take his grip off and pile himself and his grip on the right car."

Again: "When the Lord says: 'Halt! Right about face!' stop short, turn, and march to the truth."

"Repentance ain't feeling," he said. "There's not one of you here tonight who doesn't feel and know that he's a sinner. Repentance ain't penance either."

Then he went on. "Every ungodly man thinks he has the right solution to sin and misery. One man says: 'Just assert your manhood.' Another: 'Educate the masses!' Nice idea, that. Give a man who is a slave to strong drink a lesson in botany, geology, or astronomy!"

"Amen! That's good!" shouted Mr. Murphy.

After the meeting many persons crowded the lower rooms to tell Mr. Moody how much good the sermon had done them.

At yesterday morning's session of the Christian conference at the Chicago Avenue church Ira D. Sankey led the singing and rendered several solos. After a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Torrey a scriptural reading was given by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, who commented on a portion of the tenth chapter of Nehemiah, showing the christian consecration. Dr. Munroe Gibson held the attention of the congregation while explaining the new testament books, skillfully bringing out the aim and scope of each. Dr. McClure, the last speaker of the morning, dwelt on some of the essential qualifications for christian service: First, truth works upwards, beginning at the bottom strata of society; second, hand to hand contact with men; third, selfsacrifice; fourth, holiness; fifth, intense love of souls.

The Rev. Thomas C. Hall of the Forty-first street Presbyterian church was the first speaker at the afternoon session. "If we are going to wait," said he, "until every carping critic has been silenced before we accept the Bible as the word of God we may have to wait a long time for faith to come to us. The testament of God's holy spirit, with the word, makes it what it ought to be to us—the bread of life. I believe christians have not made enough of the witness of the holy spirit. Many and many a time we fail to treat the holy spirit with the consideration it deserves. It has spoken to our spirit and we know these things are true. It wouldn't do us any good to take up this word of God and treat it as a book of history. Take it and go down on your knees, than read the fifty-first Psalm and pray that it may be to you what it has never been before. Read the fourteenth, fifteenth, and seventeenth chapters of John, and so on. You will get the promise that the spirit of God is with you despite all obstacles.

"We hear much about doubt, infidelity, and about the Bible and the word of God being in danger, but the word of God is not in danger if that word is producing the fruit in the church that it ought to produce. It is in danger only when the church itself lacks earnestness of conviction and tries to bolster up its faith by answering the difficulties discovered and thrown in its pathway by disgruntled critics."

The Rev. C. F. Goss, pastor of the Chicago Avenue church, spoke on divine enthusiasm. "What we need," said he, "is love for fellowmen, and until we are willing and ready to sympathize with and love the poorest and most degraded of our fellow creatures we are not true followers of Jesus Christ. When we can take these dirty, drunken, poverty stricken and vermin covered wretches by the hand and try to help them along we are ideal christians, but not until then."

After a short talk by Mr. Moody the congregation was dismissed.

THE NATIONAL SILVER CONVENTION.

Preparations for the Gathering Being Made by the Committee at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—The call and address committee of the national silver convention met this afternoon in consultation with Congressman R. P. Bland of this state and Col. J. M. S. Egan of Colorado. The committee is composed of representative men of this city—Messrs. James Campbell, L. M. Rumsey, Julius S. Walsh, Frank Gaiendie, and George Taylor. The address, as prepared, is of some length, and covers the silver question as it concerns the welfare of the various industries of the country. Particular stress is laid upon the subject in its connection with the agricultural industries of the United States, and statistics are given showing the manner in which the American farmer and laborer are brought into competition with the Hindoo laborers of India, the latter not only being able to shut the American farmer out of the markets of Europe, but being able also to ship even to the markets of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other American centers. The question is given its broadest possible scope and is strongly emphasized.

The committee fixed the representation at twenty delegates for each state and territory and empowered and requested the governors of the same to appoint twenty delegates and twenty alternates. The right was reserved for the executive committee to appoint 100 delegates at large from the United States. The finance committee meets Friday of this week, and the transportation and other committees are getting their work in hand. The arrangements are all on an extensive scale.

Bugs, roaches, moths, and all insects are exterminated by Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder."

OUTSPOKEN FOR CHICAGO.

VARIOUS CITIES TELL MAYOR GRANT THAT NEW YORK HAS NO CHANCE.

Beatrice, Neb., Adrian, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Other Towns Declare Their Preference for the Western Metropolis for the World's Fair—The Local Executive Committee Discusses the Best Means of Increasing the Capital Stock to $10,000,000—Exposition Notes.

"New York is a great city, but Chicago is a greater one." So writes Mayor Kretsinger of Beatrice, Neb., in response to an appeal from Mayor Grant for aid in getting the world's fair for New York. He continues:

"I am for Chicago. The city of Beatrice is for Chicago. New York is foreign, Chicago is American. New York had her centennial last summer, Philadelphia had hers in '76. Let the nations of the earth come to Chicago and from there visit the great state of Nebraska and the glorious west."

There is a good deal of western snap about the answer sent by the city council of Adrian, Mich., to Mayor Grant. It reads:

(1) There should be such a world's fair in order to display national advancement, and especially that of "Uncle Samuel." (2) The location of such an exposition should be carefully selected. Some cities are especially adapted to the building of monuments and other works of slow process, while a city to successfully provide for a show of this kind should have pluck, snap, wind, and money. (3) The principal route to such an exposition should be through southern Michigan, else the sightseers would fail to pass through the most prosperous section of "Uncle Sam's" domain. (4) With these facts in mind we are compelled to name Chicago as the place. Chicago today is the great exposition of the world's wonderful development; therefore, be it

Resolved, and so ordered by this council, That the great Columbus fair be held in Chicago, and, further, that the mayors of New York and Chicago be so notified and instructed.

The following resolution was introduced by President Willahan and unanimously adopted by the Central Labor union of Grand Rapids, Mich.:

WHEREAS, Several cities in the United States are endeavoring to secure the world's fair, to be held in 1892, to commemorate the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that such fair should be held in a truly American city, whose instincts and tastes are American, and whose push and energy mark its people as distinctively American; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Central Labor union of Grand Rapids that we heartily indorse Chicago as the most fitting place for the holding of the world's fair in 1892.

A. T. Stebbins, secretary of the Rochester, Minn., board of trade, writes to Secretary Cragin indorsing Chicago "as the most proper place for the proposed collection of the material evidences of the progress and prosperity of the western hemisphere."

WILL INCREASE THE STOCK.

The world's fair executive committee met yesterday afternoon and engaged in a long discussion as to the least cumbersome way of organizing the world's fair corporation and raising the capital stock to $10,000,000. The performance of this task will take some time and involve a great deal of work, inasmuch as there are many thousands of subscribers to the stock, all of whom must be notified by mail ten days in advance of the organization, and again thirty days in advance of the increase of stock, so that they may be at the meeting. It was merely a question as to the easiest way of handling a labor that must, under the law, be shared with 20,000 or 30,000 people. The matter was referred to the special committee on permanent organization, to which Mr. Lyman J. Gage was added.

A call was issued to the chairmen of all subfinance committees to meet with the finance committee at 3 p. m. Thursday prepared to report the amounts already subscribed, and to give reliable estimates as to what additional subscriptions may be expected from their respective branches. Such chairmen as are not able to attend personally should send a representative or a written report.

Congressman Taylor resigned as chairman of the committee to confer with Gov. Fifer and William Penn Nixon was elected in his place. A letter was received from Joseph Medill accepting the election as a member of the executive committee and assuring the committee of his willingness to assist in the work.

Complaint having been made by some railroads that unauthorized persons had obtained reduced rates by representing themselves as being members of committees appointed on excursions, it was decided to notify the general passenger agents that no one had any authority to arrange for transportation except the chairman of the excursion committee.

The meeting was attended by Messrs. Lyman J. Gage, Ferd W. Peck, C. H. Schwab, William Penn Nixon, R. A. Waller, E. F. Cragin, Victor F. Lawson, E. Nelson Blake, George M. Bogue, T. B. Bryan, Andrew McNally, W. J. Onahan, J. Irving Pearce, and J. W. Scott. In the absence of Mayor Cregier Mr. Peck presided.

NOTES.

An urgent call is issued by the wholesale boot and shoe committee to all dealers to meet at headquarters at 4 p. m. today.

Ex-Gov. W. P. Kellogg of Louisiana is registered at the Grand Pacific. "Louisiana is for Washington first, then Chicago for the world's fair," he said.

The Pennsylvania auxiliary committee decided to send a delegation to the Pittsburg exposition and to invite the congressmen of the Keystone state to visit Chicago.

The *Grocer's Criterion* states that out of 1,000 inquiries sent at random to grocers and general merchants in Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Kansas, and Illinois, 89 per cent were answered favorably to Chicago for the world's fair.

The world's fair committee once more calls attention to Mayor Cregier's proclamation setting apart Oct. 9, the anniversary of the big fire, for subscriptions in all factories, stores, and shops. Subscription books can be had at headquarters at any time, day or evening, until Oct. 9. Any labor organization, factory, store, or workshop failing to get a book before Oct. 5 should send a duly accredited representative to headquarters for it.

A subcommittee of the physicians, consisting of Drs. Lewis, Strong, Duncan, Hurst, Otelia Blinn, Henriette H. Morris, and Rose H. Engot, met during the afternoon and decided to commence canvassing for subscriptions. The physicians have, without any systematic effort having been made, subscribed $3,450, and promises to raise $25,000. Another meeting will be held at 4 p. m. Friday at headquarters.

Meetings today are: Press committee, 2:30 p. m., headquarters; preliminary expense, 3:00, headquarters; entertainment, 4:00, headquarters; representatives of Washington territory, 4:00, headquarters; Rhode Island, 12:30, headquarters; Kansas auxiliary, 8:00, Sherman house; pawnbrokers, 3:00, headquarters; west side retail grocers, 8:00, Sherman house; retail stove, 4:00, headquarters; wholesale boots and shoes, 4:00; Missouri, 3:00, headquarters.

LA PORTE, IND., HAS A WISE MAYOR.

His Letter to Mayor Grant Favoring Chicago for the World's Fair.

Mayor E. H. Scott of La Porte, Ind., forwarded the following letter to Mayor Grant of New York:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to reply to your favor of the 11th inst. asking my aid and coöperation in insuring the holding of an international exposition in your city in 1892, and asking the people of our city to join with you in commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

I suppose you may have heard that there is a large and enterprising city out west here, on the shore of Lake Michigan, called Chicago, that expects to hold an international exposition in the same year and in commemoration of the same event. This city of Chicago adjoins the state of Indiana at its northwest corner, and is easily and conveniently reached from every part of the United States. The people of this city are a unit in favor of supporting the location at Chicago of the great exposition.

It is thought that New York is too far away, that it lies on the edge of the country; that owing to our tariff laws trade with foreign countries is restricted, and that for this reason there will be at best but few foreign exhibiters, and they would bring their goods and samples as well to Chicago; that visitors from foreign countries would prefer to have it in Chicago, as they would be enabled to see much more of our country in going and returning. Then Chicago is more central for our own people, and is the largest market for live stock, lumber, and wheat in the world.

It is for these considerations, and many others not mentioned, that will prevent us from granting the requests which you so graciously propose.

Favors His Old Home.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court thinks the world's fair should be held at Chicago. To a reporter here he said today: "I am firmly convinced that Chicago is the place for the great exposition to be held. Chicago is one of the great commercial centers of the country, and this exposition, as I understand it, is to be an exposition on a grand scale. Foreigners who come here to attend the fair don't want to stop in New York and we don't want our visitors to stop there. We want them to see our country, we want to make an exhibition of everything we have and this can not be done in New York. If the world's fair is held in New York it is safe to say that thousands of people from other lands will not get much beyond the confines of that big city."

One of the Projects.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Some time ago I saw in the columns of your paper an article on the world's fair of 1892. Among other things, it spoke of having an Eiffel tower, which was to be 500 feet higher than the one in Paris. That is, if the world's fair is held in Chicago. Is this a fact? Does the money already raised include the expense of building such a structure? A. H. ROLER.

[It has been suggested that such a tower be erected. The committees have not yet come to the consideration of any plans. The $10,000,000 is intended for a guaranty fund.]

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., SWEPT BY FIRE.

Over Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed—Losses and Insurance.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—This city was visited early this morning by the most destructive fire that it has ever experienced. Shortly after 1 o'clock a small blaze was discovered in a shed in the rear of the grocery store owned by Mrs. Slayton, and, fanned by a stiff breeze from the southwest, it soon spread to the adjoining building and quickly began the work of destruction. Mrs. Slayton's store was soon at the mercy of the flames, which leaped to Mull Bros.' meat market, adjoining on the east, completely destroying it. Henry Baar's drug store was the next victim of the now thoroughly maddened elements, and it was soon wiped out of existence. It now became apparent that the principal part of the city was doomed unless aid could be secured from outside, and Mr. Thomas A. Parish telephoned to Grand Rapids and Muskegon for assistance, which was promptly furnished from both cities.

Jacob Baar's building, in which he had his valuable abstract books, was the next standing in the path of the fire, but the determined efforts of the fire department and citizens succeeded in saving it. Meantime, however, large pieces of burning shingles were flying through the air and falling upon adjacent property, and the flames had darted around and fastened themselves upon the Cutler house, the elegant hotel property owned by Dwight Cutler. The guests of the house had barely time to save themselves, and were obliged to climb out of their rooms as soon as possible, in many cases leaving their valuables behind. The fine hotel in a short time was a mass of smoking ruins, and the furniture of the house a total loss. The fire here jumped across the street, licked up a portion of the buildings upon the mineral spring grounds, Mrs. Jones' millinery store, and Stark's photograph gallery. Then it crossed the street east and burned the entire block east of the Cutler house and one-half of the block on the north of this block and one-half of the block east.

Among the losses were Gerrit Van Loopik's residence, the Dutch Reformed church and parsonage, Methodist church, residence of A. F. Kedzie, editor of the *Herald*, residences of Capt. McCullen, Postmaster G. D. Sanford, John T. Davis, V. W. Seeley, George Moody, H. Y. Potts of the *Courier*, Mrs. Leland, Mr. Ball, Mr. Dundaff, Charles Coucer, editor of the *Tribune* (two houses), William Balgoving, Harry Oakes, the livery barn of the Cutler house, the residence occupied by Capt. Thorp, Unitarian church, Mrs. Slayton's residence, Thomas A. Parish's residence, Dwight Cutler's magnificent new $40,000 residence just completed last year, William Anderson's residence; also those of Master Mechanic Waters of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Michigan road, Ed Gadfield, E. Dolmes, Albert Fields, J. Versook, and R. Cornell. Dwight Cutler's total loss is estimated at $250,000, to meet which he had insurance to the amount of $88,000.

The total loss by the fire is placed at nearly $750,000; total insurance, as nearly as can be learned, $185,000. It is believed that the contents of the bank vault, located in the Cutler house block, will be found uninjured. The common council met today and authorized the mayor to appeal to neighboring towns for aid. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

The fire was most disastrous in its results. The heart of this thriving city is in ashes. There will undoubtedly be much suffering among the poorer classes, as in some cases they have lost their all. Many guests of the Cutler house barely had time to escape, some rushing into the streets in their nightclothes. Many exciting scenes were witnessed, but happily no lives are reported lost.

The losses and insurance obtainable are as follows:

D. Cutler, loss, $250,000; insurance, $82,000. Reformed church $12,000; insurance, $7,000. Unitarian church, $25,000; insurance unknown. Methodist Episcopal church, $5,000. Henry Baar, druggist, $5,000; insurance, $850. N. V. Slayton, grocer, $7,000. W. C. Sheldon, $4,000. Butts' livery, $3,000. Mull's meat market, $3,000; insurance, $800. George D. Sanford, $9,000. N. I. Beaudry, dry goods, $3,000; insurance, $1,500. S. Munroe, $4,000. The Rev. Wormser, $3,000; insurance, $2,500. Mrs. Squires, $5,000. Jacob Vanderoun, $3,000. Western Union telegraph company, $1,000. Telephone company, $1,000. Pfeffer's agency carried policies for $95,000; Danhoef's, $14,500; Sanford, $29,650.

Prairie Fires in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Destructive prairie fires have been raging in McLean county, fifty miles north of here, during the last two days. The flames were driven by a wind with a speed of sixty miles an hour. Houses, barns, granaries, and all their contents have been destroyed, and the town of Washburn had a narrow escape, the flames reaching within the limits. The citizens turned out en masse, men, women, and children fighting with desperation and heroism. The flames extended for miles on either side of the town, and the prairie as far as the eye can reach is black and desolate. Many of the farmers lost all they had, but there will be no suffering, as the people of the valley will give them all necessary assistance.

CLINTON, Ia., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Early this morning a frame barn in the rear of the Kreim block was burned with a loss of $1,000 to $1,500. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Three hours after three stores on Second street, two blocks from the first block, were also burned. These, also, were probably set on fire. The two fires destroyed property worth $3,500 to $4,000, partly insured. They were old frame structures and an eyesore. One man asserts he saw some person start the last fire, but could not catch him.

ADA, Minn., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The *Norman Herald*, J. E. Campbell's livery, and W. W. Campbell's office were burned at midnight. The *Herald's* loss is $6,000 and the Campbells $5,000; insurance nominal.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—A large livery stable and six dwelling houses, belonging to Fred Kredor, were burned today. Loss, $8,000; no insurance. The fire was caused by some one lighting a cigar near the haymow.

COLLAPSE OF A KANSAS INSTITUTION.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of Anthony Practically Bankrupt.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Loan and Trust company of Kansas, located at Anthony, in that state, in which almost $1,000,000 of Philadelphia capital is invested, after a desperate effort to retrieve mistakes, has got into such a position that the eastern directors, forming a majority of the board, have declared its affairs collapsed and hopeless. The company was organized some years since with $500,000 capital, and now has $3,000,000 out on mortgages, of which four-fifths is on farms distributed through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Dakota.

Finding itself unable to meet a back interest indebtedness of $225,000, a secret meeting of the stockholders was called to meet in this city. The company has $300,000 of debts demanding immediate settlement and only $1,000 cash in the treasury. The agent sent west to personally inspect matters reported that the farm property mortgaged was in most part worthless; that many of the borrowers had deserted their holdings, and the buildings stood deserted and looted, many being in ruins. The western agents had gone into speculation as real estate agents, and thus, getting 2 per cent commission on mortgages, had accepted any kind of property. Every effort possible has been made to raise money to pay interest on bonds maturing Oct. 8, but without success.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the organization of the following corporations:

International Purchasing company at Chicago; for a general merchandise, household goods, and commission business; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, M. L. Hommedian, E. M. Bailey, and M. Galloway.

Implement Credit company at Chicago; for the preparation and circulation of reference books of credit of persons subscribing and to carry on a general commercial or collection agency; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, A. M. Leslie, R. J. Baker, and D. C. Templeton.

Burnt Prairie Co-operative association; capital stock, $1,000; incorporators, W. Smith, A. Savage, William Headly, and others.

Mackie-Lovejoy manufacturing company, at Chicago, for the manufacture of buttons, metal goods, novelties, and trimmings; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, G. T. Lovejoy, F. H. Deknatel, and M. W. Ketcham.

THE MASONS OF ILLINOIS.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE.

Nearly 1,000 Members of the Order Listen to Reports and Elect Officers—Today's Program—Gang Influence Will Dominate the Coming Democratic Primaries—Chicago Gambling Specialists Object to the Employment of Outsiders—Other Local News.

Nearly a thousand Masons of high degree were present at Central Music hall yesterday morning when the semi-centennial communication of the grand lodge of Illinois was called to order. The Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., grand chaplain, opened the proceedings with prayer and Mayor De Witt C. Cregier, past grand commander, welcomed the visiting brethren in the name of the city and the Chicago lodges. Dr. Joseph Robbins, past grand master, made a brief response to the address of welcome and was warmly applauded.

Gen. John C. Smith, most worthy grand master, then presented his annual address. He sketched the history of freemasonry in Illinois from the founding of the first lodge at Kaskaskia in 1805. The Illinois Grand lodge ranked second in seniority in the United States. Its first grand master was Shadrach Bond, first Governor of the state. Among the Illinois Masons were to be counted Henry Dodge, first United States senator from Wisconsin, Judge James Finney, Judge Thomas C. Browne, Judge Sidney Breese, Senator Stephen A. Douglas, Gen. James Shields, James H. Matheny, and Eli S. Parker, the Seneca Indian and chief of the Six Nations. During the last year death removed from the grand lodge several prominent members, notably among whom were Alexander T. Darrah, grand master, and Elijah M. Haines, past grand junior warden. The contributions to the Johnstown fund by lodges and individual Masons in Illinois were $4,855.

Congratulatory telegrams were received from J. J. Mason, grand secretary, Hamilton, Ont., and from Charles Mann, grand master of New Jersey.

Wiley M. Egan, treasurer, reported that the total receipts for the year were $5,830 and the expenditures $4,863. L. L. Munn, grand secretary, gave a detailed account of the work of the year. It showed a total membership in 1889 of 41,479, being an increase of 705 over the preceding year. Of this number 37,887 were resident members.

At the afternoon session the M. W. G. M. appointed the following standing committees:

Masonic Jurisprudence—De Witt C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, D. M. Browning, John R. Thomas, W. H. Scott.

Appeals and Grievances—Joseph E. Dyas, E. L. Cronkrite, George W. Hill, Ira W. Buell, William S. Cantrell.

Chartered Lodges—Thomas M. Crossman, H. M. Gilmore, M. Maynard, George W. Cyrus.

Lodges Under Dispensation—H. E. Hamilton, John L. McCullough, W. P. Ennis, H. W. Greenebaum, D. B. Grattan.

Correspondence—Joseph Robbins.

Mileage and Per Diem—Ed S. Mulliner, H. C. Cleaveland, John A. Ladd.

Finance—E. C. Pace, G. E. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

Special Committee to Consider Reductions in Expenses, Mileage, and Per Diem—E. J. Ingersoll, B. Iott, A. W. Blakesley.

Grand Examiners—M. D. Chamberlin, Freeport; A. B. Ashley, Kewanee; James John, Chicago; Eugene L. Stoker, Centralia.

Joseph Chapman, grand master of Iowa, was introduced and received with due honors.

The election of grand lodge officers for the coming year resulted as follows: Grand master, John M. Pearson, Godfrey; deputy grand master, Monroe C. Crawford, Jonesboro; senior grand warden, Leroy A. Goddard, Marion; junior grand warden, Owen Scott, Bloomington; treasurer, Wiley M. Egan, Chicago; secretary, Loyal L. Munn, Freeport.

The grand lodge adjourned to meet at 10 this morning in secret session. At 11 a. m. a procession will be formed and the grand lodge will proceed to the Auditorium building, the cope stone of which will be placed with appropriate ceremonies at noon. At 5 p. m. the brethren will assemble at the Second Regiment armory, where the Rev. George C. Lorimer, grand orator, will deliver the oration. At 7 o'clock there will be a banquet in Battery D. The sessions of the grand lodge will close Thursday.

POWER OF THE DEMOCRATIC GANG.

It Will Compel the Primaries to Be of the Old Order.

The Democratic executive committee had a session at the County Democracy headquarters yesterday, ostensibly to consider the question of calling primaries under the new Crawford law, really to discuss the candidates for the recordership. The committee adjourned till Friday without taking definite action. The primaries will be held under the old go-as-you-please plan. The chairman, Mr. Hutchinson, Ald. Bunker, and John P. Hopkins favor the Crawford plan, but M. C. McDonald, Tom Gahan, Sam Chase, and the other fellows are opposed to it. The full committee will not meet until the middle of next week, when it will be too late to call primaries under the Crawford law.

The candidates for recorder mentioned on the Democratic side are Tom Brenan, who is objected to by the "boys" because he is rich and has two offices now; Joseph Donnersberger, who ran once before (in 1884) for the office and was beaten by the late Col. Scribner; John C. Schubert, now a county commissioner; John P. Hopkins of Pullman, Francis Xavier Brandecker Jr., who edits a Democratic Catholic German weekly, and Samuel B. Chase, the north town assessor. Most of these candidates are objectionable in some way or other to the boys. Joe Donnersberger, like Tom Brenan, is in office now. He is a park commissioner, and wants to be a drainage trustee when that office comes around. Mr. Hopkins is a school treasurer in the Calumet region. Mr. Schubert is a county commissioner. Some think that M. J. Bransfield ought to be consoled for his defeat last spring by getting the nomination this fall, while John W. McCarthy, a young attorney of Lemont and the ex-supervisor of that town, will have a strong backing from the county districts and some of the city wards. Austin J. Doyle is occasionally named, but his friends say he is not a candidate. The general Democratic feeling seems to be in favor of a German—Schubert or Brandecker.

On the Republican side there has not been much talk about the recordership. The intention, however, is to put up the strongest man that can be found, regardless of faction. Among those mentioned are Ald. Bidwell, Capt. Jack Stephens, ex-Mayor Boldenweck, Philip Maas, County Commissioner Blair, and County Commissioner Senne. It is urged against Mr. Senne's nomination that he is wanted for president of the board. In some quarters it is urged that Maj. Kaufman, who has managed the recorder's office, ought to be nominated. He is the choice of Mrs. Scribner, is a thoroughly capable man, and was a gallant soldier. It is the general belief, however, that the contest in the convention will be between Capt. Stephens, Ald. Bidwell, and ex-Mayor Boldenweck, if the latter consents to become a candidate.

The Republican committee will meet Saturday and will no doubt decide in favor of calling the primaries for Friday, the 18th inst., under the Crawford amended law. The Sixth ward Republicans pronounced in favor of Crawford law primaries last evening. The Second, Fourth, and Twelfth wards decided in favor of such primaries Saturday.

From present appearances the new commissioners from the county districts will be firstclass men. In addition to Cool and Senne it is expected that Maj. Robert J. Allison of Lyons, Capt. J. R. Felch of Evanston, and Mr. Allen, a commission merchant of Evanston, or Mr. Earnshaw, a wealthy quarryman of Lemont, will be nominated by the Republicans. Every Democratic gauger who expects to be fired out in a month or so and half the Democratic saloonkeepers are candidates.

The lawyers who are candidates for Judge Williamson's place are quite active in these days buttonholing fellow attorneys. Thomas Cratty's name has been added to the list of the candidates. E. F. Comstock is also mentioned. George Driggs, Henry V. Freeman, Frank J. Smith, and J. K. Edsall seem to be the favorites among the younger lawyers. The veterans do not talk.

HOME TALENT OUT IN THE COLD.

A Vigorous Protest from Gambling House Specialists—Outsiders in Favor.

The usual result of combination in commercial affairs has followed the formation of the gambling trust in this city. Magnates of the sporting syndicate have agreed to employ foreign pauper labor in place of skilled home talent, and in consequence there is trouble all along Clark street. Loud is the protest that goes up against the grasping greed of Condon et al., who have hired cheap and untried workmen from abroad and allowed the old and reliable artists of Chicago to walk the streets in idleness. Indignation meetings are held every few minutes on all the downtown corners, and the feeling of deep wrongs sustained would undoubtedly cause a strike were not that step already forestalled by a lockout. Herman Green, better known to the fraternity as "Doc," who has been a gambler in Chicago ever since the town was discovered, had no hesitation in expressing his views on the labor trouble to a TRIBUNE reporter.

"Why," he said, "they [the members of the syndicate] have sent to Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, New York, and all over for men to work here, while a Chicago man can hardly get into a house. Men who have lived here all their lives, and went through the mill when the houses were closed up—men who spent their time and money to win a Democratic victory last spring—are left out in the cold to make room for a lot of jayhawkers and cowboys from all the jimcrow towns in the country."

"Perhaps the importations understand their business better," it was suggested.

"Not much. Why, they've got a couple of fellows from out west over in 119 that don't know they're alive."

"So they work cheaper than Chicago men?"

"For just half price. Good men here used to get from $40 to $50 a week; these fellows come here and work for $20 and $25. They couldn't do it in any other town in the country."

"How's that?"

"The gamblers and the police wouldn't let 'em. Why, an outside man can't go to New York, or Louisville, or St. Louis, or any other town that I know of, and go to work. They won't give him any work to start with, and if he tries to do anything for himself they put up a job to have him pinched and shook down for all the money he's got, besides having him run out of town. Why, I was given seventeen minutes to get out of St. Louis because I went there looking for work when the houses here were closed."

Other local gamblers out of employment when questioned on the subject gave expression to similar views. One said: "I am an old resident and a voter here. In former years I saved enough money to buy a little home. Therefore I am a taxpayer. Gambling is my trade; I know no other. Now it seems pretty tough for me, who am not allowed to work in another town, to stand around with my hands in my pockets and see my little home slipping away from me while a lot of strangers are holding jobs in houses that are doing business through the toleration of a city government I helped to elect. None of these men are voters or ever will be here, but I and others like me are residents, with all our interests located in the city. It isn't a square deal."

GOODBY TO THE OLD UNIVERSITY.

A Magnificent Apartment Building to Be Erected on Its Site.

After many vicissitudes, litigations, and unfortunate complications the old Chicago university structure at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and University place is to be metamorphosed into an apartment building.

When the college was first erected under the auspices of the Baptist denomination it started out upon what was hoped a career of prosperity by being at once filled with students, and for several years it flourished as an educational institution second to none in the northwest. But the expenses were too great to permit of its being run on the money received for tuition, and even with liberal donations the college could not be sustained. Its directors were compelled to borrow and from that time the university began to slowly fall into trouble after trouble and eventually ceased to be, the noble structure being used as a lodginghouse. The Union Mutual Insurance company of Portland, Me., owners of the building and grounds, will shortly tear down the college and erect one of the finest and largest apartment buildings in the world. The space to be occupied will have a frontage of 1,400 feet on Cottage Grove avenue, 650 feet on Rhodes avenue, and 750 feet on the south front. The granite in the college building is to be utilized in the new structure.

TWO COUNCIL MEETINGS EACH WEEK.

The Committee Will Recommend That They Be Held—The Hanford Ordinance.

Ald. Kent's special committee on rules for the new council held a session yesterday, but did not conclude its work. It was decided to recommend that the council hold two meetings each week—one Monday and the other Thursday. This, it was urged, was necessary owing to the increased size of the council. The order of business will be changed so that the call of wards for petitions, communications, resolutions, and ordinances will be made Mondays only and the midweek session will be devoted exclusively to consideration of reports and routine business.

There was a story afloat that the Hanford oil ordinance, which was placed on file by the council Monday evening, would be brought up next Monday evening, as several of its strongest opponents, including the mayor, will be at Washington attending the Knights Templar conclave. It was also said that there was a large sum of money ready to be distributed, but no corroborative details could be secured.

There is little doubt that the Chicago City Railway company will today secure from the commissioner of public works a permit to extend its tracks on Wentworth avenue south from Sixty-third street. The corporation counsel informed the street car company's lawyer last evening that he had found nothing by which the city could refuse to issue the permit.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Darrow is of the opinion that any ordinance presented by Ald. McEnerny Monday evening which provides that fine and imprisonment shall be imposed on gamblers would be illegal if passed.

The public service committee held a short meeting yesterday afternoon. A form of contract from the Chicago Industrial School for Girls, a new institution at Forty-second street and Indiana avenue, was submitted to the committee by Commissioner Brenan. The contract, if entered into by the board, will place the new institution on the same basis as the Evanston school, which receives $10 per month from the county for each girl committed to the institution. A petition from the residents of the east half of Secs. 4 and 9, town 39, which is part of the town of Cicero, asking to be annexed to the town of West Chicago, was referred to the county attorney. A note from Judge McConnell asking to be given the room formerly occupied by Judge Williamson was received. The committee recommended that the board grant the request.

DUTIES ON BARRETT'S SCENERY.

The Theatrical Managers of Chicago Do Not Approve for Various Reasons.

The theatrical managers of Chicago seem to be of one opinion as regards the levying of duties on Wilson Barrett's scenery. They all think that it will have an injurious effect on the theatrical profession.

"To my mind it is not right," said Horace McVicker of McVicker's theater. "They bring the scenery over and take it away again. It is not for sale, and ought not to be taxed any more than a man's clothes or the tools of his trade. It would take months to reproduce the same scenery here, and it will practically prevent our seeing the best European productions here."

W. H. Morton of the Columbia theater thought it could result in no good, but would rather do harm. A great deal could be learned from good foreign productions using their own scenery.

Harry L. Hamlin of the Grand Operahouse said he was a free trader anyway and did not believe in taxing anything.

"We don't want to bar out such companies as Irving's and Barrett's," he said, "and they are the ones that bring their own scenery. The American stage has learned much from Irving, and it would be expensive for him to have his scenery reproduced on this side. Then, too, people like to see the original scenery, and especially in European productions we like to see just how they were produced abroad."

"I do not think it is right," said Harry Powers of Hooley's theater. "It will deter such people as Irving and Barrett from coming over."

SEARCHING FOR A YOUNG WOMAN.

The Police Asked to Find Miss Bessie Campbell, Missing Since July 20.

Miss Bessie Campbell, a handsome young woman of 18 years, with black hair, blue eyes, and fair complexion, has been missing from her home in this city since July 20, and yesterday her relatives asked the police to try to locate her. Several months ago she came to this city on a visit to her sister, who is the wife of John Goodall, a crayon artist, now living at No. 228 Ogden avenue. The missing Bessie is the buxom daughter of a well-to-do farmer who lives near Port Huron, Mich. After coming here she expressed a desire to learn the dressmaker's trade, and a situation was found for her.

July 1 last Mr. Goodall and wife left the city on a vacation, and wished to take Bessie with them, but she declined, saying she would remain and complete her education in her trade. They found her a home among friends, where she remained until July 20 and then suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Since their return to the city Mr. and Mrs. Goodall have used every exertion to find her.

It is said that about ten days after her disappearance she was seen in an Ogden avenue car near Western avenue, and a few days later was seen entering a house on Ashland avenue, where a woman had advertised for seamstresses. This woman, it is said, had remained there but a few days, and, from what can be found out about her, it is feared that her advertisement was but a bait to catch handsome and innocent young women for immoral purposes. The young woman was an attendant at St. Jarlath's Catholic church.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Politics at the Marquette Club.

The Marquette club sat down in a most unfriendly manner last night on two propositions to get the organization into lively politics. The first came in the form of a resolution to advocate the appointment of Mrs. Minerva K. Elliott to the pension agency. Mr. E. J. Judd of the political action committee, from which the resolution came, spoke some strong words for Mrs. Elliott, and so did Mr. George Lanman. Mr. Lanman said Mrs. Elliott was a soldier's wife and a smart woman, and the only Republican opposing her was Miss Ada Sweet.

"Miss Sweet," said Mr. Lanman, "has accumulated the comfortable fortune of $20,000, and I don't think her chance is good for the appointment. I am given to understand by one high in political circles that an appointment is to be made at once, and if a lady is not selected from Cook county the office will go to some male applicant from the southern end of the state with a Grand Army connection."

This strong backing of Mrs. Elliott did not avail though. Mr. Chetlain, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Gould spoke strongly against taking action as a club in any political movement, and the resolution was laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote.

The same objection was effectively used against Mr. Obermeyer's resolution denouncing the bar primary as an institution conducted on ward political lines and controlled by a meager fraction of the lawyers in town, and demanding that the selection of candidates be left with the regular political organizations. This was referred to the committee on political action, which can't do anything with it till three weeks after the next bar primary is held.

Previous to this discussion addresses were made by Justice Arnd on "Justice Courts," and by Gen. A. L. Chetlain on "Clubs and Club Life."

Socialists and Trade Unionists Combine.

The war between socialists and trade unions was declared off yesterday at the convention of the Socialist Labor party, and a resolution was adopted indorsing the union. It read: "It is for the interest of wageworkers to be members of trades unions, and it is the duty of workmen who desire to emancipate themselves from private capitalism to support the Socialist Labor party in its political action."

The convention voted to make Chicago the headquarters of the executive board of the national party. Today a platform will be adopted. Last night a socialist massmeeting was held at Mueller's hall on North avenue. Speeches were made by Thomas J. Morgan, G. A. Hoehn, James Willig, and L. Adams.

A Sensational Story Denied.

The allegations made by a sensational newspaper that there was a quarrel between the Young Men's Christian association and Mr. D. L. Moody and his friend Mr. John V. Farwell proves to be a falsehood. It was said that the association refused to let Mr. Moody have the use of Farwell hall last spring unless paid for at a high rate, and that the meetings were therefore held at the Chicago Avenue church. Mr. Farwell, the story goes, was angry, and the association, by way of retaliation, took off the name "Farwell Hall" from its printed matter of all kinds and put in the street number only. The association has never used anything but the street number on any of the papers and documents issued. The whole story is characterized by all concerned as utterly without foundation.

Lottery Tickets and Gambling.

During the afternoon the grand jury, having completed its investigation of the smoke nuisance, heard testimony in regard to the sale of lottery tickets. Several detectives testified that under instructions from Chief Hubbard they had bought lottery tickets from William Daly, Denis Kearney, and Mike Lawler. The last named is a brother of the congressman.

The grand jury will remain in session four days longer. It is expected that testimony will be heard today in regard to gambling. Several detectives, newspaper men, and even the gamblers themselves have been summoned to appear. The Rev. Mr. Brushingham, who recently visited a number of gambling rooms and who has preached sermons about what he saw, will be one of the witnesses.

W. C. T. U. Work in the East.

Miss Frances E. Willard and Miss Anna Gorden left Evanston for the east Sept. 30, expecting to be absent several weeks. They will engage in W. C. T. U. work in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

Susan B. Anthony sent the following to Miss Willard on her fiftieth birthday:

"May the other half century of your life be replete with even greater and grander endeavor for your own and the world's best good, and may you live to witness the consummation of the great reforms for which you labor—the enfranchisement of woman, the establishment of one code of morals, and the perfect reign of justice, peace, and good will among men and women."

September Work of the Humane Society.

The Illinois Humane society, Auditorium building, Wabash avenue front, room 43, during the month of September investigated 222 complaints, rescued and remedied the condition of 88 children, surrendered to institutions by court on petitions 48 children, placed 28 children temporarily in institutions, prosecuted 13 persons for cruelty to animals, prosecuted 5 persons for cruelty to children, laid up 8 horses as unfit for service, removed 5 disabled horses by ambulance, reprimanded 109 persons and teamsters, killed 23 disabled and abandoned animals, imposed $403 in fines, and received $406 from its contributors.

Less Work and More Pay.

About 150 to 200 workingmen assembled in Germania hall, corner of Thirty-fourth and Halsted streets, last evening to hear Congressman Frank Lawler speak of the troubles of the miners at Spring Valley, Ill. His address was mainly made up of an attack on Gov. Fifer, blaming him for the condition of the miners. The eight hour question also came in for a good share of his attention. He said that the workingmen should hold together and try to secure one reform at a time. The first thing was eight hours for a day's work. Having secured this they should work for six hours. "Those who work the fewest hours are the best paid," he logically remarked. His idea seemed to be that if they would only work less they would get paid more. He also read W. L. Scott out of the Democratic party. He had been requested not to kill Scott, as he was a Democrat, but this was not a question of politics. He also reviewed the condition of the miners and the occasion of the trouble at Spring Valley, and asked that contributions be sent to the county agent's office.

Prompt Settlement of a Claim.

The first claim against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company for damages growing out of the South Englewood accident was made in the probate court yesterday and was promptly settled. The estate of William Augustin Mulcahy, who was killed in the crash, was entered for administration by the dead man's father, Andrew Mulcahy, who lives on Wallace street near Sixteenth. There was no property to administer except a claim for $5,000 against the railway company. As soon as it was mentioned the company's attorney stepped forward and paid the claim in full. The railway company will pursue the same policy in the other cases, as there is no defense to make.

Items.

Customhouse Inspector Crowley examined 150 applicants for government positions yesterday.

Dot Lawrence and Mamie Barrett, Detroit girls 14 years old, ran away from home and were arrested on arrival here. They will be sent back.

Edward Wilson was held to the criminal court by Justice La Buy, charged with assaulting Annie Lehman, 12 years old, whose parents live at No. 75 Ruble street.

Michael McCahn was fined $100 by Justice C. J. White for attempting to kiss Mrs. Agnes Larsen of No. 372 West Randolph street when he met her on the street. When she resisted he struck her.

Frederick P. McLeod, a Nova Scotian who was arrested on a charge of bigamy, was held to the criminal court by Justice Prindiville yesterday. The Chicago wife was also held on the same charge.

The mayor yesterday added the name of William McDowell to the list of saloonkeepers whose licenses have been revoked for a failure to obey the Sunday closing law. McDowell has a saloon on Greenwood avenue, between Seventy-seventh and Rush streets.

Fred Tuttle and Joseph Browning were arrested last Monday while trying to pawn a gold watch. It was learned that they got it and about $200 worth of other property from David Pyatt's residence, No. 626 West Jackson street.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 56°; 9 a. m., 58°; 10 a. m., 60°; 11 a. m., 61°; 12 m., 63°; 1 p. m., 64°; 3 p. m., 65°; 6 p. m., 59°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.30; 6 p. m., 29.45.

Tom Collins, the Denver sport charged with robbing Jeff Hankins of $2,000, was held in bonds of $5,000 by Justice Prindiville. His attorneys appealed to Judge Horton for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted and made returnable at 10 o'clock this morning.

Edward Marshall, living at No. 251 Clark street, was seriously cut with a razor by a colored woman at Dearborn and Harrison streets early yesterday morning. His refusal to let the woman rob a drunken friend was the cause of the assault. No arrests have been made.

Monday evening the Park Avenue M. E. church held its last quarterly conference for this conference year. The Rev. Dr. Fawcett is just closing his fourth year. The society is building a new church, which, when completed, will be one of the finest on the west side.

About fifty young women who have recently formed the Women's Improvement society met at Waverly hall last night. They varied in age from young girls to middleaged matrons, and gathered from shops, factories, and other places of employment. Mrs. C. S. Brown of the Woman's alliance lectured to them on the best method of securing the results for which they were organized.

J. T. SHAYNE & CO.'S MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

The Firm Celebrates the Fifth Anniversary of Its Location in Chicago.

J. T. Shayne & Co. celebrated the fifth anniversary of the opening of their business in Chicago yesterday. It was not a sale or an advertisement, but simply a celebration, and one little sign hanging from the wall shows as well as anything could how much reason they have to celebrate. It reads: "Sales, 1884, $27,800; 1885, $66,420; 1886, $84,762; 1887, $160,560; 1888, $294,748." The record is a good one, certainly, and there is just as certainly a great deal of truth in the statement which appears on the program of music for the event that "when the merchandise handled is a line of goods the sale of which depends more upon the confidence which the buyer has in the merchant than of actual judgment on the part of the purchaser, a constantly increasing trade is the best possible proof of the appreciation of a firm's efforts to satisfy its customers."

The display was a magnificent one and everything possible was done to make it pleasant for the thousands who went to admire the goods. Prof. C. M. Currier's orchestra was stationed on a little balcony near the center of the store, and two programs of twelve members each were given, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. The store was magnificently decorated with flowers the counters being almost banked with them. Huge vases overflowing with roses and wreaths, hung from the ceilings. In the rear was an Egyptian canopy of ivy and under it stood a pretty flower girl, who up to 5 o'clock in the afternoon had given away over 3,000 roses.

The display of furs represented all known fur bearing animals. There was a sealskin jacket in Queen Anne style with Persian lamb collar and vest; an opera cape of royal ermine and sealskin, reversible; a black Persian lambskin walking coat; a beautiful opera cloak of Thibet lambskin, and in fact garments of the skins of all animals ever heard of. It was a magnificent display.

STRUCK BY WATERSPOUT.

THE SCHOONER FINNEY NEARLY CRUSHED ON LAKE ERIE.

When Picked Up She Was a Sad Looking Wreck Barely Able to Float—Eight Drowned by a Schooner Capsizing on Lake Ontario—Coal Rates from Buffalo to Duluth Drop to 20 Cents a Ton—Why the Cayuga Was Beaten.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The two-masted schooner George C. Finney, with a cargo of 20,000 bushels of wheat from Toledo, encountered a waterspout while off Port Colborne about noon, and when it left her she was barely afloat. The foremast was gone to the deck, the mainmast was broken off half way down, and the jibboom was twisted out. Of the sails only the mainsail was saved intact, and that escaped by being furled at the time.

It was a gusty and nasty day on the lake all day. The wind rose as high as thirty-eight miles and was extremely unsteady. Waterspouts were numerous. The crew of the Finney say they had already avoided four when the fifth one struck them. This one came up just under the stern of the schooner and tossed her about like an eggshell. The schooner at first on her bow and in a moment was stern down, while her spars were crashing on every side. One of her yards was driven down through the deck deep into the grain, and the cargo is supposed to be considerably damaged. Everybody agrees that she makes the worst looking wreck he ever saw.

The propeller Parnell saw the casualty and turned about. When she reached the Finney the waves were breaking over her, and Capt. Griffin thinks that she would have gone down if he had not come to the rescue.

The Finney is owned by Capt. Reardon, who sails her. He bought her last year, and has already gone to the bottom with her once this season. When the former accident occurred he had no insurance, but he had about $5,000 insurance now in the Commercial Union.

DROWNED EIGHT PEOPLE.

A Schooner Capsizes on Lake Erie with Fatal Results.

PORT ROWAN, Ont., Oct. 1.—The schooner Erie Wave, commanded by Capt. Stafford, capsized last evening between here and Clear Creek and eight persons were drowned. The vessel had been aground for some days, and had an extra crew aboard to assist in getting her off. A squall struck her last night and she capsized. Four of the crew were drowned and also four landsmen who were on board. Two of the crew reached shore. The names of the persons drowned as far as can be ascertained are Capt. Thomas Stafford, Robert Martiatt, Edward Soper, and George Bell. The other four persons who were drowned belonged at Clear creek and their names are unknown.

Following is a complete list of the drowned: Capt. Stafford, R. Mariatt, E. Sopher, George Bell, L. Stevens, James Stevens, Lewis Walker, and C. Crawford. None of the bodies have been found.

This is the third time this vessel has capsized. The last time was a few years ago off Long Point, when two passengers were drowned. The first time two or three persons were drowned.

GENERAL MARINE NEWS.

The Maggie Thompson in a Perilous Position at Leland.

LELAND, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The schooner Maggie Thompson of Milwaukee was caught here in the northwester today, and at 4 p. m. dragged both anchors until her stern struck the pier, where she now lies in a critical condition, her stern striking the bottom occasionally. Her rudder is loose, and unless the storm abates soon she will go to pieces. The wind is still blowing a gale from the northwest.

THE REITZ AND LESTER ON THE BEACH.

MANISTEE, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The propeller Charles Reitz attempted to go out with her consort, the Florence Lester, in tow this morning, but stuck in the bar, and both went around the pier on the beach. Afterward the Reitz succeeded, by throwing overboard her deck load, in releasing herself. The Lester lies in about eight feet of water on a sandy bottom.

SHELTERED FROM THE NORTHER.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—A moderate gale has been blowing from the north since last midnight. Sheltered at this port—steambarge Mark Covelle, for Whitehall, light; Bell Laura, Tennis and Laura, lumber, for Chicago; X 10 U 8, shingles, for Chicago; Annie Thorn, light, for Muskegon; Wonder, staves, for Milwaukee; C. S. Fisk, lumber, for Chicago. Cleared—David Macy, lumber, Chicago.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 1.—A brisk northwest wind has been blowing this afternoon. A heavy sea is running, and only the staunchest vessels will leave port tonight.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—There has been a northwest gale with heavy sea today. The City of New York, Saginaw Valley, Groh and Brady and pontoons, Sachem and Wenona, Samoa and Vance, Roberts, Howard, New Orleans, Deveraux, Seabird, Sunnyside, Aunt Ruth, and Barnes sheltered here.

Shortwinded for Long Races.

The Hudson arrived here at 3:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having made the run from Mackinaw in a little short of twenty-four hours. The Cayuga stopped at Milwaukee, thereby spoiling one of the prettiest races ever run on the lakes. The two boats left Buffalo ten minutes apart Sunday night, the Hudson being that much ahead. Vessels passing them said that up Lake Erie they were but seven minutes apart. In the long run from Buffalo to the straits the Hudson increased her original start by an additional ten minutes. A difference of ten minutes over a course nearly 600 miles long is pretty close racing.

The trouble with all three of the Lehigh Valley boats—Wilbur, Cayuga, and Seneca—is that they are a little shortwinded. The machinery itself does its work all right, but the boilers cannot or do not keep up sufficient steam to drive them to their full power for any length of time. This is due to insufficient boiler capacity, poor coal, or bad firing. This shortage in steam seems to be the only thing in the way of their coming up from Buffalo inside of sixty hours, the goal of lake captains.

Who Will Pay the Repair Bill?

A fine legal question is raised over the payment of the damages to the schooner City of Toledo by crashing into Clark street bridge Sunday night. That the mishap was the fault of the bridge and not of the tug or vessel is admitted by the city officials, but they claim that as the bridge had not been accepted by the city as yet the responsibility for defects in its machinery still rests with Fitz-Simons & Connell, the contractors. The owners of the schooner fear that if they attempt to run down the responsibility on this route they will never find a stopping place. In a survey of the damages to the schooner yesterday it was found that between $1,000 and $1,200 would be required to repair her.

To Make Grand Rapids a Lake Port.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The Grand Rapids board of trade committee, among whose members was Congressman Charles E. Belknap, visited Holland today and was taken in carriages along the old river bed to Jenisonville, whence they took the train for home. The members all expressed their surprise and satisfaction at the feasibility of constructing a ship canal along that route to connect Grand Rapids with the lake. A preliminary survey will be made at once.

Grain Freights Are Slow.

Grain freights were fairly steady yesterday on the basis of 2⅝ cents for corn. The movement of grain forward continues light, and shipping is lifeless. The shortage of boats alone prevents a break in the rates.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Wheat rates are steady at 3½ cents to Buffalo. There is little demand for tonnage, and not a great quantity offering. The F. T. Williams took out 81,000 bushels of wheat and the Robert Mills 70,000 bushels today.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Coal freights are dull. Rates to the head of Lake Superior were cut 10 cents more. Others were unchanged.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 1.—The demand is fair for both coal and ore tonnage, without change in carrying rates.

Around the Lakes.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Oct. 1.—The steamer Philip Minch, in passing out at Bar point this afternoon, got too far to the eastward and stranded. The Saginaw has gone to her assistance. The water is unusually low.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 1.—The ferryboat Lady May was burned to the water's edge this morning. The steamer Ballentine and consort Ironton, bound up, are aground on Lake George flats.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Oct. 1.—Survey was held on the steamer Francis Hinton, which was released from Pilot Island and brought here for repairs. Her damages are about $5,000. She will receive a new wheel, new stern bearings, keel, and new bottom planking. She was insured for $25,000.

Grain, Coal, and Ore Charters.

BUFFALO—Neshoto, Eddy Shaw, to Chicago, 50c; Morley, Topeka, to Milwaukee, 45c; Barnum, to Duluth, 20c; North Wave, to Superior, on contract; Typo, George Davis, Hammond to Toledo, 25c.

CHICAGO—To Buffalo: J. I. Case, wheat, at 2¾ cents; A. P. Wright, corn, at 2⅝ cents; Commodore, Hudson, E. P. Wilbur, Cayuga, corn; Nebraska, corn and oats. Total capacity—Wheat, 49,000 bu; corn, 310,000 bu; oats, 74,000 bu.

CLEVELAND—Swallow, A. Boody, Montcalm, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, $1.10; Nahant, ore, Ashland to Erie, $1.40; Charles Hebard, Annabell Wilson, hard coal, Erie to Chicago, 55 cents; Ishpeming, coal, Cleveland to St. Ignace, 50 cents; H. L. Fryer, coal, Toledo to West Superior, 45 cents; Yosemite, coal, Cleveland to the Soo, 50 cents; C. N. Ryan, coal, Lorain to the Soo, 50c; Riverside, coal, Ashtabula to Escanaba, 40c; Golden Fleece, coal, Sandusky to Manitowoc, 50c; P. S. Marsh, coal, Toledo to Racine, on private terms; W. P. Shaw, lumber, Cheboygan to Wilson Lake, Ont., $3.

Vessel Movements.

ESCANABA—Arrived—Kitchen, Aztec, Ford. Sailed—Wetmore, Giffords, Erie; Brunette, Newsboy, F. L. Vance, Our Son, Cleveland; Minnesota, Milwaukee.

MIDLAND—Arrived—G. J. Boyce, T. D. Stimson.

LUDINGTON—Cleared—Mars, Conneaut, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Manhattan, Surprise. Sailed—Adirondac.

PORT DALHOUSIE—Up—Montana, Averill, to Chicago. Down—Acadia.

MUSKEGON—Cleared—Jason Parker, Coral, Penobscot, M. Capron, Milwaukee.

ERIE—Cleared—Susquehanna, Chicago; Christie, Chicago; Constitution, Chicago, coal.

SHEBOYGAN—Windbound—Seymour, Chipman, Rudolph, Wendt, Medora. Department—Ida Olson, Seaman.

PORT COLBORNE—Down—Escanaba. Windbound—Manistique and consorts, John Rugee. Wind west, strong.

MILWAUKEE—Arrived with coal: John Pridgeon, Chicago, Moonlight, merchandise; New York, Avon, Alaska.

CHEBOYGAN—Arrived—Wilcox, City of Charlevoix. The Orkney Lass and Merrill at anchor outside, wind bound.

MINORVILLE—Down—C. M. Charnley, Active, Mantenee; Up—Swallow, Music, S. A. Wood, John Martin, Alice, Apprentice Boy, C. J. Magill. Wind northeast, fresh.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Down—Huron City, 1:40 p. m. Up—Roanoke, 12:20 p. m.; George Spencer, Pennington, 1:15; Nahant, Calumet, 2:15; Hiawatha, Minnehaha, 6. Wind northwest, gale.

MACKINAW CITY—Down—Tioga, 8:50 a. m.; Davidson, 9:10; Clyde, 9:30; Ira Owen, 5:10 p. m. Up—Juniata, 4 a. m.; Lockwood, 6:20; Milwaukee, 12:15 p. m.; Robey, 3:50; Frontenac, 4:15; Chemung, 4:20. The gale continues unabated. About noon it veered from west to northwest.

BUFFALO—Arrived—Seneca, Albany, Plankinton, Schoolcraft. Cleared—With sundries: Syracuse, Wissahickon, Chicago. With coal: North Wind, Superior, City of Rome, H. E. Packer, Dyer, Potomac, Camden, Chicago; Kaliyuga, Fontana, Plankinton, Milwaukee.

DETROIT—Up—Iron Duke, Iron Cliff. Cleared, 4 p. m.—Federal, 5:45. Down—Portage, 12:20; Tuttle, 6:30; Fitzgerald, Empire State, 6:40; Veronica, 7; W. H. Wolf, 9:45; Fred Mercur, C. A. Eddy, 12:15 p. m.; Keystone, Masten, 4:20; Nyack, 2; Ranney, Negaunee, 2:15; Mont Eagle, 3:50; Saviland. Cleared, 4:20—John Eddy, Shaw, 8:30; Northerner, Barnum, 9; Rochester, 9:20.

PORT HURON—Up—Boston, 10 p. m.; Barnes, Chemung, 11; Outhwaite, Genoa, 11:40; Sachem, Winona, 12; Lycoming, 7 a. m.; New Orleans, 11; Haskell, 5:20 p. m.; Nicol, 8. Down—Waukesha, 11:30; John Eddy, Shaw, 12; Northerner, 1:45 p. m.; Barnum, 2; Morley, 2:45; Rochester, 3; Business, 3:40; H. S. Pickands, 4:50; Tacoma, 7; Rhodes, 8; Gordon Campbell, 8:30; Hale, Kent, 8:40. In harbor—Constitution, Sprigley.

Port of Chicago.

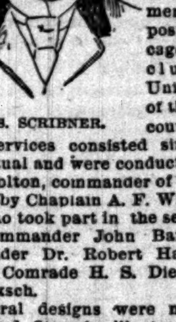
Arrived with lumber, etc.—City of Grand Haven, Carrier, Sands, L. M. Davis, L. N. Foster, Presto, City of Grand Rapids, Driver, Col. Ellsworth, De Wolf, Savidge, G. A. Marsh, City of Chicago, Olga. With sundries—Russia, New York, Conestoga. With coal—Gilchrist, Neosho, Edwards, M. W. Page, Golden Age, Foster, John R. Noyes, Buffalo. Light—Helena, G. T. Burroughs, Milwaukee; F. & P. M. No. 2, South Chicago.

Cleared with grain, etc.—Helena, Arabia, Buffalo; Frost, Newburg, Ogdensburg; Burroughs, Naubinway; Samuel Marshall, Kingston. With sundries—Jay Gould, Duluth; E. R. Blake, Arthur Bay; Mary Mills, Sturgeon Bay. Light—Arcadia, Arcadia; Simmons, White Cloud, Col. Ellsworth, Cheboygan; Lookout, Bay de Noque; City of Grand Rapids, Traverse City; City of Grand Haven, Sands, Luckey, Manistee; Rand, Behm, Forest, Minerva, Topsey, Andrew Jackson, Muskegon; Halstead, Tonawanda; L. N. Foster, Menominee.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COL. SCRIBNER.

A Large Attendance and Many Flowers—The Services—Other Obituary Matters.

The funeral of the late Col. Wiley S. Scribner was held at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning from his late residence, No. 376 La Salle avenue, under the auspices of U. S. Grant post, No. 28, G. A. R. The funeral was an extremely large one, 300 or 400 being present, among them Sheriff Matson, United States Commissioner Hoyne, nearly all the county commissioners and aldermen, the U. S. Grant post, G. A. R., the Chicago Union Veteran club, the Veteran Union league, and most of the employés in the county building.



W. S. SCRIBNER.

The services consisted simply of the Grand Army ritual and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. H. W. Bolton, commander of U. S. Grant post, assisted by Chaplain A. F. Walcott. Other comrades who took part in the services were Senior Vice Commander John Barker, Junior Vice Commander Dr. Robert Hall, Comrade James Sexton, Comrade H. S. Dietrich, and Comrade A. J. Miksch.

The floral designs were numerous and elaborate, and fittingly illustrated Col. Scribner's popularity in life. Nearly every department in the county building was represented by a design of some kind, and the veterans had sent some of the largest and most elaborate designs ever seen upon a similar occasion in Chicago. The little front parlor in which the coffin lay seemed a mass of flowers.

Around the coffin itself was draped the American flag, and on top was a sheaf of wheat from the Metropolitan Accident association, with the lettering in flowers:

IN MEMORY OF
OUR
ESTEEMED PRESIDENT.

Grant post sent a large bank of ivy with the badge of the Grand Army running diagonally across it. An enormous shield of asters and calla lilies surmounted by crossed guns and a fatigue cap of pansies was from the Chicago Union Veteran club, and a handsome floral Maltese cross from the Veteran Union league.

There were two designs from the employés of the recorder's office. One from the folio department was a broken column, and the other from the girls of the recorder's office was a large bank of flowers surmounted by a dove holding ribbons in its bill. On one was the inscription:

HONEST, LOYAL, BRAVE, AND TRUE.

and on the other:

OUR FRIEND.

From the sheriff's office came a scythe and a sheaf of wheat and also a broken wheel of tuberoses. The clerks of the circuit court sent a large floral cross, surmounted by a dove, and the clerks of the probate court a closed book, with the inscription:

CLOSED
RECORD.

The clerk of the superior court sent a cross, with a banner and saber on either side of it. On the banner were the words:

AT REST.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stroud sent a floral book and the treasurer's office a scroll with the words on it:

LAST
ROLL
CALL.

The services were brief and simple. They began with the singing of "We Cannot Always Trace the Way" by the Grand Army quartet, consisting of O. B. Knight, John M. Hubbard, W. H. Colston, and C. M. Smith. This was followed by a prayer by Chaplain Walcott and the singing of "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." The Rev. Dr. Bolton then reviewed briefly the life of Col. Scribner, and Comrades Barker, Hall, Sexton, Dietrich, and Miksch each laid a flower on the coffin with some appropriate remark. The service closed with "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The procession from the house to the depot, whence the body was taken by special train to Madison, Wis., was an extremely long one, being four or five blocks in length. Indeed, there were so many mourners that not half of them could get into the house.

First came a squad of police, followed by a band, playing a funeral march. The Chicago Union Veteran club, the Veteran Union league, and Grant post, followed in the order named, the latter being the guard of honor. Another band immediately preceded the hearse, and the latter was followed by the honorary and active pallbearers and the other mourners in carriages.

The honorary pallbearers were Judge Richard S. Tuthill, Master in Chancery E. B. Sherman, S. B. Raymond, George Driggs, William G. Beale, H. R. Green, Bernard Callaghan, Capt. P. McGrath, W. S. Kauffman, J. A. Le Brun, and Col. James A. Sexton.

The active pallbearers were James J. Healy, Jacob Gross, F. S. Allen, H. S. Dietrich, A. J. Miksch, A. F. Walcott, John J. Healy, and J. S. Curtis.

At a called meeting of the Chicago branch Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Sherman house, Gen. Chetlain in the chair, Gen. John E. Smith, Capt. J. T. McAuley, and Maj. J. A. Fitch presented resolutions expressive of regret over the death of Col. Scribner, secretary of the society. Remarks were made by Gen. Stout, Gen. Chetlain, Capt. Andreas, and others.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The funeral of Col. Wiley S. Scribner took place here this afternoon. The remains were brought here on a special train from Chicago accompanied by 250 Grand Army men, Cook county officials, and friends. The funeral services were held in St. Patrick's Catholic church, after which the remains were laid at rest in Forest Hill cemetery.

Miss Mamie Moore.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Miss Mamie Moore, the only daughter of Banker H. V. Moore of this city, and sister of Allen F. Moore of Chicago, died at the home of her father today, aged 22 years.

William Harris.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—William Harris, an old and wellknown citizen, died today. He had resided here since 1851.

Mrs. C. F. W. Sappes.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. C. F. W. Sappes, wife of the pastor of the German Lutheran church, died today.

Col. Joseph Octave Landry.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Col. Joseph Octave Landry, a conspicuous public character, died in this city today. He was a native of Ascension parish and was colonel of the Twenty-eighth Louisiana infantry in the confederate army during the war. Since that time he had held many political offices. He belonged to an ancient and influential creole family.

Amelia R. Bliss.

Miss Amelia R. Bliss, for many years a teacher in the Calumet school of this city, died Sept. 30 at Wilbraham, Mass. The funeral will be held Thursday at 2 p. m.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, sending the brain pure blood, makes sound both mind and body.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The county clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
F. Herman, Hinsdale, M. Draves, Thornton	21—19
William Fisher, Eliza Dolan	28—28
Josef Koliha, Annie Allex	22—18
H. R. Connor, Pittsburg, M. Cime, Kansas City	30—21
Henry Lange, Hulda Schulz	22—22
Peter Madean, Alice Stebins	27—19
John H. Purdy, Charlotte A. Wolcott	36—22
William G. Walsh, Martha Keogh	23—23
Thomas Frainey, Mary M. Gallagher	32—26
Richard Wall, Ellen Hefferman	28—23
Harry Gardner, Annie G. Atterson	33—33
J. B. Jones, Austin, H. E. Stevens, same	28—21
Theodore Orne, Sarah Wood	22—17
H. Koch, Hammond, Pirminnia Schneider	26—19
August Green, Hulda C. Heilgren	52—35
Isaac Ruduetzky, Dora Heirif	28—22
Samuel J. Sweet, Catherine Feeny	45—40
Fred Baum, Lulu Gluck	34—22
John H. Scott, Myra M. Starks	52—22
Vincent Pescinski, Julia Golinska	23—18
John Murray, Maggie Leddy	28—24
Clyde M. McClintock, Florence E. Gibson	31—28
Edwin G. Valentine, Genevieve McGary	21—20
Steven Courtney, Norah Donnell	31—28
Frank G. Kemper, Anna S. Applegate	25—21
James C. Battles, Barbara E. Russell	32—27
Michael Cromwell, Kittie Hayes	31—26
Charles B. Arend, Denver, Col., Louise Steiller	30—26
Charles G. Milandes, Lucilla L. Hall	25—24
William A. Schipplock, Maria Meaney	26—24
Hurlburt Harrison, Ruth Lawton	27—18
Karl Kusro, Bertha Horne	23—18
George Sieben, Magdalena Bartholmey	37—22
Karl Willer, Marie Ackermann	52—44
Edward Steinbrecher, Carrie Hassemann	29—27
Ernst Wagner, Nina Ridzinger	67—59
John Fagan, Ellen Maroney, Evanston	28—29
Albert Hansen, Bertha Hendricksen	26—20
John W. Gross, Bertha Hoffmann	22—20
John Sullivan, Julia Looney	28—25
Alva S. Armstrong, Mary Heffron	20—20
Katherine Feilen, Mathias Kolmen	26—26
John Collins, Anna Short	25—19
Ernest Ulrich, Louise Granzon	24—24
William Forman, Christina Hedstrom	27—27
Max C. Fleming, Alice C. Teiniger	30—20
Andrew C. Wall, Susie J. DeCourcey	34—27
Ferdinand Schulz, Emma Ziehm	26—27
George C. Clark, Mary Martin	31—28

MARRIAGES.

BURCKY—GROSSMAN—The marriage of Dr. W. E. Burcky and Sylvia H. Grossman was solemnized Oct. 1 at the home of the bride's parents. Dr. and Mrs. Burcky will return to their home at Englewood.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

BARRY—At Lincoln, Ill., Sept. 30, 1889, Edward J. Barry, youngest son of Mrs. Ellen Barry, late Annagh House, Ireland.

Funeral at 11 a. m. Wednesday to the Holy Name Cathedral, thence to Calvary.

CRAIG—Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 12:45 p. m., John Noble Craig, youngest son of the Rev. Willis G. and Amelia Owsley Craig, aged 14 years and 6 months.

Funeral at the family residence, No. 1048 North Halsted-st., Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

COOKE—At St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 30, Jessie De Berard, wife of George Cooke.

Funeral from residence of C. J. De Berard, Norwood Park, Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 4 p. m. Take 3:30 train, C. & N. W. R. R.

CONROY—Oct. 1, Mary Regina Conroy, daughter of John and Julia Conroy, nee Kelly, aged 5 months and 20 days.

Funeral Thursday, Oct. 20, from parents' residence, 101 Brown-st., at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

DUNNE—Oct. 1, 1889, at 553 Root-st., Julia, beloved wife of Robert Dunne, nee Moore, aged 54 years, mother of Mrs. John Jacobs, Mrs. Barney Conway, Mrs. Charles Cannon, Mrs. Fred Sand, Maggie, James, and William Dunne, native of Nass, county Kildare, Ireland.

Funeral Friday, Oct. 4, to St. Gabriel's church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary cemetery.

☞ Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

EVERLING—Oct. 1, beloved daughter of Catherine and Joseph Everling, at No. 3845 Honore-st. Interment at Mount Olivet, Oct. 2.

GROSS—At Denver, Colo., Oct. 1, 1889, Jacob P. Gross, formerly of this city.

KATING—Sept. 30, 1889, Mrs. Mary J. Kating, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Cochran, No. 4092 Butterfield street.

Funeral Wednesday at 9:30 a. m. to St. Elizabeth's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

LANGE—Sept. 30, 1889, of diphtheria, darling Josie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lange, aged 3 years 4 months and 22 days.

Funeral Wednesday at 10 a. m. from parents' residence, No. 1778 Wellington-st., Lake View.

WORDEN—Sept. 30, at 11:55 p. m., Henry C. Worden, aged 17 years and 9 months, at the residence of his parents, No. 2256 State street.

Funeral Thursday, Oct. 3, at 9 a. m., to St. James' Church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

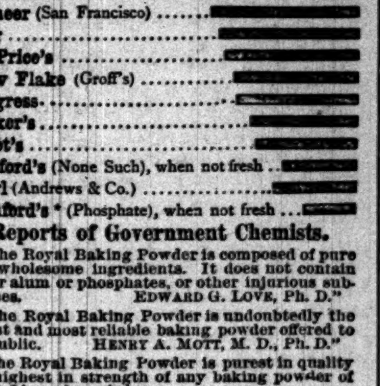
ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE EARL OF MEATH WILL ADDRESS a meeting of the Ministering Childrens' League at St. James' Church, corner Cass and Huron-sts., Thursday, Oct. 3, at 4 p. m. All children and those interested in work among children are invited.

☞ THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE will resume its lectures, Sunday, Oct. 6, 1889, 11 a. m., at Grand Operahouse. WILLIAM M. SALTER will speak on "The Essence of Religion."

LEAVENING POWER

Of the various Baking Powders illustrated from actual tests.



Reports of Government Chemists.

"The Royal Baking Powder is composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. EDWARD G. LOVE, Ph. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. HENRY A. MOTT, M. D., Ph. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is purest in quality and highest in strength of any baking powder of which I have knowledge. WM. McMURTRIE, Ph. D."

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Two prime donne and entire company in cast.
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EMMA ABBOTT as Queen of Castile.
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Mr. W. H. MORTON .... Manager
THIS EVENING AT 8.
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MR. EDWARD HARRIGAN
IN
OLD LAVENDER.
Next Sunday—The Great Spectacle, KAJANKA.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
This Wednesday Matinee and night, the favorite comedian,
PETE BAKER as THE EMIGRANT.
Thursday night and balance of week, Chris and Lena. Sunday, Oct. 6, Hanlon's Fantasma.

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Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening by the HUNGARIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA.
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHEVALIER BAYARD COMMANDERY, NO. 52, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are hereby requested to rendezvous at the asylum, 144 Twenty-second-st., Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1889, at 9 a. m., for the purpose of acting as escort to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M. WM. M. CRILLY, E. C.
WM. K. FORSYTH, Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1889.

MONEY was active and firm in Chicago at 6@7 per cent. Securities were dull. New York exchange weakened to 40 cents discount and sterling was easier. Railroad stocks fell off a fraction under the influence of tight money.—The Chicago produce markets were irregular. October pork broke off $1.30 per barrel on selling by smaller longs and reacted 20 cents. Wheat was unexpectedly strong, but broke off later, and corn was oppressed by the magnitude of deliveries on October contracts. As compared with Monday pork for next month closed 2½ cents lower, lard and ribs steady, wheat ⅛ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye and barley heavy, and flaxseeds firmer.

IT is reported that after the editor of the New York *World* offered to be one of twenty-five men to give $100,000 each towards the world's fair guarantee fund he sent out telegrams to thirty New York millionaires asking them to come forward with a subscription. Twenty-four of them made no reply at all. Five refused point blank, the quintette being Ogden Goelet, Eugene Kelly, Perry Belmont, John D. Crimmins, and Hamilton Fish, and one consented, probably knowing that his subscription would not be called for. In the face of this, New York has the effrontery to put herself forward as the locality for the fair. Meanwhile, Editor Dana and Flower are the only contributors to the fund, their subscriptions aggregating $50,000. Rolling Prairie or Oscoda could do better than that.

VISCOUNT WOLSELEY continues to waste space in the *North American Review* in his attempt to criticise and underrate the skill of the leading generals of our civil war. When it is remembered that Gen. Wolseley never managed but one campaign of any magnitude, and only managed to make a failure of that, the value of his critical estimate may be readily understood, but not the extent of his colossal assumptions. As a military leader Wolseley is not capable of commanding an army corps against any one of our nine or ten corps officers. As there was not a general in either the union or confederate army who could not have whipped him out of his boots his impertinence in affecting to criticise them is simply astounding.

THE law and order society of Philadelphia has issued a circular containing a comparative statement of the operation of the Brooks high license law during its first year, or from June 1, 1888, to June 1, 1889. The commitments to the county prison for the corresponding months of 1887-'88 were 27,202; under the Brooks law 17,464, showing a decrease of 9,738. The number of Sunday commitments to the Philadelphia county prison for 1887-'88 was 1,263; under the Brooks law 381. The commitments of women for 1887-'88 were 138; under the Brooks law 41, and on 23 Sundays out of 52 there were no commitments of women for intoxication. The Brooks law, in fact, has been more effective in this one year than all the prohibition statutes applied to great cities ever attempted. But though you bray a prohibition fanatic in a mortar he could not be made to understand it, or, if he understood it, to acknowledge it.

IF it were as easy for the city to raise money for the building of sewers and viaducts and for a score of other necessary purposes as it is for the construction of fuel gas and high water pressure plants there would be ten times as many improvements made this year as there actually are. It is an easier job for the city to raise millions for fuel gas works than it would have been for it to raise $150,000 for the construction of a new bridge at Clark street had not Mr. Yerkes built it.

See the simplicity of it. A stock company will be formed for the construction of a gas or water plant. The subscribers will get what may be called lease certificates, which will show that the holders have contributed so much towards the funds used for the construction of the plant and that the city of Chicago will pay them, say, 5 per cent thereon till such time as its option of purchase matures, when it may pay the principal in whole or by installments. The possession of one of these certificates is the equivalent of a Chicago 5 per cent bond running an indeterminate time, and which he has obtained at par instead of having to pay a premium for it, as would have been the case with an actual bond. The holder is guaranteed, say, 5 per cent by the city in the form of rent, and the security for the principal is the plant, the ownership of which the corporators retain until the city purchases it.

IT has for years been one of the great misfortunes of this city that there have been so few ways in which small savings might be invested. The savings banks are looked on with natural distrust, and the mechanics, clerks, shopkeepers, and workingmen have found in building associations and saloons the only places where they could invest. The city, therefore, could do nothing which, while it would be for its own interest, would be so much for that of its citizens as to hold out to them a chance of putting their surplus earnings into an absolutely safe 5 per cent security which they could sell at any time for more than it originally cost them and on which, if hard up for the moment, they could always borrow.

These 5 per cent lease certificates for high pressure water or fuel gas could be subscribed for by all—by Marshall Field or a cash boy in his store, by the manager of a rolling mill or the men in his employ, by Phil Armour or his butchers. It would be a popular subscription. The city would not have to go outside its own boundaries for abundance of money. It need not bend the knee to foreign or eastern capitalists. It could raise ten millions in Chicago in thirty days, and if more were needed it would be forthcoming. The money hidden away or deposited in banks where it draws but 3 per cent or less, or put into the rather overdone building and loan association business, would flow into the coffers of the city to build those useful plants to abolish smoke and furnish cheap power, cheap fuel, cheap insurance, and a clean city.

All that is needed to enable the city to avail itself of the abundant resources which are awaiting its call is the sanction of the legislature. When that has been given but a few weeks will pass before the people high and low learn of this new form of investment and rush in swarms to take advantage of it. By this plan the city gets the money which enables it to earn a yearly revenue far in excess of what it pays out, and the certificateholder gets good interest, perfect security for his money, and also shares in the benefits of the works his money has helped to build.

GREATER SEWAGE DILUTION NEEDED AT ONCE.

Mayor Cregier submitted to the council night before last a plan for the partial purification of the stockyards bayou of the south branch, that foul aggregation of filth which extends from the stockyards northwestward to the south branch. His plan—a simple and inexpensive one which has often been suggested—is to tap the canal at the point where Western avenue crosses it and run a seven foot conduit along the avenue to Thirty-ninth street, and from that point to make an open cut westward till the south fork is reached. As the water in the canal, having been pumped up three feet, is that much higher than the water in the south branch, if the canal were tapped in the manner indicated the stream would flow with a three foot head through conduit, ditch, and south fork to the south branch, thus creating a circulation in what has hitherto been a stagnant bayou and removing the mass of filth that has accumulated in it.

But this project, while improving greatly the sanitary condition of the south fork and the adjoining territory, will require the Bridgeport pumps to lift more water if the present insufficient quantity—50,000 cubic feet a minute—is to be maintained. If the pumps do not lift as much more water than they now do as the conduit carries off the condition of the south branch will be somewhat worse than it is now, for the relief given by the pumps will be 50,000 cubic feet minus the amount which flows back through the conduit, and the water going down the canal will be filthier than at present.

Far better results will be had if the mayor will make his scheme a part of the more comprehensive project outlined by his predecessor, which would have been in force now had not the "scratchers" willed otherwise. Recognizing the fact that under any circumstances four or five years must pass by before the drainage channel could be made available, and seeing the rapidity with which the inevitable increase in population and manufactories was adding to the pollution of the river, which made it necessary to take immediate action in order that the river might become no fouler than it was, two ideas suggested themselves to Mayor Roche. One of them was to get the consent of the canal commissioners to put in a sluice at Summit, through which 15,000 or 20,000 cubic feet a minute might be pumped into the Desplaines. The capacity of the canal between that point and the canal pumping works is so much greater than in the deep cut part of the canal down at Lemont that there would be no difficulty about putting in one or more pumps and throwing the additional 20,000 cubic feet over the dam at Bridgeport.

The other idea was to get the consent of the Lyons authorities to the erection of cheap buildings at the Ogden dam and, the placing there of pumps to throw 30,000 or 40,000 cubic feet a minute over into the Desplaines. By these two methods the quantity of water taken out of the river per minute would be raised from 50,000 to 100,000 cubic feet, thus reducing the pollution by dilution and greatly improving the condition of the river. This doubled dilution would be gratifying to the people down the valley, for the quality of the water in both the canal and the Desplaines would be immensely improved.

The only serious obstacle in the way of throwing this water into the Desplaines would be the icemen at Willow Springs in the winter season, whose business would be temporarily injured till the deep cut was made. But it was the belief of the ex-mayor that as all the damages which could be awarded by the courts would be the *net profit* on a season's business it would be far cheaper for the city to pay that sum for a few years, until the great drainage canal was completed, than to run the risk of pestilence growing out of an intolerably filthy river.

THE COSTLY AND THE CHEAP WAY.

The committee whose members are laboring over the task of finding some way of connecting the parks and boulevard systems of the various divisions, so that it may be possible to reach one from another, passing through the heart of the city in a carriage, has suggested a method of linking together the north and south divisions which shall avoid the necessity of interfering with the vested and sacred rights of the merchants who use the sidewalks of Michigan avenue from Randolph street to the river for storage purposes and the roadway for their trucks and horses.

It is proposed to have a viaduct which shall start either on the Lake Front park alongside of Michigan avenue or on Dearborn park; which shall cross the Randolph street viaduct on grade or go above it; which shall cross Rush street bridge on a story above the present carriageway; and which shall curve around on North Water street and reach the solid earth somewhere on Pine street. There is no question that this is feasible. Give an engineer money enough and he will build a railroad from Alaska to Terra del Fuego. But the question is, How is the money to be had and is it practically feasible?

Most people suppose that some time or other the Lake Front park north of Madison street will be sold to the Illinois Central for several millions. The purchaser would want all of it and would not wish to surrender a strip on the west front. A viaduct erected there would have to come down before a trade could be made. Dearborn park, which it is proposed to use as an alternative, is worth perhaps half a million—a good deal to throw away on a viaduct approach. The north quarter of it has been given by the legislature to the Soldiers' home, which proposes to cover it with a building. Cannot it be interfered with? The public library will in the course of time want the rest. Nor can the city allow the park to be thus used for a viaduct without the consent of the legislature, if anybody chooses to protest.

If the boulevard viaduct crosses the Randolph street viaduct at grade there will be an ugly crossing—a double line of heavy and heavily loaded teams colliding with a double line of light private vehicles. If it crosses it above grade it will be a rather airy structure. In view of the recent accident at Rush street bridge when the huge propeller came near throwing it into the river timid people might not look with approval on a viaduct in the top story of that structure.

But, as has been said, engineering difficulties can be met with money. In this case, however, where is it to come from, and how much will be needed? Supposing it takes a million or even half that. The city has not got it to spare. General taxpayers will object to being taxed for such a purpose. The park commissioners have not. It cannot be raised by special assessment, for it will be no particular benefit to the property alongside which it runs. The owners may even claim damages because the view from their second story windows is cut off. If it is to be built by the subscriptions of those who will use it, well and good. But none of them have yet stated what they will give. Till it is known what this scheme will cost, and how the cash is to be had, it cannot be given serious consideration.

The city meanwhile, acting strictly within its duty and authority, can take from the sidewalks of Michigan avenue from Randolph to South Water seven feet on each side and add that fourteen feet to the roadway. Then by stationing a policeman at each end to see that the teamsters do not seize the additional space communication can be opened for a trivial sum between the north and south divisions, between Lincoln and Washington parks. This new-made passageway will not have as many crooks and curves in it as the proposed viaduct, and will be much less picturesque, but it may answer the purpose far better.

GEN. GRANT'S LAST RESTING PLACE.

The letter which Col. Fred Grant has written to the editor of the New York *World* (printed in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE) upon the question of removing the remains of his distinguished father from New York, where his grave is now both neglected and desecrated, to Washington, settles some interesting points and emphasizes the duty of the nation in this matter.

Col. Grant's letter clearly shows that his father expressed no wish to be buried in the city of New York. The written instructions which he gave to his son about a week before his death, when his ailment precluded the effort of speech, were to the effect that while the family owned burial lots in St. Louis and Galena, and possibly one might be purchased in New York, he had no particular choice of place of interment. In a parting letter left to his wife he reiterated what he had written to his son, and, as he had done on the latter occasion, made the solitary stipulation that wherever his tomb might be a place should be reserved for his wife by his side. Mrs. Grant, after the general's death, decided upon New York because its mayor offered her the written guarantee that upon her death she should be placed beside her husband. It was not known by the family at that time that the general's stipulation could be carried out in Washington, and when word came from there that it could be fulfilled it was too late, as the offer of New York had been accepted.

It is not necessary to read between the lines of this letter to discover that the family of Gen. Grant are now desirous of having his remains removed to the national capital, Washington, where a suitable monument can be erected over them by the American people; and that they are opposed to the further occupancy of the real estate advertising lot in New York's pleasure park, as well as shocked and grieved, in common with all other patriotic Americans who revere Gen. Grant's memory, at the manner in which the grave has been neglected. Col. Grant says explicitly: "Since the nation made his great funeral and wishes to build his tomb they *were and are* ready to accede to any place for his tomb which the nation may decide is best, provided of course that his expressed wish be carried out." There are other reasons which must have actuated Col. Grant and which courtesy forbade him to express in his letter under the circumstances. He clearly sees not only that his father's grave has been neglected during the last four years, but that this neglect will continue in the future for the reason that New York was never a friend of Gen. Grant. It voted for peace at any price in 1864, which would have resulted in dismemberment of the union; and it also voted against Grant for President in 1868 because he fought to save the union from destruction.

HOD TAYLOR'S PLAN TO MAKE THE PACIFIC ROADS PAY UP.

"Hod" Taylor, the new United States commissioner of railroads, has been in office only a short time, but is already displaying peculiar notions in regard to his official duties. Heretofore the commissioner of railroads has filed perfunctory statistical reports from time to time, drawn his pay with regularity, and not bothered himself with plans to protect the interest of the people or the government in the Pacific roads. Commissioner Taylor, however, devotes a large part of his report to the advocacy of a plan by which the systematic defaults of the Pacific roads in their dealings with the government can be stopped and the corporations compelled to pay their dues. Mr. Taylor recommends an extension of the debt of the subsidized roads at a reduced rate of interest, because he thinks that the only possible way to secure payment, but he would prohibit the payment of dividends by any of the Pacific roads until all its arrearages to the government were made up, and he would require such a percentage of the gross earnings of the subsidized lines as would realize sums sufficient to pay accruing interest and provide a sinking fund to meet the principal of the debts at maturity.

The chief point in Commissioner Taylor's recommendations—that dues to the government be taken from *gross* instead of *net* earnings—was earnestly advocated by THE TRIBUNE years ago at the time of the passage of the Thurman act. The great mistake of the Thurman act was in taking the percentage due the government out of net instead of gross earnings. The failure of the measure to accomplish the end aimed at is due to this great blunder. As THE TRIBUNE predicted, the Pacific railroad ring seized the opportunity to divert the business and earnings of the subsidized lines and systematically "milked" them for the advantage of the branch and connecting non-aided roads on which the government has no lien. "New construction," "equipment," and "rental" accounts have been manipulated to consume gross earnings for the benefit of the non-aided lines and leave as little as possible in the way of net earnings. If allowed to divert earnings and business the Pacific railroad ring will build up new systems on which the government has no lien, and do this out of earnings which should go into the federal treasury in payment of their debts, and in the end the United States will be left with a second mortgage and a wrecked and ruined property on its hands.

If the United States will take its dues out of gross earnings the diversion of business and profits to non-aided lines can be stopped and the payment of the debt to the government enforced. The Pacific railroad system of "bookkeeping" could not then be used to evade the law and swindle the government. There would be no further disputes as to what "necessary" or "proper" items of expense should be deducted from earnings before the government could make a claim for its share of the net profits. If the Pacific railroads expect or desire to pay their debt to the government they would accept the plan of contributing from gross earnings as the most reasonable and least burdensome. In years of crop failures or business depression when receipts were light their payments to the government would be correspondingly reduced, while if required to pay fixed sums at stated periods they might under such circumstances be compelled to default. By making payments from gross earnings they could reduce their debt most when best able to do so. The Pacific railroad ring, however, will never accept such a method of honest payment, as it would stop the "milking" of the roads on which the government has a lien for the benefit of lines under private ownership and against which the United States has no claim.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican county central committee will meet Saturday to issue the call for the primaries for the approaching election. It is believed that a majority of the members will vote for calling them under the new Crawford law. There may be six or eight who will openly oppose it, but will have to submit. It does not follow, however, that the majority of the committeemen will be in sympathy with the law. They will feel that in calling primaries under it they are cutting their own bosses' throats, and that they have wiped out of existence what has long been the profitable and influential business of acting as ward committeeman.

From humble beginnings as ward workers the holder of that office has grown up to be a local party boss. Having the selection of the primary judges he has become the boss ballotbox stuffer of his district. He has dictated delegates to conventions and by his henchmen chosen the candidates. What the rank and file did and said has ceased to have any interest to him. He has come to look on them as a king by divine right does on his subjects. He has become the disburser of the portion of the campaign funds allotted for his ward, and he has generally contrived to spend the money in a way that would do himself the most good.

Having become a perpetual officeholder by reason of his ability to elect delegates who are sure to reëlect him as committeeman, it has been in his power always to command a fat office, elective or appointive. The doors of the county building offices fly open at his approach. The softest places are reserved for him. Rival officers have disputed the honor of having him at work for them. A man who carried a ward delegation in his breeches pocket was a man "who had a pull" and whom no one dared offend.

But all that is ended now—perhaps. The long reign of the ward committeeman is over—probably. He has to step down and out—maybe. He has no more to say about the choice of the delegates than any other fellow—so says the law. He is no longer a boss to fix ballotboxes. He can put but one ticket in the box, like other voters, and not in handfuls. The competition for his services will become weak; officeseeking candidates will not take off their hats when they meet him. He feels as the Democratic postmasters did after Harrison was elected, when they saw they would have to go.

It is a good riddance. His dominion has lasted too long. The Democrats will still submit to it. They are fonder of being bossed than the Republicans, and they relish a little ballotbox stuffing. Unable to indulge in it at regular elections, their committeemen will hang on to it at the primaries. But the Republicans have had enough of committeeman rule, and Saturday is to be the day of their emancipation. At the primaries then called there will be a certainty for the first time in many years that the ballots cast will be counted, and that none will be counted except those which were cast.

HOW AN ELECTION SNARL CAN BE PREVENTED.

Under an amendment to the cities and villages act passed in 1879 "the regular charter elections of city officers of any city having the same territory as an organized township or townships," have taken place "the same day provided by law for the township election or elections—to-wit: the first Tuesday in April." Under this law, which was designed especially to prevent two elections in Chicago in April—one for township officers, the other for city officers—the city elections have occurred in this city the first Tuesday of April since 1879, city officers and aldermen being elected the same day (and recently on the same ticket) as supervisors, collectors, assessors, etc. Unless care is taken just now there will be a departure from this plan, and there will be two elections in this city next April, one for aldermen and one for township officers. At the June special election a piece of territory in Cicero about a mile and a half long and averaging three-quarters of a mile wide, embracing the settlement of Moreland, was annexed to the city. This territory, however, remains part of the township of Cicero. The city of Chicago, therefore, has not the same territory as an organized township or townships. It embraces a part of the township of Cicero. As matters stand the law of 1879 would not apply and the election of aldermen next April should, in accordance with the law, take place the third Tuesday instead of the first Tuesday of April, the township elections occurring the first Tuesday. There is only one way of preventing this, and that is to annex the Moreland strip to the west town of Chicago at the forthcoming election. This will make the city contain the organized townships of North, South, and West Chicago, Lake, Lake View, Jefferson, and Hyde Park, and nothing more. That being so there will be but one election for township and city officers.

The process of annexation is exceedingly simple. A petition signed by one-fourth of the legal voters in the strip should be presented to the county board within the next ten days asking for the annexation of the territory to the west town. The county board then can order an election on the question in the two towns concerned, Cicero and West Chicago. Only twenty days' notice is required. There is time enough to perfect the petition and to arrange all the preliminaries between now and the November election. A little attention to the matter now will save a great deal of inconvenience next spring, and at least $50,000 to the taxpayers. The matter is worth looking after, Mayor Cregier and Messrs. Aldermen, Supervisors, Collectors, and Town Clerks!

THE DOLPHIN'S CRUISE.

In the latter part of 1884 the United States steel dispatch boat Dolphin was placed in commission and assigned to the North American squadron. In January, 1888, she was ordered upon a cruise around the world. She headed southward and made the perilous trip around Cape Horn, thence pursuing her way, touching at Callao, Panama, San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Corea, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria via the Suez canal, Naples, Leghorn, Geneva, Toulon, Marseilles, Gibraltar, Plymouth, Madeira, Bermuda, and finally to New York. It was a zigzag course around the Horn, across the Pacific, over the Indian ocean, through the Suez canal, over the Mediterranean, and across the Atlantic, covering a distance of 58,020 miles, or twice the circuit round the globe, with a single delay of two hours occasioned by the heating of a journal crank.

Other vessels have made equally remarkable voyages, and this cruise of the Dolphin would not occasion special remark were it not that she is the cruiser which the Cleveland administration condemned on account of "structural weakness," and which was employed to plunge honest John Roach into bankruptcy and hound him into the grave. No finer vindication of his honesty, skill, and faithfulness could be asked for than the sight of the little Dolphin steaming into New York harbor after her 58,000 mile cruise in all sorts of seas and weather, and after a most extraordinary test imposed upon her strength, endurance, speed, and coaling capacity—extraordinary because she was not intended for cruises of this kind, but for dispatch purposes. It can matter little to John Roach now, the success of this or any of his vessels, all of which have magnificently vindicated him, but it is of interest as an illustration of the meanness, and prejudice, and political hatred of the Cleveland administration. The Dolphin has proved herself one of the stanchest, fleetest, and most effective vessels in the American navy. To her splendid performance in the Cape Hatteras storm she has now added the record of a circuit twice around the world in extent. It is matter for congratulation that she is a stanch Republican vessel, built by a Republican as stanch as herself. Long may she fly the flag and preserve the memory of honest John Roach.

WHY NEW YORK BUILDS NO MONUMENT TO GRANT.

As shedding light on the union loving loyalty of New York city and on the neglect to build a monument to the memory of Gen. Grant, who is buried in a New York park, it should be remembered that in 1864, when McClellan had retreated through the Chickahominy swamps to the cover of the gunboats on the James river and quit fighting the enemy, he decided that the war for the preservation of the union was a failure and spent his time mainly in assaults upon Abraham Lincoln and in telling him how to make peace with Jeff Davis; when Gen. Grant came to the front and was striking the blows that saved the union the city of New York could give but 36,681 votes for Lincoln and the preservation of the union, but cast 73,709 votes for McClellan and the dismemberment of the union. Four years later, when the union was saved and peace fully restored and the reunited country was entering upon a career of prosperity, Gen. Grant was tendered the presidency as a reward for his eminent services. In that year New York city could muster but 47,738 votes for him, but she could cast 108,316 votes for Seymour, who had always been a thorn in the side of Lincoln in the prosecution of the war, thus giving more than 60,000 majority in condemnation of Grant's services in saving the union.

New York has always been an anti-national as well as an anti-Grant city. Col. Grant now knows that New York will never build a monument to his father's memory, though its committee of one hundred millionaires promised to do so as one of the inducements for securing his burial there. Four years have passed and nothing has been done, and if four centuries were to pass nothing would be done in that city, which is too parsimonious and stingy to erect a monument to any one, much less to a man whose memory it does not respect.

In view of this letter of Col. Grant, which gives the consent of the family to the removal of the general's remains to the national capital, the duty of Congress is clear and emphatic. Immediately upon its assembling a bill should be introduced providing for the removal and making a suitable appropriation for a monument which the people may increase at their own pleasure. Let the old commander sleep among his comrades and by the side of his favorite lieutenant, "Little Phil," and let the nation which loved him erect a splendid monument to his memory. Let him no longer rest in alien soil, uncared for, neglected, and forgotten. Place his remains among those of his comrades in the capital of the nation, whose government he preserved and whose authority he enforced. The New York *World* itself recognizes the appropriateness of the change and says:

> If the nation, as represented by the federal government, should wish to remove the remains of Gen. Grant to the capital and build there its monument Minister Grant's letter intimates that his family would accede to the plan, with the proviso that the last wish of the dead soldier, adhered to with characteristic tenacity under the most pathetic circumstances, should be carried out and a place at his side be reserved for his faithful wife and companion.
>
> New York could have no wish to oppose such a change so ordered. She could still proceed to erect as a testimonial to the magnanimous general—inviting the coöperation of the southern people and all others who are not affected by a jealous provincialism—a splendid Arch of Peace at the main entrance to her beautiful Central park, symbolizing the restored union and the strength and simplicity of the character of its greatest defender.

Parsimonious and close-fisted to the last! Is there no sense of shame left in that money-grubbing, stock-gambling city? Erect your own arch in your Central park, as Chicago has done in her Lincoln park.

Chicago Can Match It.

A New York dispatch in Monday's paper told of the arrest in a poolroom in that city Saturday night of fifty-three boys of various ages and social positions, all of whom were actively engaged in gambling or watching the players excitedly. The scene when the officers entered the room was said to have been a disgusting one.

A thick haze of smoke from cigarettes hung over everything. A number of pool and billiard tables were placed in the front section of the room, and behind a curtain stretched across from wall to wall in the center, and thus concealed from persons entering the doors, were small card tables, at which were seated boys ranging in age from 11 to 12 to 20 years. The majority were practiced gamblers. Some of the most precocious had the cool, indifferent air of professional "sports," while others, less callous, showed by their restless, feverish appearance the violent agitation racking their eager brains.

Poker was the favorite game behind the curtain, and there were plenty of boy "sharps" present to capture the money of beginners and greenhorns. Agent Finn of the society had a practical demonstration of the fact on one of his visits, for he was "roped in" to a game by some of the boys and lost $4 in a brief space of time through their clever manipulation of a "stacked" deck of cards. While the gambling fever was scarcely so violent at the pool tables as in the rear part of the place the oaths and ribald remarks of the youngsters who stood by watching the games and the angry curses of the losers in the games were scarcely more edifying than the flushed faces of the greenhorns and the coldblooded conduct of the "sports" at the card tables.

It will not do for any Chicagoan to mourn over the depravity of New York and exult in the superior virtue of this city, for the scenes described above can be witnessed in Chicago any night of the week, but especially Saturday. The same strained and eager faces of youths, the same greed to win, the same fury over loss, can be seen here by any one who knows where to look for it. He can easily learn where to go to see it by glancing at what the papers have had to say on the subject.

Such gatherings of halfgrown boys can be witnessed nightly in spite of the mayor's fool and false statement that gambling is being stamped out—that "he has given positive orders that it be stopped, and that those orders *are* obeyed." That they are not is proven by the sermons recently preached by a city minister, who found no difficulty in satisfying himself from personal inspection that gambling was flourishing mightily, and that if the police really wanted to end it the fact that they did not proved them to be a pack of incompetent fools.

It is sheer nonsense for the mayor to talk as he does and say that he is willing to coöperate with Judge Horton to put down the gamblers, whom he alleges his police have already put down. It would be far better for him to imitate the course of Mayor Harrison, who, when charged with allowing gamblers to work unhindered, admitted it, and said he did not intend to try to interfere. "Gambling was one of the vices which were ineradicable in a large and civilized place. Nor was it in all respects a bad thing. It brought money to the city. It furnished amusement to visiting merchants who would not buy goods in a puritanical town. Therefore he intended to let these places run wide open, and who was going to stop him?"

He swelled and strutted like a turkey gobbler. His successor, Cregier, prefers to imitate the conduct of the ostrich, who, having stuck his head in the sand, fancies that the rest of his body is invisible. Of the two birds it must be confessed Mayor Harrison was the most honest and genial one.

ALD. HORN'S order directed to the controller advising that officer to advertise immediately for bids for lighting, repairing, and cleaning the city gas lamps should be promptly acted on. The gas monopoly now has the contract for this work at its own price, and does the work as it deems convenient. The consequence is that the city is cheated in the lighting of the gas and scandalously overcharged for the repairs and the cleaning. Last year $44,540 was paid out of the city treasury for work which ought to have been done by the gas trust under its contract. The overcharge is itemized by the controller as follows:

For repairs to old gas connections and new service	$32,000
For alcohol and labor	12,000
For rent of city lampshop per year	540
Total	$44,540

The amount paid the gas trust for the work was $97,000. Ald. Horn and Mr. Onahan both assert that other contractors will do the entire work, and in much better shape, for $70,000. This will be a saving of $27,000 to the city. The sooner it is saved the better. As the council passed Ald. Horn's order it ought to be acted on at once.

ALAS for the cotton! A hideous worm
In its snowy white boll is beginning to squirm.
And alas for the corn! For it yet goes to fill
The ravenous maw of the worm of the still.

MR. YERKES' subscription of $150,000, as we understand it, has no string of any kind—not even a cable—attached to it. It will materially assist Chicago in getting a grip on the world's fair, and Mr. Yerkes deserves the thanks of everybody within Chicago's 174 square miles of surface.

WHO can blame New York for her seeming indifference in the matter of the world's fair? The fate of the entire city of Gotham now depends on the condition of Mr. Buck Ewing's thumb for the next few days.

IN his deepest, richest, and most musical macaroni voice the great tragedian Salvini will soon be heard on the stage in the first of his farewell tours in America.

IN the matter of choosing a locality for the great exposition of 1892 it may be questioned whether the approval of New York will quite compensate the *Pioneer Press* for the disapproval of St. Paul.

WHY is there a string tied to that New York subscription of $100,000 that stands credited to Pulitzer? Response by echo: "To pull it, sir."

THE editor of the esteemed *News* would be an ideal juror in a drainage case.

POSSIBLY—exhilarating thought!—England may conclude to buy the world's fair, along with the rest of this country's enterprises, and hold it on her own island.

IT is difficult to give up long cherished beliefs. Assuming that a literal, personal devil exists, however, the most trusting soul doubtless could become reconciled in time to any accident or dispensation that would kill him off. Ergo, if it can be proved that he is already dead let us rejoice.

NONE but the brave* deserve the† fair.‡

*And the liberal.
†World's.
‡This is why Chicago's friends feel confident it is coming here.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Unfitted Him for Worship.

Elder Goodman (to son of prominent pewholder)—"Willie, I don't see your father at church this morning."

Willie—"No, sir. He—he didn't seem to feel 'xactly like going to church today."

Elder Goodman—"I hope he has no serious indisposition."

Willie (hesitatingly)—"N-no, sir. I—I think he was trying his new stylographic pen when I left home."

Only a Question of Time.

"James," said the undertaker, "have you heard how Mr. Hawkins, the sick old gentleman at the other end of the avenue, is getting along this evening?"

"Yes, sir," responded the shop boy. "The doctor gave him a dose of the 'lixir of life last night, and——"

"I think, James," said the undertaker with cheerful sadness, "you may set that lamp in the window and turn the light up a little. If anybody should call for me within the next half hour I shall be lying on the lounge just inside the door of the back room."

Richly Deserved.

"What are you lammin' me for?" bellowed the young salesman at the fruit stand whose father had taken him behind the scenes and laid him tenderly across his knee. "What the mischief have I done?"

"What have you done?" exclaimed the shocked and grieved parent as he continued the vigorous windmill-like touch with which he was caressing his cherished offspring. "What have you done, you daggone young rascal? You put two ripe bunches in the [whack] pound and a half o' grapes you [whack] sold that nearsighted old duffer a minute ago!" [Whack! whack!]

PERSONALS.

M. Eiffel is expected in Quebec shortly to build a $5,000,000 bridge across the St. Lawrence, it is reported.

John D. Washburn, United States minister to Switzerland, is already coming home for a three weeks' visit.

Buffalo Bill and Rosa Bonheur have become great friends. The former is taking lessons in oils from the great artist.

Sir Edwin Arnold is sending to his home paper letters descriptive of Americans and their customs which are quite flattering.

Mrs. James G. Blaine Jr. is improving slowly. It is said that as soon as she recovers she will institute proceedings for divorce.

Selden Weller of Queens county, New York, is the youngest deputy sheriff in the United States. He is the son of the surrogate and but 13 years old.

Capt. Yates of the Salvation army, now operating in Minneapolis, poses as a "reporter who has repented of his evil ways." He was probably merely a "journalist."

Mrs. Phin P. Bixby, widow of one of New Hampshire's distinguished soldiers, died recently, and in her will there is found a legacy of $2,000 for the support of the family horse.

Minister Fred Douglass sailed yesterday on the United States sloop-of-war Kearsarge. He expects to arrive at Hayti in time to witness the inauguration of President Hippolyte Oct. 8.

Gen. M. D. Hardin appears to have about the correct idea of the best means of preventing desertions from the army. His formula is: "Treat the soldiers so that they won't care to desert."

Henry Hohixina Lyman, a Sioux Indian, 22 years old, has entered the Yale law school. He intends eventually to hang out his shingle among his own tribe, and is described as handsome and intelligent.

The Emperor of Russia is said to practice regularly on the cornet, on which he is becoming quite a soloist. This may explain the frantic efforts that are periodically made to explode dynamite bombs near him.

Miss Jennie Flood is the richest unmarried woman in California. It was reported lately that she was to marry Mr. Loubat of New York, but Mr. Loubat's property roll is not as large as hers, and his suit did not culminate in an engagement.

Miss Mila F. Tupper, who has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Unitarian church at La Porte, is the only feminine pastor in Indiana. Miss Tupper is a graduate of Cornell university and is described as a lithe little woman of easy grace and charming manners.

The Queen Regent of Spain is simple in her manners and is slowly relaxing the rigid etiquette of the Spanish court. Formerly it was impossible to smoke before the Queen. At a recent court dinner, however, she ordered cigars to be produced. Everybody was astonished and no one seemed inclined to take the first step. The officer of state next the Queen held the silver basket containing the cigars, but did not know what to do with them. Finally the Queen took one, lighted it, and said: "Pass around the cigars, gentlemen."

M. Jules Ferry recently went to a town in the Vosges and found some citizens assembled in the street to hoot him at the close of a public meeting. The ex-premier, much to their surprise, went among them, and in a friendly, jocular way, asked how much they were paid to shout him down. "A day's wages," they replied. "Well," said the ex-premier, "I will give you, down on the nail, two days' wages to cry 'Vive Ferry!'" The demonstrationists cheered him immediately, and continued to shout in his praise until long after sundown.

The German Emperor is fond of variety, even in such small matters as his daily bread. Thus he takes for breakfast a small white loaf, the top of which is powdered over with salt, and which, accordingly, goes by the name of salt bun. Its cost is one penny. After it he consumes a halfpenny bun, known as the "Luccaeye." For his sandwiches he requires yet another kind of bread, made of the finest Vienna flour and baked till the outside, which is afterward cut off, is quite black. Price, one penny. At dinner, with the soup, socalled "brothsticks" are served. They are made after an Italian recipe, which is the secret of the court bakers, and their value is a halfpenny apiece.

CURRENT NOTES.

After all, the principal race troubles occur in paying the bets and walking home.—*San Francisco Alta.*

Sweet peas ought to be the favorite flower of a country which never goes to war.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Stranger—"What in connection with bicycle riding strikes you most forcibly?" Bicycle Rider—"The road."—*Harper's Bazar.*

First Thief—"How is your baby getting along?" Second Thief—"First rate! He has got so he reaches out for things already!"—*Boston Herald.*

Wickwire—"Have you noticed that we have had some beautiful sunrises during the last week?" Mudge—"No, I've been going to bed early here lately."—*Terre Haute Express.*

The man who keeps an exact cash account of his daily expenses generally earns an expert bookkeeper's salary in trying to remember where the money went.—*Somerville Journal.*

"I suppose you still dabble in art?" "Dabble! Why, my dear boy, pictures from my brush are on exhibition all over the city." "You don't say! For what firm of billposters do you work?"—*Boston Herald.*

Friend (to veteran editor)—"Have you ever written a line that you would wish to wipe out." Veteran (sadly)—"Yes, once." "When was that?" "When I indorsed a friend's note and had to pay it."—*Texas Siftings.*

Mr. Gall—"I wonder what you were dreaming about last night? You reached out and patted the marble top of the table and smiled." Mrs. Gall—"O, I remember now. I dreamed I was patting you on the cheek."—*Terre Haute Express.*

Miss Langham—"You Americans use the name of George Washington very frequently, do you not?" Mr. de Yank—"Yes, indeed. Why, 'George Washington' has been on every one's tongue since postage stamps were invented."—*New York Sun.*

Dashaway—"Why, this is indeed a surprise, Miss Summit. It must be five years since I saw you last. Indeed, I almost wonder that you recognize me." Miss Summit—"Ah, Mr. Dashaway, how could one ever forget that coat of yours?"—*Clothier and Furnisher.*

Mrs. Rustler (to her husband)—"I certainly wish, dear, that you would keep up appearances more and dress better. Now look at Mr. Slasher, who moves in our set, how stylish he is." Rustler—"You forget, dear, that it was but recently that Slasher failed."—*Clothier and Furnisher.*

Mr. Millionaire—"My dear, here is my pocketbook, and I wish you would take care of it until I get back. I am going out this evening, and I prefer not to have any valuables with me." Mrs. Millionaire—"Mercy! Are you going into a dangerous neighborhood?" Mr. M.—"O, no. I am going to a citizens' meeting in aid of the world's fair."—*New York Weekly.*

TIPS ON THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Hutchinson (Kas.) *News:* It looks now as though Chicago would dis-locate the New York site for the world's fair.

Leadville *Dispatch:* With Chicago nothing is impossible, it is simply a question of whether she wants to do a given thing.

Philadelphia *News:* Chicago is just booming her claims for the Columbian exposition, while New York seems to have settled down under a heavy lethargy.

Indianapolis *Sentinel:* St. Louis undoubtedly has many advantages as a site for the fair, but her summer climate and the overshadowing attractions of Chicago will, we fear, prevent her from capturing the prize.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* Notwithstanding the great energy shown by Chicago and the tremendous efforts which she is putting forth, it seems to be generally conceded that the exposition of 1892 will be held in New York.

Omaha *Republican:* The work of raising funds for the world's fair continues with enthusiasm in New York. The finance committee has completed all arrangements for the organization of a mite society which, it is believed, will help materially.

Rock Island *Union:* Two esteemed New York contemporaries are disputing as to whether the Paris exposition is situated in the Champ de Mars or the Champs de Mars. If they dally thus by the wayside the 1892 exposition will go to the Champs de Chicago.

Philadelphia *Press:* Unless New York is ready to pay, and pay heavily, for having the next world's fair held within its limits the fair will go elsewhere. Messrs. Starin, Pulitzer, and Flower have filed the only arguments which Congress will consider, but $625,000 from New York leaves the weight of these arguments decidedly with Chicago.

Louisville *Commercial:* New York seems to be entirely out of the contest for the world's fair in spite of Editor Pulitzer's generous proposition. All the newspapers speak despondently of the prospect, the finance committee has utterly failed to devise any feasible plan for raising money, and the site committee is equally impotent. Chicago appears to have the rail and to be winning in a walk.

Kansas City *Star:* "It's time for money to talk," cries the *World*, apropos of New York's struggle for the world's fair. The trouble is that everything talks in New York except money. And it is this little peculiarity as much as anything else that will land the exposition in the west. The niggardliness of the largest city in the United States will eventually turn popular sentiment in favor of Chicago or St. Louis.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* If the *Pioneer* wants to be quoted with manifestations of hysterical delight by all the New York papers it will have gained its point. Its editorial of yesterday advocating New York as the site of the world's fair will please the Gothamites mightily, for it is about the only western indorsement they have received. But the *Pioneer Press* has a chronic habit of misrepresenting northwestern opinion. Everybody hereabouts is agreed that Chicago should have the exposition. The *P. P.* stands alone, "grand, gloomy, and peculiar."

Kansas City *Times:* No city or section of the west should allow a local jealousy to divert the fair to the east as long as a western location is possible. It is already clear that the east will not be united. Powerful eastern classes, particularly those who hold western investments, will use their influence upon Congress in favor of a western city. Unless the south is overwhelmingly for New York the west can control the action of Congress. The people at large feel that the centennial exposition on the Atlantic coast with the generous support given it was enough and that the central portion of the union should now come in.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* If it is to be a world's fair we must draw upon Europe for a share of the exhibits, especially for art treasures, which are not to be found on this continent. Were the fair held in Chicago, or another interior city, the probabilities are that we would be forced to rely to a greater extent upon domestic resources, for it would be impossible to secure a heavy shipment of European goods when they would have to be reloaded in the Atlantic harbors and carried half way across the American continent. New York's situation is greatly in her favor, but she has, as usual, failed to grasp her opportunity.

Sioux Falls *Press:* The struggle to be selected as the site for the world's fair of 1892 is warming up gradually, and New York is beginning her work in the west. It is evident that the commercial center recognizes the fact that the west will undoubtedly stand by Chicago, and a systematic effort is being made to place an enemy to the Garden City at as many points as possible in this section. Fortune does not seem to favor Gotham, as the loyalty of western cities has so far been found to be of proof. There is hardly any question that by these tactics New York is fighting Chicago's battle to a considerable extent, as the correspondence causes commitment of the most influential men to the cause of Chicago.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* An Old Gentleman, being about to Celebrate his Birthday Anniversary, cast about among his Children for the Most Suitable Place in which to hold the Festivities, whereupon Nyork, the most forward among them, heaped Ridicule upon the Others for Presuming that any but Her Abode should be Chosen. And, lo! when Nyork's claims were about to be conceded, because of the Convenience and Spaciousness of her Parlor, she said: "O, No, I am Willing, nay, I insist, that My Roof shall shelter the Guests, but I will not have them enter my Parlor—They would Wear the Carpet." Central Park Moral: The Forward should not be Finical.

New York Letter in the Philadelphia *Press:* To be frank the air is full of bad rumors. I have heard today, for example, the finance committee accused of flat treason to the city's interest. It is said that the heavy railroadmen and capitalists on that committee would be quite as much benefited by having the fair at Chicago as in New York, and that their indifference springs from this cause. The fight over the site has also become exceedingly bitter. The demonstration on behalf of the park has reached such a fierceness as almost to make it doubtful whether it could be taken even if the alternative was sharply drawn between having the next world's fair there or in Chicago.

St. Paul *Globe:* The *Globe* has advocated Chicago's claims simply because we believe that city to be the most eligible site, and has the best show to defeat New York. We would support St. Louis, Cincinnati, or any other western city just as readily if all things else were equal. Our prime aim is to secure the fair for the west, and we advocate Chicago because we believe it to be the surest winner. There is no doubt in our mind but there is a combine between New York and St. Louis by which St. Louis hopes to aid New York to take this exposition from the west. To gratify vindictive feeling against its commercial rival, St. Louis is being betrayed into an act of treason against its own section. We would be

exceedingly mortified to think that St. Paul could stoop so low as that. Our people are too broad-gauged and too loyal to western interests to be influenced by such paltry considerations.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"Old Jed Prouty," the farce which is performed at the Grand this week, is a piece which would be gladly praised by Mr. W. D. Howells in one of his periodical descents to the level of the drama, because it is a faithful transcript of some of the humors of New England life. The story is that of an old innkeeper in Maine who is eccentric, irascible, and warmhearted—one of those characters which every village boasts and cherishes in its traditions. The figure is, indeed, a lovable one, and will, with a little care, be made valuable to the stage. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that with a piece designed to excite continuous merriment there should be connected an episode, said to be taken from real life, which is harrowing in its pathos. Not everything that happens in real life is fit for dramatic treatment, and the tale of a woman's sorrow which is related by Old Jed in the first act is too distressing, especially when placed against a background of humor. The central character of Old Jed would be fully as enjoyable if a simple love story were the excuse for its introduction.

Mr. Richard Golden in the title rôle does a striking and meritorious bit of work. It would be wrong to say that as yet it is artistically elaborated, although it has all the elements of an artistic creation. There are certain roughnesses to be removed and certain loudnesses to be toned down before it may be pronounced a finished bit of genre painting; but in outline it already holds the promise of excellence. Mr. Golden has made a study from life which he executes vigorously and boldly. He will with practice find that he can attain richer results with even a less expenditure of efforts, and this discovery will mark his advance in art. He has his quiet moments at present and they are thoroughly enjoyable. He has also many little touches that vividly depict individuality. The old fellow washing his hands at the basin in Act I. is simplicity itself, and yet it is one of the most eloquent bits of acting in the piece. It is in ease and simplicity that art consists.

One would like to protest against the dragging on the boards of an old horse such as the bandaged up bag of bones that was exhibited last night. A crowd that laughs loudly at such a sight only shows its coarseness. To any one who loves a horse such a sight is not ludicrous at all; it is simply pitiful. Besides, animals on the stage under all circumstances are inexcusable, because they cannot share in the general scheme of illusion. But waiving the artistic reason, the humane counsel expressed by Wordsworth is in the present instance sufficient:

"Never to blend our pleasure or our pride
With sorrow to the meanest thing that breathes."

There are several graphic bits of character portrayal besides that of Old Jed in this performance; notably, John Todd, the justice of the peace, by Mr. Harry Rich; Zeb Hardy, a backwoodsman, by Mr. H. M. Morse; and Zack Wilcox, town constable, by Mr. Frank R. Jackson. On the whole the play is good enough to be made better, and one hopes that it will be.

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The Chicago Oratorio society made its first public appearance last evening in a concert at Central Music hall, under the direction of Mr. G. Katzenberger. The society was organized last spring and intends to present some more pretentious works after a longer time has been devoted to rehearsals. The program of last night was of a miscellaneous character, the society singing the opening selection and also taking part in a cantata, "Spring and Love," which closed the concert. The "Tannhauser March," in which it made its first essay, was taken much too slow, a fault for which the conductor was responsible, and which deprived it of the brilliant, spirited character which it ought to have had. There were about 130 or 140 singers on the stage, but they produced only a fair volume of tone for the number, and will require much more of training and discipline before unity of attack and of tone can be attained. It is fair to make allowance for the short time since the chorus was organized, and it may be left for later concerts to show what position it is destined to take among vocal societies. Mr. Frederick Hess contributed two violoncello solos, a portion of Rubinstein's D major sonata and Servais' Sehnsuchts-walzer, both of which were played with artistic finish. Mrs. May Phœnix-Cameron sung an aria, "Awake, Satanis," by Handel, and a couple of ballads. She was recalled after each appearance, and the second time sang as an encore Edgar S. Kelley's "The Lady Picking Mulberries." Mrs. Cameron's voice appears to have gained in richness and mellowness of quality since she was last heard here, though she scarcely seems to sing with as much ease as formerly. Mr. Carl Bernhard sang a solo in an unsatisfactory manner, with a pronounced vibrato and a rather thick quality of tone. He also sang in a duet with Mrs. Katzenberger, in which his work was no better. Mrs. Katzenberger sings with a certain degree of finish, but forces her voice in the upper register, with the result of producing tones that are not true to the pitch. The oratorio male quartet sang a couple of part songs. Their voices did not blend well. One of the members, Mr. Sprague, sang the tenor part in the cantata, in which his work was better than in the part songs. Mrs. Hess-Burr officiated skillfully as accompanist, and Mr. H. Wey supported the chorus at the organ.

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The New York *Herald* of Sunday has a long biography of Ned Harrigan, now playing at the Columbia. It says he will remain on the road this season, the project for building him a new theater in New York having been deferred. It adds:

"Harrigan occupied a prominent position before the public, and his place will remain empty until he comes back to it. There is an impression in some quarters that he has been declining in favor for several seasons, and it is said he has lost the greater part of the fortune he accumulated, but his fame remains and will endure, and the snapping eye, the cheery voice, and ambling slouch of Dan Mulligan will remain among the most cherished memories of the stage.

"Harrigan's wonderful rise from the humblest ranks in his profession to the highest was not altogether the result of his own industry and ability. Of course he was always the motive and main power, but he was largely aided by Tony Hart and Dave Braham. The music of Harrigan's plays was their strongest and most attractive quality. Dave Braham wrote the music, and much of what he wrote has been sung the world over. Harrigan and he worked like one man. They spent days and nights going over all the old Irish music that had ever been written or sung, and they dug out some of the most popular airs of modern times. Braham is a genius in that line, and can transform a plaintive, melancholy croon into a dancing melody by a simple change of time. He did that with 'Little Sallie Waters,' and set millions singing it. The air was an adaptation of 'Home, Sweet Home,' and went straight to the popular heart."

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The Thirteenth battalion band from Hamilton, Canada, will give a concert at the Second regiment armory next Friday evening. The St. Bernard drill corp, under command of Capt. H. G. Purinton, will appear by request during the evening for a short drill. Master Blatchford Kavanagh will contribute vocal solos. Mr. H. B. Roney will act as accompanist. The band is said to occupy in Canada a position analogous to that of Gilmore's band in the United States. It was organized twenty-three years ago, and has been for twenty years under its present leader, Mr. George R. Robinson, who was educated at Kuellar hall, near London, and came to Canada with the band of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle brigade. His services were secured for the Hamilton band, which has been under his continuous drill since that time. The band has visited many of the principal cities of Canada and the United States.

The lower grade of French playwrights, who fasten on the sensations of the hour for the subjects of their plays, have found a congenial and profitable topic for dramatic treatment in the murderous exploits of Jack the Ripper. The play of "Jack l'Eventreur," which is now being performed at the theater of the Chateau d'Eau in Paris, is the work of Messrs. Xavier Bertrand and Louis Clairian. As might be expected, a play with such a hero is full of bloodcurdling, double-distilled realism, but the leading dramatic critic in Paris—Francisque Sarcey—considers it worth attention in his theatrical chronique in the *Temps* to the extent of two columns. One of the chief characters is Sir Robinson Brown, chief of the New York police. "Sir Robinson" ought to be realistic enough for any one.

It will be interesting news to all of Mr. Eugene Oudin's friends to know that at the expiration of his present contract with McCaull next May he will go directly to London and "do" the season again, this time with his wife, who as Louise Parker attracted attention to her voice two years ago, though she was heard in public but for a few months. Mrs. Oudin is at present in Paris, having gone there to complete her studies and regain her confidence. Mr. Oudin will travel with "Clover."

Sig. Salvini, now in New York, passed the summer on his farm, three or four miles from Florence. There his chief recreation was found in his work among his vineyards, in which he takes the greatest pride. As a consequence of this outdoor life the tragedian shows a splendid color and acknowledges a reinvigorated frame. "I am with you now for the fifth time," said he, "and I must say that I hardly know whether to attribute this to my own stubbornness or your generosity. It is a great pleasure to me to be once again in the United States." Salvini received pressing offers to play this season in Russia and Turkey, but refused all of them. Speaking of American actors, he said that they were too easily satisfied with slight success. Sig. Salvini will open at Palmer's in New York Oct. 10.

Whosoever liketh German comedy and character acting with singing and dancing galore can find content at the Haymarket, where Pete Baker and a clever little actress named Earle Remington are amusing large audiences. The play is called "The Emigrant," and it will remain the bill until Thursday night, when "Chris and Lena" will succeed it. Next comes Hanlon Bros.' "Fantasma."

A Paris inventor has obtained a patent on a new theatrical snow. It is said to disappear as soon as it falls. It flutters about exactly like the real article, and costs next to nothing. The first trial of it is to be made in a midnight mass scene in "Roger la Honte," at the Ambigu, in Paris.

In "A Gold Mine," which Nat C. Goodwin will produce for the first time in this city at Hooley's next Sunday night, Mr. Goodwin is said to have a part perfectly suited to his ambition to shine as a legitimate comedian. The sale of seats begins Thursday.

Cal Wagner's minstrels are at Havlin's. They drew a large audience last evening. This company, while not heralded as loudly as others of its class, is superior in many respects. It will remain one week at Havlin's, when it will go to the Criterion.

The advance sale of seats for the production of Mr. William Young's tragedy, in verse, "Ganelon," opens tomorrow morning at the Chicago operahouse.

Karl Gardner in "Fatherland" is billed at the Windsor. His German dialect songs are particularly appreciated.

"The Boy Tramp" is at the People's. Hoyt's wellknown skit, "A Tin Soldier," comes next.

BELIEVE IT WILL PREVENT SMOKE.

The Universal Opinion Is Favorable to Ald. Arthur Dixon's Project.

Among the witnesses who were summoned before the grand jury yesterday to testify in regard to the smoke nuisance was Ald. Dunham. He talked for nearly an hour. Admitting that his own tugs and all other steam craft that navigate the Chicago river hourly violate the ordinance, Mr. Dunham said he had experimented with almost every smoke consuming device ever invented and not one had proved a success. After making many experiments, he said, he had reached the conclusion that either tugs had to abandon the use of soft coal or continue to violate the law. For his part as long as almost every building in Chicago, including those owned by the city, continued to contribute smoke he did not think the tugmen would make any effort toward reform. The only way, in his opinion, that tugs could be prevented from making smoke was to use either coke or hard coal. He thought the same true of locomotives. Hard coal, however, was so much more expensive than soft coal that he was positive neither the owners of steam vessels nor railroad managers would voluntarily consent to make the change. Then Mr. Dunham explained at considerable length his plan for abolishing the evil, the details of which are already familiar to readers of THE TRIBUNE. He felt confident that if the city could acquire a high pressure water plant and a plant for manufacturing fuel gas the present smoke producers would use both and put an end to the smoke nuisance. Mr. Dunham referred to his efforts to have the city purchase a patent smokeless furnace and let every propertyowner get one at cost price. It was the only device, he said, that he had any confidence in. Applied to stationary boilers it would certainly permit the burning of soft coal without violating the ordinance. It was not adapted to either steam vessels or locomotives, but he thought that if the buildings in the city would comply with the law the marine and railroad men would begin using hard coal. In fact, he said he was in favor of passing an ordinance that would compel them to do so if the buildings could be made to stop producing smoke.

Mr. Ferd W. Peck was another witness. In his opinion it was utterly impossible to burn soft coal and comply with the ordinance. All experiments with socalled smoke consumers that he had ever made proved the worthlessness of the appliances. Careful stoking would prevent much smoke, but the great difficulty, he said, was to compel firemen to stoke their furnaces properly. He thought it would be a good plan to discharge careless firemen. Mr. Peck favored a high pressure water and fuel gas system, the introduction of which would, in his opinion, put an end to the smoke nuisance. J. J. Uslich, secretary of the Calumet Paper company, Edwin Lee Brown, William Bresnahan, and Health Inspector Young also testified.

The ordinance introduced in the council by Ald. Arthur Dixon for the purpose of securing for the city a high pressure water service and a plant for manufacturing fuel and illuminating gas is commended in warm terms by many members of the council, Mayor Cregier, and propertyowners generally. The mayor says he is heartily in favor of the project and that it will receive his earnest support. In his opinion the only obstacle that stands in the way of the adoption of the ordinance is the question as to whetner or not it will be legal for the city to incorporate a company, as proposed by Ald. Dixon, to construct the necessary works. That, however, is a question that the council committee on judiciary and finance will soon determine. If it finds that Ald. Dixon's plan is practicable there is hardly a doubt but it will receive the almost unanimous support not only of the members of the council but propertyowners throughout the city. The ordinance was the subject of a great deal of discussion around the city hall yesterday, but the discussion was mainly over the best plan of acquiring the necessary plants. Every alderman who was asked for an opinion as to the desirability of the city furnishing the business district with a high pressure water service, and the entire city with fuel and illuminating gas, expressed himself as being in favor of it, and they unhesitatingly admitted that it was the only practical plan that had yet been suggested for abolishing the smoke nuisance. The same commendation was expressed by businessmen. The plan of securing the plants by individual subscriptions, the subscribers of the funds to receive their pay in water and gas, was especially commended, many objections being raised to changing the city charter so as to subject the city to increased taxation. All who were asked for an opinion were strongly against giving a franchise for a high pressure service to a private corporation, and any alderman who puts himself on record as indorsing such a scheme will be likely to hear from his constituents.

TRIED TO WRECK A PASSENGER TRAIN.

Seven Coaches in Arkansas Narrowly Escape Being Hurled to Destruction.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—An attempt to wreck a train full of passengers was made this morning on the Pine Bluff branch of the Iron Mountain railway at Sappington's switch. At 8:17 o'clock the Pine Bluff accommodation reached the switch, which is on the top of a dump seventy feet above the ditch below. The train was making good time when the engine suddenly struck an obstruction. The force of the shock was sufficient to jar every timber in the train, but it fortunately did not leave the track. It was then discovered that some one had wedged a heavy piece of railroad iron between the guard rail and main rail and had spiked two brake shoes into the frog. The only reason why the entire train of seven coaches was not hurled to destruction was because of the dew on the track, which caused the obstructions to slip when the engine struck.

John L. Still Drinking.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan, it seems, came over to Boston for champagne rather than campaign purposes. His political advisers can get little satisfactory work out of the champion. He visited the Adams house late last night and made himself conspicuous. He had been drinking, and consequently was in his old pugilistic mood. He was given a wide berth and no altercations ensued.

Iowa W. C. T. U. at Marshalltown.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The sixteenth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Iowa began here today. Nearly all the prominent workers of the state are in attendance, and about 150 delegates. Tonight, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster delivered the annual address. She reviewed the work of the year and gave an encouraging report of the condition of the union.

Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses, and is a fair equivalent for a dollar.

RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

BEN BUTTERWORTH ARGUING FOR CLOSER POLITICAL UNION.

He Would Like to See the Stars and Stripes Flaunted in the British Lion's Face—Further Delay in Appointments to the Chicago Customs Service—American Crafters to Move into European Waters — Secretary Blaine Likely to Preside at the International Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Ben Butterworth is back from Europe, more pronounced than ever in favor of the United States taking Canada under her wing. He took a square look at the British lion while abroad and came away under the impression that it wouldn't lift more than one paw—and that a pared one—if the Canadians were to agitate the question of hoisting the stars and stripes over the dominion.

Mr. Butterworth's views have undergone something of a change since he introduced his original reciprocity bill. His vision has broadened, and he has taken a position against any half way measures. In other words, he believes in political union or annexation, rather than commercial union. He does not make any legislative proposition to this effect, but the road he proposes to travel leads that way. The congressman said to a reporter: "I shall always endeavor to secure a closer relationship between the two branches of the English speaking family on this continent in the interest of the larger opportunities and progressive civilization. What will be done this winter in the matter of extending our trade with Canada I do not know. I am earnestly in favor, and always shall be, of an unrestricted trade with Canada—absolutely unrestricted commercial intercourse between the people of the two countries."

"Have you any way of judging whether the Canadians look more or less favorably on the proposition to annex their territory to the United States?"

"I do not know how the Canadian people feel about that. I have felt the necessity for the people of the two countries to come nearer together for some time. It is simply a question as to when the people on both sides of the line come to realize that their interests require closer relations. I shall introduce a bill in the next Congress looking to closer commercial relations. I have no doubt but that the majority of our Canadians favor the establishment of unrestricted commercial intercourse. Beyond that I am not advised."

Assistant Secretary Tichenor spent part of the afternoon with Secretary Windom trying to discuss appointments in the Chicago customs service. The secretary's callers, however, poured in on him so fast that the consultation had to be put off till another day.

Mr. Tichenor explained that the failure to appoint a special agent of the treasury is not due to any desire to keep Jerry Crowley in office at the expense of some deserving Republican. Crowley's work is such that he will be kept for some months to come, but if the Illinois congressmen were agreed on the man they want for special agent there would be no delay in making the appointment. The state can have only one of these positions, and it brings forward three candidates. W. A. Hutchings is backed by Representative Mason, John F. Scanlan is indorsed by Senator Farwell and Representative Taylor, and A. J. Lester of Springfield is pushed by Senator Cullom. It puzzles Messrs. Windom and Tichenor to determine just who has the stronger claim.

The collectorship of the port of Chicago is surrounded by no such uncertainty, as Mr. W. J. Campbell is indorsed by the two senators and nearly all the representatives, but the appointment is delayed because of contingent events.

The understanding tonight is that Secretary Blaine will be chosen to preside over the three Americas congress. Technically, the secretary is not a member, as he is not one of the ten delegates named by the President of the United States. But practically the whole conference will be conducted under the guidance of the state department, and by courtesy the Secretary of State is not apt to be overlooked. This seems to be the view taken by the foreign delegates who have discussed the matter pretty freely among themselves. Some of them would not care to support one of the regularly appointed United States delegates as against their colleagues, but if the Secretary of State is taken to preside it is felt that the deliberations of the congress will at once assume the proper importance in the eyes of the world.

The talk about the Chilian delegates being hostile to Secretary Blaine because of his mediation in behalf of Peru eight years ago is nonsense. They are as anxious as the other members to give the conference proper weight, and they are too diplomatic to undertake to force on its consideration any resentments that may exist.

Chicago's naval namesake will carry her fame abroad. As outlined in these dispatches last night, the United States steamer Chicago becomes the flagship of the European squadron.

Commodore Walker, in compliance with orders from Secretary Tracy, hoisted his flag on her today in New York harbor, and within less than a fortnight if the present program is carried out will sail for the Mediterranean waters and assume command of the European squadron with a fleet composed of entirely new vessels—the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Yorktown. With the exception of the Dolphin, which has just completed a cruise around the world, these ships will be the first representatives of the new navy in foreign waters. With the ablest officer of the navy in command of the squadron and our modern ships comprising the fleet, Europeans may have reason to believe that the American navy is indeed rapidly passing through the rejuvenating process.

The Chicago has on board a token presented by citizens of the lake city in appreciation of the honor shown in giving her the name she bears.

Commodore Walker, who commands the squadron, is himself a western man. The Chicago is a 4,500 ton cruiser, built by John Roach, and has been in commission about a year. The Atlanta, of 3,189 tons, has been in commission three years, and has made a cruise. The Boston is of the same dimensions as the Atlanta. She has been in commission three years and has made a cruise to Central America and to Hayti. The Yorktown is a gunboat of 1,700 tons displacement, which has shown great speed.

Representative Farquhar, who will be chairman of the committee on merchant marine if Reed be elected speaker, is sounding public sentiment on a scheme he has for building up the American carrying trade. He proposes to introduce a bill granting 30 cents per ton for every 1,000 miles sailed to any vessel engaged in transporting goods between this country and South and Central American nations and those of the old world. The major thinks that this is the only practicable solution of the international commercial problem. A similar bill last year died on the calendar. In some of its details the Farquhar measure will not be acceptable to extreme protectionists, though they are not likely to oppose the bounty provision.

Public Printer Palmer has had compiled for office use a list of the employés of the government printing office, which shows the appointments from each state and congressional district. The list show that Illinois has received a liberal share of the patronage of the office. The total number of employés at this date is 2,225. The District of Columbia heads the list with over 700 names, principally women employed as folders and sewers. New York comes next with 275 employés, followed by Pennsylvania, 200; Illinois, 112, and Ohio, 85. Of the 112 Illinoisans, the Third congressional district fares the best, having 17 credited to it. The First district has 13, and the Fourth 9.

Rensselaer Stone entered on his duties as collector of internal revenue just four years ago today. The President is not quite ready to name his successor, but in the meantime there is no reason the office should be kept filled with Democratic subordinates. So today the Secretary of the Treasury made the following appointments in the Chicago district: Henry M. Deal, Morris B. Kinney, and J. O'Donnell, storekeepers; J. S. Taylor, gauger.

Circuit Clerk W. H. Bradley was among President Harrison's callers today. Mr. Bradley came over from New York to see Justice Harlan, but the justice had not yet returned to the city. Mr. Bradley spent most of his time at the congressional and the army medical libraries getting points for the Newberry library, of which he is one of the trustees.

The first fruits of Senator Cullom's visit were seen today when the heads of several Democratic postmasters who had forgotten to resign rolled into the basket. The Illinois appointments were as follows: William G. Carrothers at Fairfield, vice Edward McClung, removed; Cyrus W. Mattnews, at Jacksonville, vice L. M. Chambers, removed; Thomas A. Jewett, at Oregon, vice C. T. Marsh, removed; William F. Hunter, at Elgin, vice W. H. Wilcox, removed. Oregon is in Representative Hitt's district, while Elgin comes under Representative Hopkins' jurisdiction. They made their recommendations some time ago, and, while he was obliging Senator Cullom at Fairfield and Jacksonville, Postmaster General Wanamaker also found time to do a little favor for the representatives.

Another phase of the supreme court speculation is current in the latest "authorized statement." This is that "it can be stated on undoubted authority that Attorney General Miller has not been offered a position on the supreme bench; that it is not at all likely he will be offered such a position, and that the President has given little serious consideration to the matter and will not determine it for at least two months. It is not customary for judges of the supreme court to take their seats until their nominations have been confirmed by the senate. The President, therefore, will not make the appointment until Congress is in session."

At the rate congressmen are flocking into town the speakership candidates will have to get their lieutenants here and open headquarters before long. Joe Cannon will have his headquarters and fight his battles at Willard's hotel, which has been his stopping place for many years. Henderson of Iowa will be likely to choose the same hostelry. Burrows will hold forth at the National. Maj. McKinley will marshal his forces at the Ebbitt, where he has staid most of the time since he came to Congress. Tom Reed has lived at a more retired hotel, but he will probably open headquarters at one of the central stopping places, where the new members can be caught on the fly.

Ex-Gov. Hartranft of Pennsylvania is the favorite for pension commissioner. Judge A. B. Campbell of Kansas seems to be out of the way. He contents himself with the reflection that he was not by his own seeking a candidate, and what has been said of him since his name was suggested has been complimentary. Gen. Hartranft is now a member of the Cherokee commission. His friends believe he would accept the office of pension commissioner.

COMMODORE WALKER RELIEVED.

He Will Retire from the Bureau of Navigation—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—Secretary Tracy has relieved Commodore John G. Walker from the head of the bureau of navigation of the navy department. The commodore will go on the Chicago as acting rear admiral and assume command of the European station until further orders.

The secretary says that the relief of Commodore Walker grew out of no personal or political differences between himself and the commodore. The officer has been eight years at the head of the navigation bureau and his time would soon expire. To reappoint him for another term would mean continuous service on shore and in the department for twelve years, a precedent which the secretary does not care to establish.

The vessels which will be under Commodore Walker's command are the pick of the navy, and, in fact, with the exception of the Charleston and Baltimore, which have not yet been accepted, they represent all of the navy.

UNCLE SAM'S DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued today:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 128,821,800
Bonds at 4 per cent	653,383,000
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	138,140
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,631,512
Principal	$ 862,948,302
Interest	9,553,759
Total	$ 872,502,351

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal	$ 1,897,425
Interest	152,968
Total	$ 2,050,394

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	$ 346,737,458
Certificates of deposit	15,775,000
Gold certificates	116,675,349
Silver certificates	276,619,715
Fractional currency (less $8,375,351, estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,915,690
Principal	$ 762,223,212

TOTAL DEBT.

Principal	$1,627,009,140
Interest	9 767,728
Total	$1,636,775,868
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	$420,175,909
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
	$ 520,175,909
Total debt less available cash items	$1,116,599,959
Net cash in the treasury	46,544,426
Debt less cash in treasury Oct. 1, 1889	1,070,055,530
Debt less cash in treasury Sept. 1, 1889	1,083,740,625
Decrease of debt during the month	13,685,094
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1889	6,591,050

CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$ 116,675,349
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	276,619,715
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	15,375,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	11,494,153
Fractional currency	1,691
Total available for the reduction of the debt	$ 420,175,909

RESERVE FUND.

Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts June 14, 1878, and July 12, 1882	$ 100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt: Fractional silver coin	$ 22,904,340
Minor coin	233,497
Total	$ 24,089,837
Certificates held as cash	46,721,855
Net cashb alance on hand	46,544,426
Total cash in treasury, as shown by treasurer's general account	$ 637,540,530

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

Debt of the Pacific railroads for bonds issued and interest paid by the United States and condition of the sinking fund act of May 7, 1878:

Principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,353
Interest paid by the United States	82,486,557

INTEREST REPAID BY COMPANIES.

By transportation service	$22,270,074
By cash payments, 5 per cent net earnings	1,108,619
Balance of interest paid by the United States	59,108,619

SINKING FUND.

Bonds	$11,141,650
Cash	12,280
Total	$11,153,930

THE OHIO RIVER BRIDGE.

The board of army officers appointed to determine the fitness of the site already selected for the bridge across the Ohio river at Louisville has reported adversely to the building of the bridge at that site—which is at Mulberry street—and recommended its location at the foot of Wall street.

Secretary Proctor, however, does not feel warranted in revoking the consent to build the bridge given by his predecessor, and will content himself with a transmission of the report to Congress, which may act upon its recommendations, providing the bridge be not already built by that time.

THE GUNBOAT PETREL ALL RIGHT.

The inspection board has reported to Secretary Tracy that the gunboat Petrel, just completed at Baltimore, complies with contract requirements in the matters of construction, material, and equipment.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The annual conference of the friends of the Indians begins at Lake Mohonk today. Ex-President Hayes and other distinguished gentlemen will be present.

J. C. Shorb, a prominent physician of San Francisco, was found dead in a lodginghouse yesterday afternoon. It is believed he took chloroform to induce sleep and was overcome by it.

Two farmers, S. W. Wells and James Gilkinson of Dunning, Neb., quarreled yesterday over the division of some corn. Wells shot Gilkinson in the right breast, killing him instantly. Wells escaped.

In the Le Coney murder case at Camden, N. J., yesterday the jury returned a verdict that Annie Le Coney came to her death at the hands of persons unknown to them, but also censured the coroner for withholding evidence from the jury.

Charles Westrick, Democratic treasurer of Sherman township, near Norwalk, O., treasurer of the school fund and also postmaster, on complaint of his bondsmen, was lodged in jail yesterday charged with embezzling $1,700 from the township school funds.

Special cable, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1889, from Hulstkamp & Son & Molyn, Rotterdam, to the Holland Importing Co., 134 Van Buren street, Chicago, sole agents for the United States: "Received the gold medal at Paris exposition today for our 'Old Schiedam' gin."

FIGHTING FOR THE TELEPHONE PATENT.

Opening of a Triangular Legal War Which Will Interest the World.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The great contest between Drawbaugh and the Bell Telephone company, now about to be reopened, is but the first issue of a triangular legal war which within a year will interest the world. There will be three great issues in the general conflict of interests. That of Drawbaugh against Bell to obtain the broad general patent on the art of telephoning, the first of these, is involved in the suit of the government against Bell for the annullment of the patent on the grounds of fraud. It is the natural sequel to the great supreme court case decided in Bell's favor by the narrow margin of one vote in a court of seven justices. The priority of Drawbaugh's invention of the telephone is set up in the case as a correlative charge to that of fraud.

The second issue will appear in the form of a suit by the Western Union Telegraph company against Bell to determine the terms of the contract which has existed between them for eleven years and whether it has been violated.

The third will be the contest in the patent office between Drawbaugh, Bell, and the Western Union in defense of the patent on the microphone, or carbon instrument, which is now covered by the contract between Bell and the Western Union.

But while both sides were absorbed in the plan for holding the cherished carbon idea Bell stole a march on the Western Union people. He had learned of the existence in England of a carbon contrivance known as the Hunning instrument, named for its inventor. This was said to be capable of accomplishing the same results as those of either Drawbaugh or Edison. Bell sent agents to England and bought the Hunning instrument without further delay. This purchase marked the beginning of the split between the Western Union and Bell companies, a split which has widened to such an extent that the closing of the breach seems out of the question.

In Massachusetts the telegraph business between Boston and New Bedford, Taunton, and other towns has been almost entirely destroyed by these "long distance" telephones, and between the larger cities of the country the service is constantly growing more perfect and extensive. The Bell company has just increased its capital stock $10,000,000 for the sole purpose of building long distance telephone lines and competing with the Western Union Telegraph company. The project so threatens the Western Union that it is now making a general and minute investigation for the purpose of gathering material for its suit.

The importance of this general movement among the powerful contestants for the much coveted telephone patent is easily appreciated. Daniel Drawbaugh is naturally the primal figure in each issue. The inventor has devoted his life to the perfection of his work, and has spent every cent at his command in fighting his claims. He is now living in comparative poverty at Ebberley's mills, but his several interests, divided and unwieldy, on the great supreme court case, have now been centered, and the trustees representing them all, Messrs. Jones, Bartlett, and Andrews, are in the fight to stay, backed by the government. The case in its new form must go to the supreme court, where Bell will meet the new charge of fraud and again face the claims of Drawbaugh. It is a significant fact that out of the four justices who decided for Bell several years ago but two remain on the supreme bench, and that the three who reported in favor of Drawbaugh are still in their places.

With Unlimited Beer Thrown In.

Philadelphia *Press:* The opposition of the anarchists to the eight hour movement is easily explained. The anarchists favor a working day to consist of about forty minutes and to include two resting spells of twenty minutes each.

Constipation,

IF not remedied in season, is liable to become habitual and chronic. Drastic purgatives, by weakening the bowels, confirm, rather than cure, the evil. **Ayer's Pills,** being mild, effective, and strengthening in their action, are generally recommended by the faculty as the best of aperients.

"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills. I deem it both a duty and a pleasure to testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these pills every night before retiring. I would not willingly be without them."—G. W. Bowman, 26 East Main st., Carlisle, Pa.

"I have been taking Ayer's Pills and using them in my family since 1857, and cheerfully recommend them to all in need of a safe but effectual cathartic."—John M. Boggs, Louisville, Ky.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels recovered their natural and regular action, so that now I am in excellent health."—S. L. Loughbridge, Bryan, Texas.

"Having used Ayer's Pills, with good results, I fully indorse them for the purposes for which they are recommended."—T. Conners, M. D., Centre Bridge, Pa.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.



It Should Be Understood These Prices Are For Today.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

LADIES' HOSIERY.
3,000 Pairs,
At 50c.

To Atttract Considerable Attention We Quote:
Fancy Plaited Silk,
Anti-Crock Black Lisle and Cotton,
Black Cashmere,
Usual Price, Seventy-five Cents.

State and Madison-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

The Success of This Manufacturer —Is Established —Undisputed.

PRINCIPAL HEADQUARTERS.

Priestley's Standard Black Dress Goods.

Widest Range of Fabrics—Lowest Range of Prices.
SILK WARP MOHAIRS,
SILK WARP SICILIANS.
SILK WARP HENRIETTAS,
In Vogue: *HABIT CLOTHS*
MELROSE CLOTHS,
RAVENNA CLOTHS,
CROCODILE CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ CLOTHS,
CORKSCREW CLOTHS,
CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, ETC.

Long and Square Silk Warp Henrietta Shawles.
Bordered Nun's Veils, Etc.

BOYS ARE OFTEN FOUND FAULT WITH WHEN THEY ARE NOT TO BLAME.



ARE WE NOT RIGHT —AT— WILDE'S CLOTHING HOUSE?

You think your boy hard on clothes, and he is, but the fault is often more in the clothes than in the boy.

The boy 'll wiggle and turn and perform all sorts of manœuvers in any kind of clothes, that's his nature.

It's easier to watch the kind of clothes you buy than to watch the boy.

If you are particular how he looks, you'll have to go beyond first appearances.

Now, maybe, you don't know how a suit is likely to turn out by looking at it. Not many men or women do, unless they are in the business. How the little fellow looks in the suit is the prime consideration with most, and a smart style often covers a multitude of defects in make.

This is not aimed at our competitors. They know for themselves whether they can afford to slight quality. But, oh my! there's a sight of trash on the market, and mighty attractive some of it looks.

For ourselves, we are as careful about every bit of Boys' and Children's Clothing as we are of our stock of Men's goods.

We want your trade for good, and prime value for the money is the way we know we'll get it.

That is the manner in which we have built up the large Children's trade we have; that's the way we propose to double it. Styles as fancy as anywhere; Fit more perfect; an Elegant Assortment, and Prices—well, look at what we offer and judge for yourselves.

Fall Overcoats for Boys, Elegant New Neckwear, New Kilt and Jersey Suits,
NEW HATS AND ULSTERS.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,
Corner State and Madison-sts., Chicago, Ill.
FRANK REED.....Manager.

Men's and Young Men's
Fall and Early Winter Overcoats.

Assortment Immense. Styles Magnificent. Prices Tempting.

We are in the field with a matchless line of Overcoats,—light and medium weights, made of the newest and most fashionable materials, and in our usual inimitable style.

Hundreds and hundreds to select from—and what makes trading more pleasant than an immense and varied assortment—of sizes, colors, patterns, styles, everything, in fact, to please the eye and accommodate the purse—

Prices begin at $10.
And end at $35.

Wanamaker & Brown,

State and Adams-sts.

DROP IN OCTOBER PORK

CUDAHY'S REPRESENTATIVE FORCES THE PRICE DOWN $1.25.

A Decline of $1.05 for the Day—W. L. Wallace's Application for an Injunction Denied—A Slight Fractional Decline in a Majority of Stocks in Wall Street—A Great Deal of Yellow Metal Exported—Business of the New York Clearing House Association.

October pork played havoc with the paper profits of the clique, which is no longer controlling the deal. Deliveries were made of 25,000 barrels on October contracts, 18,000 of which came from Armour and 2,000 from Cudahy. The alacrity with which these offerings were accepted and paid for by clique brokers infused a little spirit into the opening trades, but Stauffer, supposed to be representing Cudahy, entered the pit on the selling side and did not let up in his efforts until the price had declined $1.25 per barrel from the top, the net decline for the day compared with Monday's last quotations being $1.05 per barrel.

But the main feature of the deal, which hinges on October packed pork being a good delivery on speculative transactions, is still in abeyance, and cannot be determined until some of it is tendered for acceptance.

AN INJUNCTION DENIED.

An injunction was applied for before Judges Collins and Tuley yesterday to restrain the inspector of the board of trade from issuing inspector's certificates declaring pork packed in October to be marketable. The application was denied. As a result a number of purchasers of October pork are left with more of that article on hand than they can unload. The application was made in Judge Collins' court by W. S. Wallace of Sawyer, Wallace & Co. of New York, every one except the two judges, Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attorneys representing Wallace, and Sidney Smith for the board of trade being excluded from the room. Wallace's complaint was directed against Chief Inspector Sutherland of the board of trade, Jack Cudahy, H. Botsford, J. C. Hately, Wells, and two other members of the committee on the inspection of provisions. Wallace is the principal of B. P. Hutchinson, and represents, as Sidney Smith alleged, the clique which is attempting to corner October pork. Mr. Bisbee explained that the recently adopted rules of the board added October and March to the months during which mess pork should be kept in ice storage. Wallace bought over 30,000 barrels of October pork from various board of trade dealers and made contracts to deliver it. He cannot do so under the rules of the board. If he delivers the pork it may decay en route. If he does not deliver it his consignees have an action against him. If he delivers it before thirty days, which is the time provided by the board rules that it must be stored to become standard, he is liable to expulsion from the board. Mr. Bisbee claimed that the provision inspection committee and one-half of the members of the board of trade were sellers of pork to Wallace; that they threatened if he did not receive the green pork being packed on his contracts they would cause his expulsion from the board. Mr. Bisbee claimed that this was a conspiracy on the part of the committee on inspection and the directors of the board, all of whom, he charged, had sold pork short to compel delivery to Wallace of the green articles. To right himself Wallace would be obliged to sue the sellers. There were nearly 200 of them. The lawyer argued that Wallace had no remedy at law and must have recourse to equity by injunction.

Mr. Smith, in his argument, charged that Wallace and others were conducting a corner in October pork. He contended that the sellers did all they contracted to do when they delivered the pork; that if Wallace had been bitten it was his own fault.

The conference in Judge Collins' chambers adjourned at 12:30. At 2 o'clock all the parties reassembled. The judges then denied the application for injunction on the ground that Wallace, if he were pressed by the sellers of October pork, had his remedy by suits for damages. Sellers could not force green pork on him if they had agreed to deliver the seasoned article. Judge Tuley made Wallace's position still more uncomfortable by hinting that he had little to expect when he threw himself into the bears' pit.

The injunction having been refused, Wallace will have to deliver his green pork as per contract and look to the parties from whom he purchased for redress.

A SLIGHT FRACTIONAL DECLINE.

Most of the Stocks in Wall Street Down a Trifle on the Day's Trading.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The net result of today's trading is a slight fractional decline in a majority of stocks. The transactions were about the same as yesterday in volume, but better distributed, so that the general list was more active. Money continued stringent, but was not bid up beyond 18 per cent. Even this rate was barely touched in a moment of excitement caused by the announcement that August Belmont & Co. had just engaged $500,000 gold for export by tomorrow's steamers. Comparatively little effect was produced on stocks by the engagement, since sterling bills were selling a cent in the pound below the level at which gold can be exported as an exchange operation. The street decided that the Messrs. Belmont are exporting the yellow metal in connection with some particular transaction in which there are special reasons for sending it.

Jersey Central opened 1⅛ higher, at 131, but fell off 3½ and recovered 1⅜, leaving the stock ⅝ below the closing figures of last evening. Delaware & Hudson is down 1 per cent, and this is the sharpest fall in all the thirty stocks on the more active list. The heaviest trading was in Reading. Woerishoffer & Co. alone sold 5,000 shares this morning, but the stock yielded the merest fraction. On what the room believed to be manipulation Manhattan was advanced 3 per cent, and closed within ⅛ of the highest. Northern Pacific was notably buoyant, while Missouri Pacific and Louisville & Nashville were only steady. Louisville's statement for August was issued this afternoon and shows an increase of $242,011 in net earnings.

BUSINESS OF NEW YORK BANKERS.

Annual Meeting of the New York Bankers' Clearinghouse Association.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Bankers' Clearinghouse association was held this afternoon. William A. Camp, the manager, submitted his annual report, which included the transactions of the clearing house from the time of its organization in 1853. The total exchanges for the last thirty-six years were $878,602,922,007; balances, $39,086,454,205; making the total transactions during this period $917,689,376,212. For the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1889, the exchanges were $34,796,465,528; balances, $1,757,637,473; total transactions, $36,554,103,002. The average daily exchanges amounted to $114,839,820, and the balances to $5,800,783, making the average daily transactions $120,640,603. The largest operations in any one day during the last fiscal year were Oct. 2, 1888, when the exchanges were $196,682,244, and the balances $9,639,101.

The following officers and committees were elected for the next year: Chairman, George S. Coe; manager, William A. Camp. Clearinghouse committee—Jacob D. Vermilye, Frederick D. Tappen, George G. Williams, William A. Nash, Richard Hamilton. Conference committee—Edmund D. Randolph, Richard King, John L. Jewett, Richard Schell, Francis A. Palmer. Nominating committee—George M. Hard, Alfred M. Bull, Scott Foster, Algernon S. Frissell, Gurdon G. Brinkerhoff. Committee on admissions—J. Theodore Baldwin, Hiram Nazro, Stuart G. Nelson, John M. Crane, Edward E. Gedney. Arbitration committee—George Montague, William H. Oakley, De Witt C. Hayes, Charles M. Fry, Richard Kelly. Secretary of the association, Allen S. Apgar.

According to Mr. Camp's report the clearinghouse association consists of sixty-three bank members and the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York. There are eighty-three banks in the city, forty-five of which are national banks, with a total capital of $48,850,000, and a surplus of nearly $45,000,000. The state banks number forty-three, and have a total capital of $16,762,000. Twenty-five banks in this city are not members of the clearinghouse; they clear through banks that are members of the association.

Flour and Grain at Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The movement of flour and grain to and from Duluth for the month of September, and as compared with the same month last year, was as follows: Flour—Receipts, 306,477 barrels; 1888, 178,839 barrels; shipments, 255,414 barrels; last year, 219,673 barrels. Wheat—Receipts, 2,848,089 bushels; last year, 986,514 bushels; shipments, 2,066,533 bushels; last year, 1,881,626 bushels. Corn—Receipts, 223,120 bushels; last year, 144,369 bushels; shipments, 743,408 bushels; last year, 202,498 bushels. The movement of wheat in the northwest, especially towards Duluth, has not been as large so far as was expected. This was caused principally by bad weather, which stopped farmers' deliveries, and by an advancing market, farmers rarely selling freely while wheat was going up. Deliveries are now reported to be quite free, but it is being held back in elevators there, country elevator men wanting to earn the storage charges themselves as much as possible. Receipts from the Northern Pacific country are only about one-quarter as large as from along the line of the Manitoba, and it is said the reason is that there is much being held in elevators. Of wheat now coming about two-thirds is grading No. 1 northern and most of the rest No. 1 hard. Little low grade stuff comes here, that going to Minneapolis, where it finds a better market. Larger receipts are expected this week.

The Fluctuations on 'Change.

Surprises were in order in the wheat market yesterday. The opening prices showed a complete reversal of the excited bull feeling of the previous evening, starting weak at a decline of ¼ to ⅜ cent from Monday's curb prices. A further gradual decline of from ¼ to ⅜ cent took place. The offerings, however, were greedily picked up by several strong houses. Within thirty minutes of the close sellers again assumed the aggressive and took the direction of the market. The price of December, which from 83@83⅛ had in the meantime advanced to 84⅛ in the slump, passed the lowest figure previously reported, selling off to 82⅞, closing between that and 83 cents, and on the curb declining still further to 82⅝ cents.

Corn was unchanged in tone and featureless, except as to the delivering out of about 2,000,000 bushels before the opening of the market, 650,000 bushels of that quantity going in one chunk from Hutchinson to Norton & Worthington.

Chicago Capital in Canton.

CANTON, O., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Last week Akron capitalists purchased Canton street lines. During the last year several hundred thousand dollars have been put in coal and clay industries here, especially since the natural gas supply gave signs of failing in northwest Ohio. Today it is announced that Chicago capital has purchased a controlling interest in the Canton Standard Brick Company, with offices in Canton and works four miles south. Col. P. S. Sowers retains his interests, and will continue as manager of the concern. The large remodeled mill plant now used for making brick, Col. Sowers says, will be adapted for sewerpipe milling, and new brickworks constructed just south of the present kilns which use oil gas for burning 20,000 bricks at a time.

The Atchison Reorganization.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The Atchison directors had a meeting today. The committee on reorganization and consolidation reported progress and that the consolidation of three California lines into one company would go into effect this week. The Boston Safe Deposit and Trust company was appointed transfer agent in place of Mr. A. A. Glasier, resigned. The change of transfer agent from its own office to a trust company marks another movement in the direction of economy. The change dispenses with the services of a number of employés who were under Mr. Glasier in the department of which he was the head. The interest demands were met today as they were presented. Despite this the stock and bonds were in the dumps.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MILWAUKEE.

A Bitter Fight On in Methodist Church Circles—Run Over by a Train.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The expected harmony to follow the factional fight of two years in Methodist church circles in this city does not prevail. In disposing of the ministers of the Milwaukee district who were hostile to Presiding Elder Halsey by transferring them to some other district Bishop Newman has opened up a new sore. Among those transferred was the Rev. E. G. Updike of the Summerfield church, who was assigned to Appleton, and the Rev. J. P. Creighton was appointed in his stead. The official board of Summerfield church, at a meeting this afternoon, decided to enter a strong protest against the Rev. Updike's removal. The protest will be presented to Bishop Newman, who made the change, and through him submitted to the board of bishops, the highest body in the Methodist church of America. The course of the Summerfield church officials is a most remarkable one. It is doubtful if such a policy has ever been adopted before by a Methodist church, in the west at least. The Summerfield church people, it is stated, have a high regard for the Rev. J. P. Creighton, the pastor assigned to them by Bishop Newman. They simply claim that both the Rev. E. G. Updike and the Summerfield church, which earnestly and unanimously asked for his retention, have been unjustly treated and unnecessarily humiliated, and it is on this account that the protest has been decided upon. The Rev. Mr. Updike says that only two months ago he declined a call to the Delaware avenue church of Buffalo, one of the ten largest and wealthiest churches in the United States, to remain with the people of Summerfield. The Rev. Mr. Wharton does not go to Philadelphia after all, as the publicity given the chewing tobacco episode and his arrest for slander through a Philadelphia paper has led to the revocation of his call. He has been assigned to Beloit, Wis.

Mrs. William Lamp of this city was run over and badly injured by a train at Brookfield Junction this morning. She was traveling with her 9-year-old daughter, and as the train stopped at Brookfield Junction about 2 o'clock this morning Mrs. Lamp, who was sleeping in her seat, awoke and asked the name of the station. Seemingly half asleep she walked to the platform of the coach, and when she did not return the brakeman backed up the train, which in the meantime had gotten under way. Mrs. Lamp was found lying on the track screaming loudly. She had fallen from the platform and one of the coaches passed over her right arm severing it from the body. She was weak from the loss of blood and was left at Brookfield Junction. At last accounts she was still alive.

Sunday evening Charles Latz called to see his sister, who was employed as a domestic in the family of Levi Segail on Teutonia street. Finding no one at home he ransacked the house, securing several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry. He was arrested today.

The Lehigh Valley steamer Cayuga, which had a race up the lake with the Western line steamer Hudson, arrived here at noon today, the Hudson going to Chicago. The Cayuga's time from Detroit to Milwaukee was only thirty-six hours.

The schooner Dawn lost a cathead, her spritsail yard, and jibtopsail, and the schooner Three Bells her jibboom in a collision off this port. It is claimed that the collision was due to the man at the wheel of the Three Bells being asleep.

Merryman & Dodge, during the last season proprietors of the Townsend house at Oconomowoc, made an assignment today. They represent their assets at $100. Mr. Dodge has been held for trial in Waukesha county on a charge of issuing checks when he had no money in the bank to pay them.

The Badger Illuminating company, which has heretofore confined itself to arc lights, has decided to compete with the new Edison company and will introduce an incandescent light service to supply the city.

MRS. MARIE BLAINE WANTS A DIVORCE.

Suit Against Young Jim to Be Begun When She Recovers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Gen. Martin T. McMahon, counsel for Mrs. James G. Blaine Jr., said yesterday that as soon as Mrs. Blaine recovers from her present illness proceedings will be begun against her husband for divorce. It has not yet been determined whether the suit will be for an absolute or limited divorce. Mrs. Blaine's only wish now, Gen. McMahon added, is to be entirely free from the alliance. It is reported that just before her removal from Prof. Doremus' house she asked that in case her sickness had a fatal termination Mr. Blaine should not be allowed to have her child. Mrs. Blaine was reported to be much easier yesterday.

Sh-h-h! Don't Stir It Up.

Troy *Times:* How quiet the fisheries dissension with the Dominion is nowadays! There are rumors that Secretary Blaine is devoting considerable attention to the trouble. Perhaps one of the laurels which the Harrison administration will carry away with it will be the solution of this longstanding and intricate problem.

They are underselling all competitors in furniture and draperies at Colby's, 217 and 219 State street.

HAVE NO LEGAL STANDING.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION'S OPINION OF RAILWAY ASSOCIATIONS.

The Gentlemen's Association Cannot Prosecute the Suit Against the Alton, but the Investigation Will Be Made on Behalf of the Individual Roads—The Rock Island Makes Out a Strong Case Against the Alton—Burlington Earnings Still Improving—Other Railroad News.

The interstate commerce commission made a ruling yesterday that caused more excitement and comment among the railroad officials than anything that has been done by the commission since its organization. It is nothing more nor less than a virtual declaration on the part of the commission that the "Gentlemen's association" and inferentially all other railroad associations or combinations of that kind have no standing before the commission, and cannot, as such organizations, prosecute suits against railway companies or shippers for violation of the law, and that suits or complains of that kind must be prosecuted by individuals or corporations. The question which elicited this important ruling was whether Chairman Walker of the Interstate Commerce railway association could prosecute a suit brought by him in behalf of his association against the Alton, charging the latter with violation of the law in making contracts with and leasing cars to western cattle shippers. At the session Monday afternoon Attorney Brown of the Alton denied the right of the "Gentlemen's association" to bring such charges, on the ground that it was not a person or an artificial body; that it was not recognized by law, and that no direct charge of violation of the law had been made. Chairman Walker in reply gave an extended analysis of the scope and purpose of the association, which he declared came properly within the bodies recognized by the interstate law as having the right of complaint. The commission took the matter under advisement and stated it would render a decision as soon as possible on the point raised by Attorney Brown. At the beginning of the session yesterday afternoon Judge Cooley delivered the opinion of the commission, which is as follows:

"A motion has been made to dismiss this case on the ground that the association as such could not institute proceedings, not being known as an individual to the law. We do not care to pass upon that now, so far as to express any opinion upon the reasons that were given for it. In this case we think it advisable that the members of the association, or some of them, should be parties to the complaint instead of using the association, and we give leave to amend the complaint by substituting individual names at once without in any way affecting previous proceedings, leaving open all questions made in the previous motion. Having done this we proceed to see what there is in the complaint.

"The complaint sets out a certain course of business in the live stock traffic between Chicago and Kansas City and the country beyond, a peculiar course of business in which all the parties seem to take part. It then charges that the respondent has made certain contracts relating to that business, and these are alleged to be illegal, and to have the effect of giving the parties contracted preferences—discriminations, in fact. We are asked to investigate and we are asked to require the corespondent to exhibit the company's contracts.

"Now, in proceeding upon this complaint, we do not think we should be warranted in requiring a showing of contracts, except so far as a prima facie case is made out. The law requires certain contracts to be filed with the commissioner, but these are not contracts of that nature. They are private contracts, and no general rights demand their exhibition until cause is shown for it.

"Looking at the showing made by the complaint we think a prima facie case of its legality is made out as to one contract—namely: the one with the American Live Stock association—and the complainants are entitled to have an investigation, and the reply should be given them now.

"As to the other contracts we do not think a case is made out and the investigation will not extend to them.

"Now the question remains as to the time of the investigation. We cannot proceed with it at this time for the obvious reason that it would be improper for us to assume to pass upon the validity of a contract to a third party without first giving it an opportunity to be heard."

Continuing, Chairman Cooley said the American Live Stock association must be notified. The hearing, he said, would take place at Washington. That the investigation will be thorough was evidenced by the conclusion of the opinion:

"Now, having said this, I will only add that when the time comes for investigation we will feel at liberty to enlarge the scope of the inquiry so as to embrace other contracts and anything else that under the developments of the case it shall be thought desirable to look into so far as it relates to the particular business set out in the complaint."

In the morning the case of the Rock Island against the Alton was resumed. Chairman Midgley of the southwestern division of the Western Freight association was again on the stand and his life made a burden by being obliged to answer the unpleasant questions asked by the attorneys of the Rock Island and Alton roads. Attorney Withrow of the Rock Island tried to prove that the stop-over privilege at Kansas City, which caused the objectionable arrangements to be made by the Alton and other roads, acted as a discrimination in favor of Kansas City. He said it had made Kansas City a stock market, to the detriment of other towns. Attorney Brown of the Alton tried to prove by Mr. Midgley that the packing houses located there had made Kansas City a stock market, and not the stop-over privilege. Mr. Midgley explained that the stop-over privilege was granted six years ago and was originally for a period of ten days. Later it was extended to thirty days, then six months, and finally there was no limit to the time allowed for stop overs. He admitted that grain was being shipped at through rates on through bills of lading four years old. He corroborated the statement of the Rock Island and that it had protested against the liberal arrangements by other roads. Mr. Maegley, joint stock agent at Kansas City, was also examined and made to admit that all roads had been guilty of more or less crooked work. The matter was taken under advisement by the commissioners.

It is generally admitted that Mr. Withrow made out a strong case for the Rock Island. His statement that all roads that had taken freight at through rates that had been held over at Kansas City to find a market had been guilty of violating the law and that only freight going straight through was entitled to through rates and freight that was held over has to be charged the sum of the locals, made evidently quite an impression upon the commission, and it is quite certain that the commission will decide that freight held over at Kansas City or other points to find a market there cannot take advantage of through tariffs. Such decision will be bad for Kansas City, but will benefit Chicago and St. Louis. It will also settle the transit question which has troubled the railroads so long.

Burlington Earnings.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company's earnings continue to increase. The statement for the month of August is fully as good as those for the three preceding months. With equally favorable results for the balance of the year the company will not only wipe out the deficiency of last year, but will be able to pay a handsome dividend on its stock.

The earnings and expenses of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, including the Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska, were as follows:

	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.
August, 1888	$ 2,273,702.55	$ 1,591,812.85	$ 681,889.70
August, 1889	2,580,805.67	1,441,735.32	1,139,070.35
Increase	$ 307,103.12	....	$ 457,180.65
Decrease	....	$ 150,077.53	....
Eight mo'ths ending Aug. 31, 1888	$14,113,168.64	$11,784,541.86	$2,328,626.78
Eight mo'ths ending Aug. 31, 1889	16,631,732.78	10,766,953.53	5,864,779.25
Increase	$ 2,518,564.14	....	$3,536,152.47
Decrease	....	$ 1,017,588.33	....

Properties controlled by the Burlington company, but not included in the above statement:

	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.
August, 1888	$ 534,080.38	$ 366,380.91	$ 167,699.47
August, 1889	681,410.05	427,570.88	253,839.17
Increase	$ 147,329.67	$ 61,189.97	$ 86,139.70
Eight months ending Aug. 31, 1888	$3,555,072.65	$2,977,222.37	$ 577,250.28
Eight months ending Aug. 31, 1889	4,648,755.67	3,299,349.70	1,349,405.97
Increase	$1,093,683.02	$ 321,527.33	$ 772,155.69

Western Passenger Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of general passenger and ticket agents of lines in the Western States Passenger association was held yesterday at the Rookery building, John N. Abbott, chairman, presiding. Subject to the concurrence of one or two of the lines whose representatives were not in attendance at the meeting, the following action was taken:

It was agreed that, in addition to the dates of sale already authorized on account of the Sioux City corn palace, excursion tickets may be sold Oct. 6 from points within a radius of 150 miles of Sioux City at one fare for the round trip. For the American horse show and American fat stock show to be held in Chicago in November, it was agreed to sell excursion tickets from points within a radius of 300 miles of Chicago at a fare and one third for the round trip plus 50 cents for price of admission; except that this 300 mile limit will not include St. Louis or points within thirty miles thereof. A resolution was adopted providing for a rate of one fare for the round trip over lines in the Western States Passenger association on account of the next annual meeting of the National Educational association in case this meeting is held within association territory. It was agreed to hold a meeting of rate clerks Friday, Oct. 4, for the purpose of compiling a winter tourist rate sheet.

Approved the Reorganization.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—A meeting of the bondholders of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield railroad, formerly the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western railroad, was held today. Out of a total of $1,080,000 bonds $930,000 was represented. The plan of reorganization drawn at a previous meeting was approved and the committee was directed to proceed with the reorganization of the road. Under this plan the Central Trust company is made the trustee of the property. The only other business transacted at the meeting was that the committee was authorized to pay debts to the amount of $88,000 contracted by the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western railroad, subject to the order of the courts.

Bonds for the St. Louis Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—The stockholders of the St. Louis Terminal Railway association, which includes the bridge and tunnel and the Union depot companies, met at the bridge office today to consider a proposition to authorize the issue of $7,000,000 4 per cent bonds. The proceeds of the sale of these bonds is to be used to purchase all the real estate of the Union depot and bridge companies, and to purchase new switching yards and erect a new Union depot building. This had already been decided upon by the officers of the company, and the meeting today was a formal one to ratify their action. The issue of the bonds was approved.

Bought by the Vanderbilts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The new general officers of the Ohio, Indiana & Western failed to take charge of the road today, although the old officers retired yesterday. A telegram received from President Ingalls stated that the new officers would arrive and enter upon their duties tomorrow. Mr. Henderson, the retiring general manager, said that the road was purchased by the Vanderbilts under the same conditions that led to the acquirement of the Nickel Plate.

Mr. Graham Makes a Denial.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—J. M. Graham, general manager of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba railway, is here. He says his road has no interest in the Great Northwest Central and does not want any. The Northern Pacific & Manitoba will end temporarily at Brandon. The route beyond that has not yet been decided upon, but there is a probability of the road running across the Rockies to Butte Inlet.

W. H. Baldwin as General Manager.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The circular announcing the resignation of Robert Law, superintendent of the Montana Union, and the appointment of William H. Baldwin, late manager of the Leavenworth division, to fill the vacancy was issued today. The title of general manager is conferred on Mr. Baldwin. The latter is in town and will leave for Butte City this evening.

Competing for Chicago Traffic.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic made a new movement today in becoming an active competitor for Duluth and Chicago passenger business in connection with the Milwaukee & Northern. It announced a rate of $9 to Milwaukee and $11 to Chicago, a cut of $2.55 from rates over other lines.

Sued at Austin, Tex.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 1.—The International & Great Northern railroad company today filed in the district court a suit against the Houston & Texas Central railroad to recover $170,000 alleged to be due as their portion for operating the Galveston, Houston & Harrisburg road from Houston to Galveston.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The last spike was driven Monday in the St. Louis & Peoria railroad, comprising fourteen miles, running from Mount Olive to Alhambra, and traffic will be commenced on it today. The new road is an outlet for the Mount Olive coal mines, and its principal business will be the handling of coal for the St. Louis market, going in over the Illinois & St. Louis tracks. D. L. Wing of Springfield, Ill., is president of the new road, and A. J. Moorehead auditor and secretary.

In accordance with the vote of the joint committee upon the recommendation of the southern products committee Chairman Blanchard authorized the following rates on cotton (uncompressed, with privilege of compressing), to take effect Oct. 14, from the following points to New York, whether by all rail, river and rail, or rail and ocean: Memphis, 55½ cents; St. Louis, 51½ cents; Hannibal, 51½ cents; East St. Louis and East Hannibal, 47½ cents; Cairo and Shawneetown, 49½ cents; Mount Vernon and Evansville, 47½ cents; Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany, 45½ cents; Cincinnati, 42 cents; Chicago (compressed), 32 cents; Mobile and New Orleans (compressed), 50 cents. The cost of compressing at Memphis and Cairo to be 10 cents and at other points not to exceed 12½ cents.

The committee, consisting of the representatives of the Burlington, Rock Island, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, and Wabash railways and Chairman Faithorn, appointed at the last meeting of the Western Freight association for the purpose of considering measures to prevent the reduced rates which had been made to St. Paul locally from Chicago, and which had also been extended to Burlington, from applying to the Mississippi river south of Burlington, was to have met yesterday, but owing to the inability of one or two of the members of the committee to attend the meeting was postponed until today. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw takes the position that the application of the rates to Burlington would necessitate similar rates at Keokuk via its line, and the Burlington insists that the extension of the rates to Keokuk would force their application to Quincy and Hannibal.

Chairman Midgley is advised by the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad that it will pay one cent per mile for service of private refrigerator cars on its line west of Memphis and that it continue to pay three-quarters of a cent per mile on refrigerator cars belonging to railroad companies. This will not affect the rate of mileage on refrigerator cars on its Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham line, which will remain at three-quarters of a cent per mile.

The above notice, Mr. Midgley says, appears to be given in accordance with the rules as laid down when it developed early this year that one company had a time contract with a refrigerator car company to pay one cent a mile. It was then held to be discretionary with other lines to pay a like amount to the owners or operators of private refrigerator cars; but, inasmuch as connecting railroad companies did not allow eastern roads more than three-fourths of a cent per mile for the use of western cars, the associated roads felt at liberty to draw the line in the way described by the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis.

In Favor of Lotta Crabtree.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Judge Nelson today decided the case of Lotta Crabtree vs. the St. Paul Operahouse company in favor of the former. The action was brought to recover $5,000 earnest money paid for the purchase of the operahouse Sept. 10, 1888. The judgment is for $5,364.44. Another case is pending in the same court in which the Operahouse company sues Lotta Crabtree and her mother for a specific performance of their contract to purchase the operahouse. Damages amounting to $142,000 are asked.

Another Oklahoma City Tragedy.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Oct. 1.—W. F. Woods, a Fort Worth gambler, shot and killed W. H. Shuck, a building contractor, in Oklahoma City yesterday. The trouble arose about a difference in settlement on a hotel Shuck had just completed in Oklahoma for Woods. Woods struck Shuck over the head with a heavy cane. Shuck fell back and endeavored to draw a revolver, when he was shot dead by Woods. Woods was taken in charge by United States troops. Both men in the tragedy have families. Shuck formerly lived near Gainesville, Tex.

Repentance That Comes Too Late.

Philadelphia *News:* Had Mr. Jeff Davis been influenced by the principles of Thomas Jefferson that he now protrudes as the panacea of political ills he would not now be the wretched man he is.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The highest possible premium and the only grand prize for sewing machines was awarded the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing company.

HE SPOKE FOR CREGIER.

ENGINEER FIEND'S ARGUMENT FOR THE INCLUSION OF EVANSTON.

Judges Prendergast and McConnell Put Pertinent Questions to the Mayor's Mouthpiece—Their Expressed Opposition to the Theory Advanced—Ex-Mayor Mason's Hostility to the Proposed Northern Cutoff.

Mr. Fiend, the assistant city engineer, who has represented Mayor Cregier before the drainage boundary commission, "put his foot in it," yesterday when he said he was authorized to announce that the "city executive," meaning Mr. Cregier, had no objection to the northern limits of the drainage district as defined by the Hurd-Cooley committee. "The city administration," Mr. Fiend said, "is in harmony with the boundary committee as far as the inclusion of Evanston, the northern cutoff, and the Grosse Point ditch are concerned."

This was the first declaration of the Cregier policy in this matter. The commissioners were not a little surprised. Judge Prendergast immediately asked: "Do you say this as an engineer or have you taken into consideration the financial aspects of the question?"

"I say it as an engineer and I don't think it is objectionable from the financial point of view," replied the assistant city engineer. "I think the property up there will be benefited."

"That is not the point," Judge Prendergast remarked. "Will the people of the Evanston district derive benefits proportionate to what they will be called on to pay for this work? Will those agricultural lands west of the ridge be much enhanced in value by the drainage you propose?"

Mr. Fiend thought not. There was not much prospect of the agricultural lands becoming a portion of the urban district, he thought. The district west of the Evanston ridge, extending to the Niles ridge, was the market garden region of the city, and would likely remain so, he believed, because market gardening is profitable.

"Then why tax it as if it were to be an urban region?"

Mr. Fiend did not know.

Judge Prendergast then took him across the Evanston ridge. He asked him if he knew any good reason why the people across that ridge and along the lake shore should be taxed to construct an intercepting sewer after they had expended $500,000 in putting in a somewhat complete system of sewers discharging into the lake. Mr. Fiend was puzzled. His face flushed and beads of perspiration stood out on his forehead. Judge Prendergast came to his relief and put some questions to him about the population of Evanston.

NO DANGER FROM EVANSTON.

Judge Prendergast drew from the assistant engineer that there were only about 10,000 who now drained into the lake. There were no manufactures of a sewage contaminating character. The section was always likely to be a residence section, and the population would not be large. All this Mr. Fiend admitted in reply to questions. "Then, this being so," said Judge Prendergast, "do you think there is much in this lake pollution argument that is advanced for the inclusion of Evanston?"

Mr. Fiend was with Cooley and Hurd on the pollution business. Judge Prendergast then went into a little calculation with him. By easy stages he got Mr. Fiend to admit that the sewage pollution of Evanston was to the sewage pollution of Chicago as 1 to 240. "And for the disposal of this one-two hundred and fortieth part of the sewage of the whole district you would tax Evanston for the general plan and make it reverse its sewers by putting in an intercepting one at enormous cost?" the judge asked.

Mr. Fiend took refuge in perspiring silence. But at this stage Judge Prendergast was inexorable. He asked: "Is there any danger that pollution will be carried from the four sewers of Evanston to the Chicago crib, twelve miles distant?"

Mr. Fiend: "The danger is exceedingly remote."

Judge Prendergast: "How remote? Once in a million years?"

Mr. Fiend smiled a grum smile.

Judge McConnell: "Evanston discharges its sewage into the lake at four different points. Is not the pollution speedily dissipated in the lake water?"

Mr. Fiend: "It is. And there is less danger of pollution because of the four different discharges. If the four sewers were united in one before the point of discharge into the lake it would be worse."

Judge McConnell: "How much sewage do Chicago, Lake, and Hyde Park discharge into the lake?"

Mr. Fiend: "The sewage of a population of 120,000."

"Does that pollute the water supply in ordinary times?" asked Judge Prendergast.

Mr. Fiend did not exactly know.

MR. COOLEY TALKS.

The judges then began to question Mr. Cooley, who, according to Mr. Fiend, is a sanitary as well as a hydraulic engineer. Mr. Cooley entered into the usual disquisition about bacteria and baccilli, but was finally brought to the point of admitting that the danger of water pollution by the Evanston sewage was quite remote. The shore currents which carried the contaminated matter hugged the shore, seldom extending beyond three miles into the lake. In reply to Judge McConnell's questions Mr. Cooley admitted that if there was a current from the lake to the river such as would be created by the draft of 600,000 cubic feet of water the sludge current would keep closer to the shore.

"Well," said Judge Prendergast, "there is not much possibility, then, that the sewage from Evanston's four sewers would head for the crib opposite it, stop, and pour in?"

"No, indeed," Mr. Cooley replied without the least hesitation. Then Judge Prendergast put him a question about the improbability of Evanston impurities getting into Chicago drinking water. Mr. Cooley hotly replied that it would take a life insurance man to figure that out on the law of possibilities.

Both Judge Prendergast and Judge McConnell—Judge Tuthill was absent yesterday—indicated as plainly as they well could without rendering an actual decision that they are opposed to the inclusion of Evanston in the drainage district on account of the great tax it would impose on that town and on the city for the construction of cutoffs, inlets, intercepting sewers, etc.

The other portions of Mr. Fiend's discourse of yesterday were in support of a scheme for running a channel into the south fork from the mouth of the Calumet. This channel, he said, would be only an open ditch of twenty-five feet, with ten feet of water at first. "But it would cut the southern section of the city in two, all the same," remarked Judge Prendergast. Mr. Fiend did not press the matter thereafter. He contented himself with saying that he would include the Calumet basin as far as the Indiana state line, and would take in the whole of Calumet, with portions of Thornton, Worth, and Bremen, in addition to the southern section of the city.

EX-MAYOR MASON'S VIEWS.

Ex-Mayor Mason, a venerable looking gentleman who as the first engineer of the Illinois Central railroad company and an old resident of Chicago is entirely familiar with the character of the whole Desplaines valley and the Illinois basin, was, at the instance of Mr. George W. Waite, called on to present his views to the commission. He did so, and, much to the surprise of Mr. Hurd, pronounced decidedly against the Evanston cutoff. He said: "So far as Chicago is concerned the cutoff near Evanston is wholly unnecessary." He added that it would be quite expensive in its construction and just as expensive in its maintenance. A rush of water through the sandy soil would carry a large amount of material into the lake each year, widening the channel and doing much damage to the adjoining property. Moreover, it would be a constant menace to Chicago. Nature has formed a channel for the Desplaines, and there is no good reason why the waters of the river should be diverted from that natural channel. "The safest plan, in my judgment," Mr. Mason continued, "embraces the idea of keeping all the waters of the Desplaines river away from Chicago, either by gates at the Ogden ditch or by a dam between Summit and Riverside and deep channels below the latter point. The amount of water required by the drainage act is said to be 600,000 cubic feet per minute. This seems to be hardly necessary, but admitting that it is, my plan would be to provide 300,000 cubic feet of water through the Chicago river and 300,000 cubic feet through the Sag-Calumet channel by way of Blue Island. Both these channels would not cost nearly as much as one 600,000 cubic feet channel." The double channel plan would also have the advantage of bringing the point of sewage fall within easy distance of a vast region which is rapidly growing in population in the southern section of the city, Mr. Mason said. By this plan, too, the tremendous expense of the Seventy-fifth street channel, which no one can now estimate, could be avoided. "But," the venerable ex-mayor went on, "it may be said that 600,000 cubic feet in time of freshets in the Desplaines river would produce great damage in the Illinois valley. I would provide against that by placing a guard lock in the main channel near Summit and in the Sag channel, so as to regulate the quantity of water to be put through them. This plan would not interfere with the idea of navigable channels for the Chicago basin proper and the Calumet basin. The plan as I have outlined it would give all the drainage required by the act while avoiding the useless expense of the most dangerous Evanston cutoff and the proposed Seventy-fifth street channel. The combined expense of both is underestimated when placed at $15,000,000." The ex-mayor said he had not fully determined whether the proposed new channel from Summit should not be independent of canal and river.

TROUBLES FROM SAND POCKETS.

Mr. Mason read from a manuscript which at the request of Judge Prendergast he handed to the commission. Mr. Hurd did not like the views presented, and wanted to make it appear that the Skokie cutoff would run through clay.

"Yes, and big pockets of sand and gravel," replied Mr. Mason.

Mr. Fiend corroborated Mr. Mason in this and also intimated that the proposed Evanston ditch would also run through sand pockets. "It would carry sand into the north branch and choke up that channel."

Mr. Hurd had got weary of the discussion by this time, and the matter was allowed to drop. The supporters of the Skokie cutoff had made thir last stand on the Evanston ditch project, and the commissioners showed a decided disposition to leave them there. They were disheartened, and took no pains to conceal their disappointment.

The commissioners will visit the Calumet-Sag region this morning, leaving the Western Indiana depot at Polk street at 9 o'clock. They will be accompanied by Mr. A. R. Powell of Hyde Park, who will explain the intricacies of the Calumet region. Mr. Doolin of Sag Bridge, will give some information about the Sag valley. Mayor Cregier will present the commission with a paper supplementary to that read by his assistant engineer. Mr. Cregier will present the same paper to the city council, so Mr. Fiend says. The sessions of the committee will end tomorrow, but papers and statistics bearing on the subject will be received till the end of the week.

Some discussion was indulged in incidentally before the drainage boundary commission yesterday in reference to Mayor Cregier's plan for the flushing of the south fork. Mr. Fiend, as in duty bound, indorsed the proposed method, while Mr. Cooley said it was impracticable. It would send into the canal twice the amount of organic matter which that socalled waterway now carried. The stench in the country below would be almost unbearable, and there would be a loud outcry against it. After expending $25,000 or more on the plan it would become inoperative. Mr. Hurd was inclined to the view of Mr. Cooley. It was against public policy in view of the probability of future demands by Chicago on the general assembly for sanitary regulation.

VOORHEES SPEAKS FOR CHICAGO.

The Indiana Senator Says the World's Fair Should Be Held in Chicago.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 30.—Senator Voorhees, as a member of the senate select committee on the centennial of the discovery of America, said today: "I have not felt at liberty heretofore to discuss for publication what the committee would probably report in regard to a proper location for the world's exposition in 1892. Other members of the committee, however, have recently spoken on the subject, and I see no reason why I should longer remain silent. Every reason connected with the movement is so overwhelmingly in favor of the Mississippi valley as the proper location that it is difficult for me to conceive any difference of opinion on that point. The claims of rival cities can be settled hereafter. The first duty is to determine whether this memorial exposition shall be held at one or the other extreme edge of the country or in the midst of the grandest industrial development ever known in human history. It is said that we desire the people of foreign countries to witness our greatness as shown in this world's fair. If so let us invite them to that mighty region of production where food sufficient to feed the world is supplied. Let us also invite them to visit the seat and center of American population and of political greatness and power. The extent of the Mississippi valley and its domination in the political history of the government seem to be strongly overlooked. The center of population will be found by the next census to be within twenty miles of the southern boundary of the state of Indiana. [More likely to be within twenty miles of Indianapolis.] The Congress of the United States is composed of 325 members of the house of representatives and seventy-six senators. The states embraced in the Mississippi valley furnish 184 members of the house and thirty-eight senators, a majority of forty-three over all the members and senators elected by all the other states of the union combined. If their representatives are faithful to their constituents and to the true interests and dignity of the country the exposition will be held at some proper and becoming place in this great valley. If, on the other hand, *they betray their section for some seaboard point* the event will be dwarfed in its significance and the American people will have ample occasion to lament the mistake. For my own part I shall give my best energies to the proposition that we celebrate the discovery of America where American progress and development have had their highest and most glorious success."

You ask: "While not deciding between cities in the Mississippi valley what do you think of the general fitness of Chicago to make the exposition a success?"

"I can conceive of no possible objection to Chicago. While not saying how I shall vote when I come to that point, I have no hesitation in saying now *that Chicago is better adapted in every respect to such an enterprise than any other of the great American cities.*"

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday:

For Illinois, Indiana, and lower Michigan, fair; slightly cooler; westerly winds; fair and warmer Thursday.

For upper Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, fair, followed in western Minnesota by light rains; warmer; southerly winds.

For Kansas and Nebraska, fair, slightly warmer; southerly winds.

For Dakota, light rain, slightly warmer; southerly winds.

For Ohio, fair; clearing on the lakes; slightly cooler; northwesterly winds; fair on Thursday.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer....	Thermom'ter	Maximum temperature.	Direction of wind.....	State of weather...	Precipitat'n for 12 hours.
Montreal	29.44	54	62	S. W..	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa	29.84	44	52	N.....	Clear..	....
Medicine Hat	29.58	62	82	W.....	Fair...	....
New York	29.62	60	72	N. W..	Cl'udy	.12
Washington, D. C.	29.72	68	80	N. W.	Rain...	.08
Norfolk, Va	.....	..	..	......	......	....
Charleston, S. C.	.....	..	..	......	......	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	.....	..	..	......	......	....
Pensacola, Fla.	.....	..	..	......	......	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.00	78	88	N.....	Clear..	....
New Orleans, La.	30.00	80	86	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Galveston, Tex	30.04	74	82	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Nashville, Tenn.	29.96	70	80	W.....	Clear..	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.00	60	70	N.....	Clear..	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.70	52	62	W.....	Cl'udy	.12
Oswego, N. Y.	29.56	56	68	W.....	Cl'udy	.22
Rochester, N. Y.	29.64	54	66	N. W.	Cl'udy	.18
Erie, Pa.	29.80	54	62	N. W.	Fair...	.14
Cleveland, O.	29.84	58	64	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Sandusky, O.	29.88	54	66	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Toledo, O.	29.96	52	64	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.90	50	64	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Alpena, Mich.	29.86	44	52	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Manistee, Mich.	30.02	48	54	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	.....	..	..	......	......	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.06	42	44	N. W.	Fair...	.02
Port Huron, Mich.	29.88	48	60	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	30.04	54	62	N.....	Fair...	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.02	50	58	N. W.	Clear..	....
Duluth, Minn.	.....	..	..	......	......	....
St. Paul, Minn.	.....	..	..	......	......	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.08	46	56	N.....	Clear..	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.10	52	56	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.08	56	62	N. W.	Clear..	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.04	62	72	Calm.	Clear..	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.08	58	62	N. W.	Clear..	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.02	70	76	W.....	Clear..	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.06	70	80	N. E..	Clear..	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.08	66	76	N.....	Clear..	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.04	58	68	N. W.	Clear..	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.06	56	78	S.....	Clear..	....
Huron, Dak.	29.96	64	74	S. E..	Clear..	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.00	68	78	S. E..	Clear..	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.02	50	66	S. E..	Clear..	....
St. Vincent	30.04	48	52	N.....	Clear..	....
Bismarck, Dak.	29.80	70	82	S. E..	Fair...	....
Fort Buford	29.66	74	86	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.98	68	76	S. E..	Fair...	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.00	66	80	S. W.	Clear..	....
Denver, Colo.	29.96	76	84	S. E..	Clear..	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.02	74	84	S.....	Clear..	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.92	82	88	Calm.	Clear..	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.98	78	84	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Portland, Ore.	.....	..	..	......	......	....
San Francisco	.....	..	..	......	......	....

MORE JURORS IN SIGHT.

THE SECOND FOUR MAY POSSIBLY BE SWORN IN AT TODAY'S SESSION.

Three Veniremen in the Cronin Trial Have Been Accepted by Both Sides and a Fourth by the Defense—The Reason Is That the Defendants' Peremptories Are Getting Few, Less than Twenty Being Left—Features of the Day's Proceedings.

Twenty-three veniremen were examined for jury service in the Cronin trial yesterday. All but one of them were dismissed as either unfit or unacceptable. The ratio of challenges is a fitting commentary on the dilatory methods adopted by the defense. Of the twenty-two men sent away, only one is chargeable to the state, and he, in the hands of the counsel for the defense, had already disqualified himself before being tendered to the state. The defense got rid of sixteen men for cause, while five veniremen answered every question put to them by the lawyers in a manner to satisfy the court that they would make good jurymen. They were all "men of large caliber," but unfortunately for the progress of this much delayed trial they did not possess the right kind of caliber to suit Messrs. Ames, Donahoe, Forrest & Co., and were peremptorily dismissed.

As a source of encouragement, however, the number of peremptories left to the defense is now less than the number originally possessed by one defendant. Kunze has two left and Beggs fifteen. O'Sullivan's last challenge was exhausted Monday, but owing to an error in charging him with a peremptory in the case of a man who should have been challenged for cause the judge restored one challenge to him yesterday, which was afterwards used during the day. The state having lost a peremptory for a similar reason a similar restoration was made to them.



VENIREMEN SHOW THEIR CHARACTERS.

Regarding the possibility of a jury being obtained the chances daily become greater with the diminished number of peremptories left with the defending counsel. Had their privileges of this kind been exhausted at the opening of yesterday's session there would have been a jury sworn in before the close of the session. As it is, however, there are three men already accepted by both sides and one man by the defense. The cause of such an unusual number of peremptories being used by the defense yesterday arose from the fact that on the acceptance by the defense of the fourth man of the second quartet the state would make short work of swearing in the four, and the process of examining the last four would soon exhaust the remaining challenges belonging to the defense, and, of course, result in a jury.

It is reasonable to expect that the second four of the jury will be sworn in today and the remainder during the course of the week.

THE SPECIAL BAILIFF.

At the opening of yesterday's session Judge McConnell announced that he had appointed Alphonse B. Shubert as special bailiff to summon veniremen. His instructions would be to summon a venire of 100, and he will be permitted to send in fifteen or twenty men each half day. Mr. Shubert is a dealer in furs at No. 142 Kinzie street, and resides at the Mentone flats on Dearborn avenue. He is an American and a Mason, and has never been mentioned in connection with politics. Lawyers for both sides expressed themselves satisfied with the selection.

Mr. Ames, who though scheduled as the attorney for Beggs, has hitherto been supposed to be a purely ornamental addition to the list of defending counsel, had a field day yesterday.

On four different occasions he addressed the court, and each speech was brief and to the point:

"Challenged in behalf of Beggs," was the burden of his remarks. Mr. Ames began by challenging Mr. Harvey, who had been examined the day before, and exercised a second peremptory on Charles Appel of No. 1824 Diversey avenue.

William E. Knapp of Oak Park proved to be a clearheaded juror without opinions or prejudices, but Mr. Donahoe on behalf of O'Sullivan sent him away on a peremptory.

E. Q. Mason, Frederick Apel, Albin Nelson, Albert Ferry, and John B. Meyer disqualified themselves by their answers to Mr. Forrest's questions, and were told to "step down" by Bailiff Santa. George H. Brewster of Maywood was a model juryman and a hard nut for Mr. Forrest to crack.

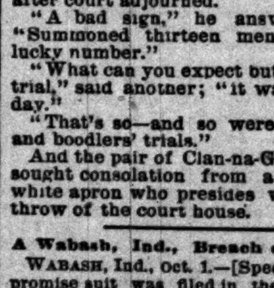
"Challenged on behalf of Beggs," said Mr. Ames.

THE FATE OF OTHERS.

C. A. Blanchard, James A. Davis, Heming Hultgren, J. H. McFarland, and J. L. Porter were similarly found incompetent to give the prisoners a fair trial.

Edward L. Peacock of No. 1256 Michigan avenue said he had only been in the state four weeks, and the defense promptly accepted him and handed him to Mr. Hynes for cross examination. The witness disclosed the fact of an opposition to capital punishment, which disqualified him.

Mr. Shearburn was found acceptable to the state, as also was Allen V. Lane of No. 1404 Michigan avenue; but the latter was dismissed by the defense a few moments later on account of rock-ribbed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners. George Allen Smith and James A. McDonald were likewise dismissed in short order, but John A. Winter, a salesman for A. H. Revell & Co., resisted an attack by Forrest to oust him from the box.



VENIREMAN SHEARBURN.

"Challenged on behalf of Beggs," repeated the potent Ames, and again the charm worked.

Fred M. Smith and Alfred W. Sanford were the last two men to depart. John R. Fremer was under dissection by Mr. Forrest when court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

"How do you like the special bailiff system?" was asked of a friend of the defense after court adjourned.

"A bad sign," he answered gloomily. "Summoned thirteen men today—an unlucky number."

"What can you expect but ill luck in this trial," said another; "it was begun on Friday."

"That's so—and so were the anarchists' and boodlers' trials."

And the pair of Clan-na-Gael sympathizers sought consolation from a gentleman in a white apron who presides within a stone's throw of the court house.

A Wabash, Ind., Breach of Promise Suit.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—A breach of promise suit was filed in the Wabash circuit court today, the plaintiff being Miss Ella Ray, one of the handsomest young ladies of this city. The defendant is Edward Kistner, a bachelor 40 years old, who is well to do. Miss Ray alleges that she has been keeping company with Kistner for over five years. In August last he broke off the engagement. The wedding had been fixed for Sept. 5. She thinks $10,000 would compensate her for her embarrassment.

Kansas City Fall Festival.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 1.—The fall festivities here were inaugurated tonight with a trades parade and display. In the parade were twenty floats, beautifully illuminated, upon which were represented the various industries and enterprises of the city. The streets along the line of march were brilliantly decorated and illuminated by arches and trees of colored lights. The festivities continue throughout the week.

RACING A…

GOOD RACIN…

ST. LOUIS…

RACING AT LATONIA PARK.

INTERESTING SPORT DESPITE THE HEAVY STATE OF THE TRACK.

Kitty Cheatham Wins the Maiden Stakes for 2-Year-Olds, Beating Tillie Lee, Eberlee, and Dollikins—Bettina, Bonnie King, Leontine, and Milton Carry Off the Purses—Results of the Racing at the West Side—General News of the Turf.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The weather today was in marked contrast to that of yesterday, it being bright and pleasant—a typical autumn day—and as a consequence the racing at Latonia park was well attended, not less than 2,500 people seeing the running off of a rather good program, which consisted of four purse races and the maiden stakes for 2-year-olds. The rain Sunday was of such a drenching nature that the track was still heavy but in a far much surer footing than it was yesterday, when more than one of the starters lost all chances of running by being unable to act on its slippery surface.

Bettina is a much improved filly, and, although giving away lots of weight, was a 4 to 5 favorite in the first race. She won, but Metal gave her a close call, she only beating him out a short head. She was, however, conceding him twenty pounds. Maylaps, who made little effort to improve her position throughout the race, was a poor third.

Yesterday Bonnie King was a 4 to 5 favorite and Clamor and Mackenzie ran over him. Today in the second race he was 15 to 1 at the opening and was then backed down to 8 to 1. The race was simply a cake walk for him, he taking the lead at the stand, remaining in front throughout, and winning easily by three lengths from the favorite, Flitter, and John Morris, who ran a dead heat for second place. When put up to be sold Bonnie King was the subject of considerable competition, but his owner finally retained him by paying over $400. His stable, however, could well afford to lose this little side play, as they simply made a killing on the race. His running yesterday may have been all square, but if such is the case he must be classed as one of the most uncertain performers on the turf.

The maiden stakes was full of good things, Tillie Lee, Eberlee, and Dollikins carrying loads of money. Those, however, who stuck to Kitty Cheatham, remembering her performance in the Belle Meade stakes at Louisville, were amply repaid, for after Tillie Lee and Mount Lebanon had each in turn looked all over winners the daughter of Blazes came through the field with a well-timed rush, winning a decidedly good race by a neck from Experience, a Prince Charlie colt, who also ran well. Tillie Lee would have run better with an even sendoff, while Corticelli, Dollikins, and Eberlee all killed off their chances by running the first quarter through the deep going in 24½ seconds. The value of the stakes to the winner was $1,640.

Catalpa and Williams' pair—Mayo and Glockner—carried a ton of money in the fourth race, but Leontine repeated her victory of Saturday last by winning in fine style. In the windup race of the day Milton upset a good thing on Alarm Bell, who was played strong all over the country by a select few. The winner, who looks a little like Poteen, bids fair to make a most useful horse next year, having something that is rarely found in an Onondaga—sound legs. He was ridden by Hollis, as was also Bettina, while McAuliff, O'Hara, and I. Lewis were the other successful jockeys today, riding, in turn, Bonnie King, Kitty Cheatham, and Leontine.

SUMMARIES.

First race, selling, purse, for 3-year-olds, seven-eighths of a mile—Starters: Electricity, 110 pounds; Lucy P., 104; Maylaps, 104; Bettina, 113; Metal, 99; Consignee, 101; Fan King, 108. Post odds: Bettina, 4 to 5; Metal, 8 to 5; Maylaps, 8 to 1; others, 8 and 10 to 1. Bettina won by a short neck, Metal second, Maylaps third. Time, 1:36.

Second race, selling, purse for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and seventy yards—Starters: Mamie Hunt, 107 pounds; Liederkranz, 113; Flitter, 116; Bonnie King, 95; John Morris, 105; Spectator, 102; Derochement, 85. Post odds: Bonnie King, 8 to 1; John Morris, 15 to 1; Flitter, 7 to 5; Spectator, 3 to 1; others, 6 and 15 to 1. Bonnie King won, John Morris ran a dead heat with Flitter for place. Time, 1:55¾.

Third race, maiden stakes for 2-year-olds, three-fourths of a mile—Starters: Kitty Cheatham, 110 pounds; Corticelli, 103; Dollikins, 105; Experience, 108; Eberlee, 113; Mount Lebanon, 105; Goodby, 103; Iian Chief, 103; Tillie Lee, 100; Happiness, 100; Polemus, 103; Julia Magee, 100. Post odds: Cheatham, 5 to 1; Mount Lebanon, 10 to 1; Experience, 7 to 1; Tillie Lee, 3 to 1; Eberlee, 4 to 1; Dollikins, 5 to 1; others, 6 and 20 to 1. Kitty Cheatham won, Experience second, Mount Lebanon third. Time, 1:21¼.

Fourth race, sweepstakes, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Starters: Meckie H., 100 pounds; Glockner, 103; Leontine, 109; Catalpa, 119; May O., 100. Post odds: Leontine 4 to 1, Catalpa 8 to 5, May O. and Glockner 7 to 5, Meckie H. 15 to 1. Leontine won, Catalpa second, May O. third. Time, 1:49¼.

Fifth race, purse for 2-year-olds, three-fourths mile—Starters: Valedictory, 104 pounds; Little Crete, 109; W. G. Morris, 108; Sunny Brook, 108; Milton, 108; Flyer, 101; Alarm Bell, 105; Rosemont, 108. Post odds: Milton, 4 to 1; W. G. Morris, even; Alarm Bell, 2½ to 1; Rosemont, 6 to 1; others, 20 and 30 to 1. Milton won, Alarm Bell second, W. G. Morris third. Time, 1:20¾.

TODAY'S CARD.

Entries and weights for Latonia races tomorrow:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Aunt Jennie, 95 pounds; Brambalator, 99; Censor, 100; Gulnare II., 100; Jack, 100; Cinch, 100; May Blossom, 101; Gov. Ross, 103; Outlaw, 103; Daisy Woodruff, 108; Burt, 109; Royalist, 111.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile—Ellen Douglass, 95 pounds; Hilo, 96; Henry Mack, 96; Vedana, 97; Progress, 100; Salute, 101; San Arno, 101; Samantha, 107; Ballyhoo, 109; Daylight, 110; Wimmer, 114.

Third race, seven-eighths of a mile—Metal, 99 pounds; Lucy P., 100; Renounce, 104; Quindaro Belle, 106; Fakir, 105; Newcastle, 107; Winning Ways, 107; Cora Fisher, 108; Mamie Hunt, 109; Derochement, 109; Serenader, 110; Vinegar Bitters, 113; Billy Pinkerton, 113.

Fourth race, one mile—Sis Himyar, 109 pounds; Iago, 109; Koko, 101; Pritchett, 103; Kate Malone, 105; Harry Glen, 110; Arista, 110.

Fifth race, half a mile—Mary Mac, 102 pounds; Furlight, 102; Occident, 102; Tacoma, 102; Fanny Doty, 102; Emily S., 102; Bettie H., 105; Rosalia, 105; Camilla, 110; Lottie S., 110; Martha Page, 110; Sister Geneva, 110; Flyer, 110; Cecil B., 110.

GOOD RACING AT THE WEST SIDE.

Two Close Finishes—None of the Favorites Finish First—Today's Card.

Good racing was seen at the west side track yesterday, two of the finishes being so close that only when the judges hung out the number was the winner known. A goodsized crowd was in attendance and the betting was lively, but as none of the favorites won the bookmakers had the best of the day. St. Nick in the third race and Donovan in the last event were strongly backed and their followers made a hole in the bookies' roll, but the wins of Jake Saunders, who started at 6 to 1, and Hanselle, a 7 to 1 shot, recouped them amply.

St. Nick and Cashier had one of the finest finishes seen this season at the track. They raced nearly the entire length of the stretch neck and neck, but St. Nick stood the drive better and won by a short nose.

Hanselle and Fred Fink also had a fine finish in the fourth event, they being only heads apart for a sixteenth. Waldo's horse managed to stay the longest and won. The track was good, and Donovan showed himself in splendid form by racing home in the five furlong dash an easy winner in 1:02.

L. Ezell, the owner of Tudor, whose in-and-out running the last few weeks caused considerable criticism and dissatisfaction, has left the track with all his horses, going, it is said, to New Orleans.

THE SUMMARIES.

First race, purse $300, one mile—Starters: Hornpipe, 111 pounds (Gerhardy); Fayette, 104 (Francis); Prophecy, 110 (Soden); G. W. Cook, 107 (De Long). Betting: Hornpipe, 5 to 2; Fayette, 3 to 1; Prophecy, even; G. W. Cook, 5 to 1. Hornpipe won by half a length, Fayette second, and Prophecy third. Time, 1:43¾.

Second race, purse $300, for 2-year-olds, handicap, five furlongs—Starters: Jake Saunders, 103 pounds (De Long); Jed, 113 (Soden); Crissie, 100 (Francis); Frank Shaw, 107; Lucille, 100; Spring Venture, 105; Langtress, 104; Regent's Valentine, 97. Betting: Jed, 3 to 5; Jake Saunders, 6 to 1; Crissie, 10 to 1; Frank Shaw and Lucille coupled, 7 to 1; others, 15 to 30 to 1. Jake Saunders won by a length, Jed second, and Crissie third. Time, 1:03¾.

Third race, purse $350, one mile and an eighth—Starters: St. Nick, 109 pounds (Soden); Cashier, 106 (Gerhardy); Gilford, 112 (Armstrong); Irma H., 95 (Hanlon). Betting: Gilford, 8 to 5; St. Nick, 11 to 5; Cashier, 3 to 1; Irma H., 5 to 1. St. Nick won by a nose, Cashier second, Gilford third. Time, 1:56¾.

Fourth race, purse $300, one mile—Starters: Hanselle, 100 pounds (Young); Fred Fink, 100 (Francis); Spalding, 115 (Soden); Loupe, 112 (Jackson). Betting: Fred Fink, 3 to 5; Spalding, 2 to 1; Hanselle, 7 to 1; Loupe, 15 to 1. Hanselle won by a head, Fred Fink second, Spalding third. Time—1:46¾.

Fifth race, purse $250, five furlongs—Starters: Donovan, 105 pounds (Soden); Innocence, 96 (Francis); Tom Karl, 96 (De Long); Lizzie Glenn, 101; Puente, 99; Deppo, 100; Mark T., 95; Vattell, 106; Rhody Pringle, 105; Healy John, 109. Betting: Tom Karl, even; Donovan, 3 to 1; Innocence, 8 to 1; Healy John, 6 to 1; Beppo and Vattell, 8 to 1; Mark T., 10 to 1; Puente, 20 to 1; Lizzie Glenn, 50 to 1. Donovan won by three lengths, Innocence second, and Tom Karl third. Time, 1:02.

TODAY'S CARD.

The card today gives promise of some excellent racing, a three-quarter mile heat race being a feature. The races, entries, and weights:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Champagne Charlie, 105; Dousman, 107; Richland, 94; Ernest Race, 115; Martin Russell, 117; Autumn Leaf, 116; Unite, 107.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, heats—Fauntleroy, 99; Winslow, 99; Loupe, 104; Hanselle, 101.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Cynthia, 94; Castout, 91; Vivian, 96; Puente, 96; Dousman, 102; Hatto, 96; Pearl Jennings, 105.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Quotation, 99 pounds; Tom Stevens, 97; Robin, 99; Vattell, 102; Balance, 92; Steve Jerome, 102.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Lucille, 107 pounds; Kennedy, 107; Fly Leaf, 107; Coleraine, 110; Cadaverous, 110; Regent's Valentine, 107; Crissie, 107; Blackstone, 110; Fremont, 107; Artistic, 107.

ST. LOUIS TROTTING MEETING.

A Small Crowd Witnesses the First Day's Racing—A Job Spoiled.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The big St. Louis trotting meeting opened in a small way today, with fine weather, an almost perfect track, and less than 1,000 people in the stand. The association tried to get along without advertising, the newspapers did not notice the races, and the result was apparent in the empty benches. Only two races were on the card. They were for the 2:25 class, trotting, purse $1,500, and the 2:30 pacers. In one a job was uncovered and in the other a phenomenon bobbed up. The discovery of the job was late; so was that about the phenomenon, as he carried off the money in the purse and poolbox before the talent had taken his full measure. The judges were: W. R. Allen, Hamilton Rusbuy, and W. P. Sams; the timers, W. Lennox, F. S. Gorton, and C. Creveling. H. D. McKinney started the horses.

The 2:25 class trot had fourteen entries, and morning pools sold this way: G. B., $25; Bloomfield, $9; Earl, $8; Thalberg, $9; Sleadeland Onward, $9; Diamond, $9; Sir Gay, $9; Lady Gay, $7; field, $10. After Diamond had won the first heat easily it was still G. B., $25; field, $25; and after the second heat Diamond, $25; field, $10. It was apparent that Thalberg made no drive for the second heat, but the judges did not act until the third, which Diamond won by a length from Thalberg in 2:25. Thalberg was pulled in the stretch, and the heat was declared no heat. George Starr of Chicago engaged to drive the horse for a finish tomorrow. Thalberg is in the hands of an officer over night. The move was late, as Diamond has a great turn of speed for one heat and will probably win tomorrow. C. C. Bates, an old countryman from Decorah, Ia., owns and drives Thalberg. He has had the breaks on before this year, and at Topeka a few days ago when ordered out for another driver told the judges to remove to warmer quarters, defied them, and drove his horse for second money.

The pacing race was a gift for Prince Hal, a brother of the great Hal Pointer, and the picture of his sire, Brown Hal, 2:12½. The gelding started without a bet on him, selling in pools of $100 for almost nothing. He won in straight heats and clean style, and paced the third heat in 2:18. He was sold to Reed & Lake by Maj. Campbell Brown, his breeder, for $1,200. He is 6 years old, and by Brown Hal, out of a sister of the once great pacer, Mattie Hunter, now a Forest City farm matron.

Before the race pools sold: Anna Dickenson, $25; Pilot Gift, $22; G. R. S., $12; Bob Taylor and Frank, $11; field, with Prince Hal in, $10. After the first heat the betting was: Prince Hal, $25; field, $30; and after the second, which Hal finished up by a hairlifting spurt, Prince Hal, $25; field, $8. The gelding is a wonder, and cut his record from 2:29¼, made at a pumpkin show ten days ago, to 2:18. The summaries follow:

THE SUMMARIES.

The 2:25 class, trotting, purse $1,500:

Diamond, b. g., by Happy Medium	1	1	1
Thalberg, b. g.	3	2	2
Indigo, blk. m.	2	3	12
Sheadeland Onward, br. h.	11	3	8
Marques, b. g.	6	4	3
G. B., b. g.	4	6	4
Lady Gay, ch. m.	7	5	6
Sir Gay, b. g.	5	10	5
M'Liss, b. m.	13	7	7
Earl, b. h.	8	8	8
North Anna, ch. m.	9	13	13
Guelph, blk. h.	10	9	9
Bloomfield, b. g.	12	11	11
Sir Lancelot, b. g.	14	dr	

Time—2:25; 2:26¼.

The 2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Prince Hal, br. h., by Brown Hal	1	1	1
Pilot Gift, br. h.	9	2	2
Cousin Joe, b. g.	2	6	3
Bob Taylor, br. g.	7	3	5
Anna Dickinson, br. m.	3	4	4
Speculator, blk. h.	5	9	9
Sleepy Rover, ch. g.	6	5	6
M. C. Jr., ch. g.	8	7	8
J. Vrank, blk. g.	10	10	9
G. R. S., ch. g.	4	8	ds

Time—2:20¼; 2:20; 2:18.

Trotting at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 1.—The second fall meeting of the Kansas City Jockey club opened today with two special events. The weather was delightful, the attendance large, and the track in good condition. The first race was for $500 a side between Patterson Stewart's Black Diamond and R. Bean's Captain. Black Diamond won in three straight heats. Time, 2:29¾; 2:27¾; 2:25½.

Second race, trotting, sweepstakes:

Dexter	2	1	1
Straphland Queen	dis.		
Norman	1	2	2

Time—2:46¾; 2:48¾; 2:45.

West Chester Program for Today.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Following are the entries for tomorrow's races at West Chester:

First race, five furlongs—Geraldine, 119 pounds; Druidess, Ocypete, Petersborough, Minuet, Pearl Set, 98 each; Young Duke, Fordham, Autocrat, Volunteer, 122 each; Madstone, 117; Blue Rock, 117; Express, 99.

Second race, one mile—Groomsman, Ben Harrison, Duke of Highlands, Sorrento, Philander, each 115 pounds; Davilight, Equality, Stephanie, 103 each; Holiday, 112; Woodburn, 108; Lee Christy, 103; Guy Gray, 103; Huntoon, 103.

Third race, three-quarters mile—Ballarat, Lisonomy, Onaway, El Rio Rey, 111 pounds each; Gloaming, Druidess, Homeopathy, Livania, Fairy Queen, Ruperta, 108 each; Gregory, 115.

Fourth race, mile and a quarter—Lavinia, 112 pounds; Belle, 112; Los Angeles, 112; Brown Princess, 103; Reporter, 108; Tenny, 108; Buddhist, 106; Sorrento, 106; Badge, 115; Kingston, 129.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Carrie C., 85 pounds; Civil Service, 114; Sam Morse, 108; Kenwood, 108; Gunwad, 108; Marie K., 105; Gretna, 105; Ruby Royal, 105; Glenrose, 94; King William, 94; Pasedena, 94; Bonnie Leaf colt, 100; Queen Toy, 100; Mamie B., 101; Bessie K., 101; Pall Mall, 91; Spaniard, 104; Little Bill, 104; Punster Jr., 88.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Victrix, 106 pounds; Oregon, 112; Romp, 112; Lafitte, 109; Glendale, 109; Esquimaux, 113; Oarsman, 113; King Idle, 113; Not Guilty, 103; Brown Charlie, 117; Gounod, 97; Jennie McFarland, 97; Bell Air, 210; Young Duke, 125; Pontico, 111.

Today's Jerome Park Entries.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Following are the entries for the Jerome park races tomorrow:

First race, five furlongs—Pontiac, 112 pounds; Bradford, 112; Enquiry, 99; Blue Grass, 99; Radiant, 102; Horoscope, 102; Volunteer, 122; Cruiser, 107; Salisbury, 107; Lady Margaret, 104; Village Maid, 104; Thad Rowe, 102.

Second race, one and one-eighth miles—Lonely, Brussels, Kern, 96 pounds each; Duplicity, 93.

Third race, six furlongs—Tournament, 115 pounds; Magnate, Burlington, Protection, Honduras, 119 each; L. Dalmeny, 108; Iago, 115; Sir John, 108; Cyclone C., 108.

Fourth race, one and three-fourths miles—J. A. B., 121 pounds; Caliente, 111; Philosophy, 104; Kern, 104; Longstreet, 121.

Fifth race, 1,400 yards—Little Minch, 117 pounds; King Crab, 112; Aurania, 104; Grenadier, 112; Leap Year, 98; She, 98; Orator, 102; Prose, 104; Fred B., 107; Climax, 107; Belle d'Or, 109; Speedwell, 110; Bravo, 107.

Sixth race, one mile—Bordelaise, 109 pounds; Royal Garter, 106; Esquimau, 112; Stanley Sharpe, 100; Little Minnie, 106; Big Brown Jug, 96; Deception, 88; Pocatello, 106; Letretia, 106; Newburg, 105; Maria, 106; Utility, 97; Lonely, 103; Ruperta, 106.

Lexington Fall Meeting Program.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The program of Lexington's fall meeting will be out tomorrow. The meeting begins Oct. 21 and continue six days. The Thomas stakes for 2-year-old fillies will be run the first day, the Robison stakes for Maiden 2-year-olds the second day, the Viley stakes for 3-year-olds third day, the Clark stakes for 2 year colts and fillies fourth day, and the old Kentucky route handicap the sixth day. There will be four races each day.

Waukegan Driving Club Races.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The Waukegan Driving club opened a three days' meeting today. The 3:00 race was won, after five heats, by Good-Bye, owned by B. M. Smith of Chicago.

The 2:30 race was postponed until tomorrow after Duke and Senator F. had each won two heats.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

The Peoria Bicycle Races.

The bicycle races at Peoria Friday and Saturday promise to be the best in point of entries and attendance of any ever held in the west. Chicago sends all her crack riders, of which she has not a few, while St. Louis and all the western towns send their entries, as do several cities in the east. The novice race brings out a large field of new men. The 3:10 and 6:20 class races also are well filled with new riders and some of the older ones.

Hendee has entered in all the safety races, but will probably not be present. W. C. Thorne, Bert Meyers, Lumsden, Riggs, the Bankers, and others will make the races far above the average.

The two and one mile handicaps have forty-two and forty-five entries, respectively, which will keep the best of men guessing as to the result until the tape is reached. The state championships will be contested by all the Chicago cracks.

The ten mile scratch race will, however, be the event of the meeting. Barnard of St. Louis, Campbell of Niagara Falls, the Banker brothers of New York, Bert Meyers of Peoria, Spooner, Tuttle, Lumsden, Windship, Barrett, George Thorne, and Van Sicklen of Chicago are entered.

The team race is making considerable talk among local wheelmen. Teams are entered from Peoria, St. Louis, the Berkley Athletic club of New York, and the Chicago, Kenwood, Lincoln, and Illinois clubs of Chicago. The Berkley club, consisting of Campbell and the Banker brothers, will be protested, as the league rules under which the tournament is being run provide that a team shall consist of men from the same club and living in the same town. Lumsden, captain of the Kenwood team, entered a team consisting of himself, George Thorne, and Irving Otis—all also members of the Chicago club. Tuttle of the Illinois club, thinking that a team from his club would stand no show, made application to the Chicago club for membership on the understanding that he was to ride in the Chicago team. With the Berkleys barred and Tuttle, Windship, and Van Sicklen riding for the Chicagos no other team will probably have a show. But members of the Kenwood team say that Tuttle will be protested on the grounds that he was not a member of the Chicago club when his entry was sent in, having only been elected Saturday evening. If he is ruled out then Barrett will take his place and there will be a hot race for the $200 tandem prize between the Kenwoods and Chicagos.

A Draw Match at Football.

A game of football was played by eight of the Thistles, champions of the west, and the Chicago Swifts. The Swifts won the toss, and kicked with the wind the first half. They scored the first goal. The Thistles, after a hard tussle, scored the next two. In the second half the Thistles led off, scoring four goals, making the score six to one in their favor; but the Swifts, after hard playing, scored five goals, making the game a draw.

The Wisconsin Musical Association.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Musical association opened at the Crescent operahouse today, with a good attendance from all parts of the state. The meeting is under the direction of Dr. H. R. Palmer of New York city. The meeting will continue until Saturday, with two or three reviews in the day and concerts in the evening. No professional soloists have been engaged.

Physicians of prominence prescribe "Rhodes' Kumyss" before any other in the market for the treatment of dyspepsia, feeble or imperfect digestion, etc. To procure the genuine order direct from Rhodes' Pharmacy, 504 North Clark.

TWO KINDS OF BATTING.

THAT OF THE "SENATORS" RESULTED IN THE CHICAGOS' DEFEAT.

The Home Team Also Hit the Ball, but Not Effectively—Excellent Work of Both Shortstops—New York Succumbs to the Pittsburg Jonahs—Boston and Philadelphia Win—American Association Games—General News of the Diamond.

National.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.	American.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.
Boston	81	46	.633	Brooklyn	88	39	.692
New York	79	43	.647	St. Louis	85	45	.640
Philadelphia	62	62	.500	Athletic	69	52	.570
Chicago	64	65	.496	Cincinnati	68	61	.527
Cleveland	61	69	.469	Baltimore	66	60	.523
Pittsburg	60	68	.468	Columbus	55	74	.425
Indianapolis	56	74	.430	Kansas City	55	74	.417
Washington	41	80	.338	Louisville	26	101	.204

Games Today.

National League—Washington at Chicago, New York at Pittsburg, Boston at Cleveland, Philadelphia at Indianapolis.

THEIR BATTING WAS EFFECTIVE.

Tom Daly and Wilmot Help the "Senators" to a Victory.

Chicago's costly fielding errors, coupled with the timely batting of Tom Daly and Wilmot, gave the second game of the present series to Washington yesterday. Capt. Irwin was not in the game, Catcher Clark filling the position of short in creditable style. Mack played right field, first being covered by Chicago's old backstop, Tom Daly. Riddle caught again for the "Senators," and, although in handling Keefe's delivery he had a hard game to catch, he did some pretty work. Dwyer was not hit much harder than Keefe, but he was hit with much better effect, while his support was discouraging. Had not the visitors gone to pieces in their fielding in the seventh inning, in consequence of Chicago's little batting spurt at this stage of the game, the result would probably have been a shutout for the home team. Not more than 1,000 people were present.

THE GAME.

The visitors scored in the opening inning. With John Irwin out, Hoy hit safely to center. Wilmot then lined one at Dwyer's belt. It was too hot for the pitcher to hold, and the ball, bounding toward second, was picked up by Pfeffer and thrown wildly at Anson, the result being that Hoy scored, Wilmot going to third. Wise then sent a grounder to third, getting first on Burns' fumble. Wilmot scored. Riddle flew out to Anson. Wise was retired at second when Mack sent a grounder to Pfeffer.

Washington got another in the fourth. Daly hit safely, got second on a passed ball, and third on Keefe's sacrifice to Pfeffer. He was put out between third and the plate, however, when John Irwin hit to Dwyer. Irwin meantime had run to third, and afterwards scored on a passed ball and Darling's wild throw to Dwyer at the plate. Hoy struck out.

In the fifth, with Wilmot out, Wise hit to third and got second on Burns' wild throw to Anson. Riddle's sacrifice then advanced Wise to third, Mack's single scoring him. Clark failed to reach first.

Washington scored again in the seventh. Wilmot hit safely to right center, Wise flew out to Van Haltren, Riddle took first on called balls, and Mack hit safely, filling the bases. Clark was next retired at first, Wilmot scoring on the sacrifice. Daly next hit safely to left, got second on the throwin, and went to third on Darling's poor throw to second. Riddle and Mack had meantime crossed the rubber, but Keefe fouled out to Darling.

Chicago scored in the same inning. With Burns out, Darling and Dwyer hit safely, Darling going to third on Dwyer's hit. Dwyer stole second, while Darling scored on Riddle's poor throw to Wise. Ryan next sent a safety to center, Dwyer coming home when Hoy fumbled the ball. Ryan was caught napping by Keefe's throw, and, though Van took first on Wise's error and Duffy followed on four balls, Van was retired at second when Anson sent a grounder to Wise.

THE SCORE.

Chicago.	AB	B	P	A	E	Washington.	AB	B	P	A	E
Ryan, c. f.	5	1	1	0	0	J. Irwin, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0
V'n H'lt'n, lf	5	1	1	0	0	Hoy, c. f.	4	1	3	0	0
Duffy, r. f.	5	1	1	0	0	Wilmot, l. f.	4	1	1	0	0
Anson, 1b.	3	1	10	1	2	Wise, 2b.	4	1	3	2	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	3	1	3	5	0	Riddle, c.	4	1	8	2	0
William'n, ss	4	1	5	5	0	Mack, r. f.	4	2	1	0	0
Burns, 3b.	4	0	2	1	2	Clark, s. s.	3	1	1	6	0
Darling, c.	4	1	4	3	0	Daly, 1b.	4	2	8	0	0
Dwyer, p.	4	1	0	3	0	Keefe, p.	4	0	0	3	0
Totals	35	10	27	16	7	Totals	39	11	26	11	4

NOTE.—Van Haltren out for interfering with the ball.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Washington	2	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	—7

Earned runs—None. Two-base hit—Wilmot. Bases stolen—Duffy (3), Dwyer, Wilmot, Wise. Double plays—Williamson; Clark; Wilmot-Wise. Bases on balls—Anson, Duffy, J. Irwin, Keefe, Riddle. Passed ball—Darling, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Ryan, Pfeffer, Wilmot, Mack. Struck out—Hoy, Anson, Darling. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Powers.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Anson struck out—the ninth time this season.

Duffy had an eye on the bases, and took all he could get—three.

The unusual number of four men took first on being hit by pitched balls.

Neither "Anse" nor Ryan seemed able to "size up" Keefe's delivery.

Duffy did some clever stick work. His batting average for the game was .1000—three singles to three times at bat.

Williamson played an errorless and a wonderfully pretty game at short, being offered ten chances and accepting all.

The home team made three consecutive hits with one man out in the sixth inning, yet failed to get a man across the plate.

A wild throw and a fumble by Burns, a wild throw by Darling, and another by Pfeffer gave the "Senators" their first four runs.

The visiting outfield had plenty to do, Mack, Wilmot, and Hoy dividing thirteen chances between themselves, and accepting all but one.

Williamson and Clark, the shortstops of their respective teams, each recorded a pretty double play unassisted.

Those throws to first base in the first half of the ninth inning were none too accurate, still Anson had both hands on the ball in each instance and should have held it.

As a general ball player—catching, fielding, batting, base running, judgment, and all else considered—Tom Daly clearly outclasses every man in the team he is playing with.

Pittsburg, 7; New York, 2.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 1.—Two good solid singles, four scratchy ones, a base on balls, and Ewing's muff at the plate yielded the home team six runs in the fifth inning today, and won the game beyond all doubt. Staley pitched well. The visitors earned their two runs in the second inning on two singles and a triple. The bleachers shouted themselves hoarse over Sunday's brilliant catch in the sixth. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

Pittsburg.	AB	B	P	A	E	New York.	AB	B	P	A	E
Miller, c.	5	3	5	1	1	Gore, c. f.	4	0	5	0	0
Rowe, s. s.	5	1	6	2	0	Tiernan, r. f.	4	1	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	4	2	9	0	2	Ward, s. s.	4	0	3	3	0
White, 3b.	4	3	0	1	0	Rich'dson, 2b	4	0	4	2	0
Fields, l. f.	3	0	1	0	0	Connor, 1b.	3	1	11	2	0
Hanlon, c. f.	4	1	2	0	0	O'Rourke, lf.	4	0	0	1	1
Sunday, rf.	5	1	2	1	0	Ewing, c.	4	1	2	1	1
Dunlap, 2b.	4	2	2	8	0	Whitney, 3b.	4	2	0	2	0
Staley, p.	4	2	0	4	0	Welch, p.	4	1	0	2	0
Totals	38	15	27	17	3	Totals	35	8	27	13	2

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	—7
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; New York, 2. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Stolen bases—Sunday, Richardson, O'Rourke. Double plays—Rowe-Beckley, Connor-Ward, Richardson-Connor-Ward. First base on balls—By Staley, 2; by Welch, 5. Struck out—By Staley, 3. Time—1:40. Umpire—Lynch.

Cleveland, 5; Boston, 8.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 1.—For once in its history the Cleveland Baseball club hit Clarkson's delivery, but the hits were not connected and Boston won without any effort. Score:

Cleveland.	AB	B	P	A	E	Boston.	AB	B	P	A	E
Radford, r. f.	5	2	1	0	0	Richard'n, l f	5	4	2	0	0
Stricker, 2b.	5	2	4	2	1	Kelly, r. f.	5	1	0	1	3
McKean, s. s.	5	3	3	2	0	Nash, 3b.	5	1	3	3	2
Twitchell, l. f	5	3	1	0	1	Brouthers, 1b	3	2	12	0	0
Tebeau, 3b.	5	0	2	0	1	Johnston, c. f	4	0	2	0	0
Gilks, c. f.	5	0	3	0	0	Quinn, 2b.	4	0	1	1	0
Faatz, 1b.	4	1	8	0	0	Smith, s. s.	4	0	1	4	1
Zimmer, c.	4	2	4	4	0	Bennett, c.	4	2	6	1	0
Gruber, p.	3	0	0	4	0	Clarkson, p.	4	1	0	3	0
Totals	41	11	24	12	3	Totals	38	11	27	13	6

Cleveland	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	1	*	—8

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Boston, 4. Two base hits—Stricker, Richardson (2). Stolen bases—Brouthers, 2. Double plays—Faatz alone, Stricker-McKean. First base on balls—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Faatz, Smith. Struck out—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 2. Wild pitches—Gruber, Clarkson. Time—1:55. Umpire—McQuaid.

Indianapolis, 4; Philadelphia, 7.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1.—Inability to bunch their hits and poor fielding were the causes of the Hoosiers' defeat by the Phillies today. Fee pitched a good game, but was given poor support. Attendance, 500. Score:

Indianapolis.	AB	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	AB	B	P	A	E
Hines, 1b.	5	3	6	0	0	Delahanty, lf.	5	1	1	0	0
Seery, lf.	4	0	1	0	2	Myers, 2b.	5	2	2	3	0
Andrews, c. f.	4	1	3	0	1	Fogarty, c. f.	4	0	3	0	0
Denny, 3b.	4	1	6	2	1	Thompson, rf	4	2	3	0	0
Glasscock, ss.	4	0	1	2	1	Mulvey, 3b.	4	0	0	6	1
Buckley, 3b.	4	2	0	4	0	Sanders, p.	4	0	0	2	0
McGeachy, rf	4	0	2	0	0	Clements, c.	4	2	3	0	1
Sommers, c.	4	1	3	1	1	Farrar, 1b.	4	1	15	0	0
Fee, p.	4	0	1	2	1	Hallman, s. s.	3	0	0	5	1
Totals	37	8	24	12	6	Totals	34	8	27	16	3

Indianapolis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4
Philadelphia	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	*	—7

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Hines, 2; Clements, 1. Home run—Buckley. Stolen bases—Thompson, Sanders, Fogarty, Andrews, Glasscock, Buckley. Double play—Denny-Hines. First base on balls—By Fee, 3; by Sanders, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Thompson, Hallman, Farrar. Struck out—By Fee, 1; by Sanders, 4. Passed balls—Sommers, 2; Clements, 3. Time—1:40. Umpire—Knight.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Athletics Win from Baltimore Through Ray's Error and Bad Throw.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 1.—Baltimore had today's game well in hand up to the sixth inning, when a combined error of judgment and a poor throw by Ray permitted the Athletics to score three runs unearned. Score:

Baltimore	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	—4
Athletic	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Athletic, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Athletic, 5. Batteries—Kilroy and Tate, McMahon and Robinson. Umpire—Hengle.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—The Browns defeated the Louisvilles today in a game devoid of interest. Its monotony was relieved by the brilliant work of "Shorty" Fuller and Stivetts' excellent pitching. Outside of Fuller's fielding Stivetts' support was poor.

St. Louis	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Louisville	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Louisville, 5. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Stivetts and Milligan, Ehret and Ryan. Umpire—Gaffney.

GENERAL BASEBALL NEWS.

Burlington and Cincinnati Play an Exhibition Game, the Former Winning.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The Burlington and Cincinnati clubs today played an exhibition game before a large assemblage. The result was a victory for the home team:

Burlington	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Base hits—Burlington, 9; Cincinnati, 3. Errors—Burlington, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Anderson and Weckbecker, Duryea and Earl. Umpire—Beckwith.

AS VIEWED BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

He Thinks Civil Service Reform Has Prospered Under the Present Administration.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 1.—The annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform league, of which George William Curtis is president, began here this afternoon. Today's meeting was only preliminary to the general business meeting which takes place tomorrow. After the transaction of this business the visiting delegates sat down to an informal banquet tendered them by the local association, at which George William Curtis presided. Among those present were Carl Schurz of New York; Col. Silas W. Burt, ex-collector of the port of New York; Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore; George A. Pope, Baltimore; E. L. Godkin, editor of New York Nation; Gen. William A. Aiken, Norwich, Conn.; Everett P. Wheeler, New York; Dorman B. Eaton, New York; Sherman S. Rogers, Buffalo; I. B. Swift, Indianapolis; Henry L. Richmond, Buffalo; F. O. Mason, Geneva, N. Y.; and William Potts, secretary of the National league.

This evening President Curtis delivered his annual address. There was a large audience. Among other things he said:

President Harrison entered upon his administration as the choice of a party which expressly claims the honor of beginning reform in the civil service, and has vehemently promised to complete it. Not content with requiring that the existing law should be extended to all grades of the service to which it is applicable the party went entirely beyond these grades and affirmed that "the spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments." This, however, was not a pledge to any extraordinary action. It was merely a declaration that if the party were successful at the polls the administration would do its plain constitutional duty. For such it is.

The assistant postmaster general is reported to have stated that about 15,000 fourthclass postmasters, more than quarter of the whole number of such offices, were displaced during the first five months of this administration. But the change in every instance, when not due to death or resignation or to some reason connected with the service, is, according to Mr. Madison, an unconstitutional act.

How have the pledges of the successful party and candidate been fulfilled? Have fidelity and efficiency proved to be the sure tenure of office? Has fitness and not party service been the essential test in determining appointments? Has the interest of the public service alone dictated removals from office?

A few weeks ago a hilarious administration party organ at the capital of New York, one of the most influential and representative party journals, exclaimed: "Fifteen thousand fourth-class postmasters have been removed to date, and Mr. Clarkson remains in Washington with his coat off and his shirt sleeves rolled up. Go it, Clarkson! Out with the whole 55,000 by Jan. 1." It adds with natural enthusiasm that civil-service reform cannot command the support of a corporal's guard of Republicans in New York.

This is the tone of the larger part of the press of the administration party. No jeer is too contemptuous for reform, no epithet is too acrid. No platform of the opposition was ever denounced by party fury with greater scorn than that with which a representative body of the administration press now spurns its own. Eminent senators and representatives of the party sneer with warmth at the cant of reform and dog the President for patronage. One representative announces that he will "test the sentiment of the house on the sham civil service law," alleging that "nine-tenths of the members know that the law is a fraud and say so in private," and the energetic representative proposes "to smoke them out and put them on record."

An Electric Line for Waukesha, Wis.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Fitch & Jarvis of Louisville, Ky., were tonight granted a franchise for an electric street railway. It provides that the line shall be in complete running order within twelve months. The franchise has to be accepted within sixty days.

Skins on Fire

Agonizing, Itching, Burning, and Bleeding Eczema in Its Worst Stages. A Raw Sore from Head to Feet. Hair Gone. Doctors and Hospitals Fail. Tried Everything. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies for $6.

Cured by Cuticura

I am cured of a loathsome disease, eczema, in its worst stage. I tried different doctors and been through the hospital, but all to no purpose. The disease covered my whole body from the top of my head to the soles of my feet. My hair all came out, leaving me a complete raw sore. After trying everything I heard of your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, with CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, I find myself cured at the cost of about $6. I would not be without the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my house, as I find them useful in many cases, and I think they are the only skin and blood medicines.
ISAAC H. GERMAN,
Wurtsboro, N. Y.

Burning and Itching

I was sick in the fall of 1888 with a burning and itching so bad that in three weeks I was covered with a rash, and could not sleep nights or work days. Some doctors thought it might be salt rheum (eczema), and said they had never seen anything like it before. I received no help from any of them or from any medicine that I could get hold of until I tried your CUTICURA REMEDIES. After three weeks' use I was able to work, and I kept getting better, until I am now entirely cured. I recommend them to all suffering with skin diseases.
C. E. OSMER,
Taftsville, Vt.

Most Intense Itching

I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES successfully for my baby, who was afflicted with eczema, and had such intense itching that he got no rest day or night. The itching is gone, and my baby is cured, and is now a healthy, rosy-cheeked boy.
MARY KELLERMANN, Beloit, Kan.

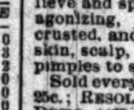
Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Cures, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily and permanently cure the most agonizing, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.



MUSCULAR STRAINS and pains, back ache, weak kidneys, rheumatism, and chest pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25 cents.

Great Reduction in Fine Photographs.
Special Offer This Month. 15 Elegant Cabinets. Any Style. $3
HARRISON'S, Central Music Hall Studio, Corner State and Randolph-sts.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Office A. Q. M. U. S. Army, Highland Park, Ill., September 27, 1889.—Sealed proposals for the completion of Water Tower, Pumping Station, and Engineers' Quarters will be received, in triplicate, at this office, until 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, October 7th, 1889, and opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders. Specifications, general instructions to bidders, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished to bidders on application to this office. C. P. MILLER, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

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HOTEL BREVOORT, 145 East Madison-st. Every chessplayer is invited. No monthly dues to be paid.

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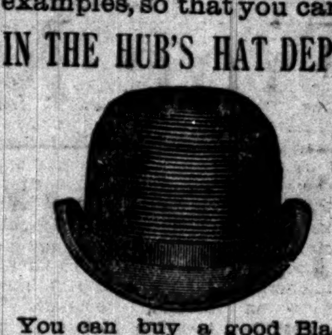
HAS THE INSIDE TRACK

On Furnishings and Hats as well as Clothing. The enormous business done by us in these departments enables us to buy direct from manufacturers, thus saving you 25 per cent—the jobber's profit—to say nothing of the difference of The Hub's prices and those of Regular Hatters or Furnishers. We herewith mention a few examples, so that you can come in and judge for yourself:

Don't Forget This Week We Are Having a Great Sale of Benjamin Fall Weight Overcoats.

You Have Yet Time to Secure a Rare Bargain in a Benjamin Fall Weight Overcoat at $10, $15 & $18.

IN THE HUB'S HAT DEPT.



You can buy a good Black Derby Hat, hatters charge you $1.50 for; The Hub's price, 99c.

Superior Fur Derbys, in all the latest shapes, satin-lined, hatters charge you $2.25 for; The Hub's price, $1.49.

Superior Knox and Dunlap shape Fur Derbys, hatters charge $2.50 for; The Hub's price, $1.98.

Extra Fine Fur Derbys, in Black and Brown, hatters charge $3.50 and $4 for; The Hub sells for $2.48 and $2.90.

Silk Hats, $2.98, $4, $5, and $6—from $1 to $2 less than regular hatters' prices.

See our new shape Young Man's Silk Hat.

SPECIAL FOR THE BOYS—100 doz. Fancy All Wool Cheviot and Corduroy Turban Hats; good value at 75c; special price this week, 39c.

See our grand line of Children's Novelties, in Plush and Velvet.

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Heavy Stripe Merino and Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers, sold everywhere up to $1. The Hub's Price 49c.

Natural color all-wool and scarlet Underwear, sold all around us at $1.50, The Hub's Price 98c.

All-wool Merino Sox, sells easy at 19c, THE HUB'S PRICE Two for 25c.

Double-breasted Indigo Blue FLANNEL Working Shirts, always sold for $1.25, The Hub's Price 77c.

Finer grades of Underwear in Holroyd's, Derby Ribbed Norfolk and New Brunswick, 50 Per Cent Cheaper than Regular Furnishing Stores.

The Hub sells the Best Linen Collar in the World for 10c.

Cuffs, 12c.

Latest styles in "ANCHOR" brand Collars and Cuffs.

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ALL ARE INVITED.

A Walking Advertisement is a correct-fitting Shoe, a relief for tender and tired feet. Foot-Form gives the toes great freedom, full and free action, makes the step more elastic and light. They have a great deal of good sense, are graceful, healthful, and comfortable, intended for the finest and best trade. Those with good tastes, see to it that your Shoes are the proper shape, that they have room where it is needed. The success of our Shoes has induced many imitations. All Shoes are tackless and smooth inside. Popular net prices, $3 for machine-sewed, $5 for hand-sewed. All shapes, all materials.

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Stock Fine Jewelry
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We Will Place on Sale TODAY

From the above fine stock of Jewelry large lines Ladies' Gold and Stone Rings, Neck Chains, Vest Chains, Queen Chains, Earrings, Barb Pins, and Jersey Pins, Gentlemen's Vest Chains, Scarfs, and Studs, which we will

Sell Regardless to Cost or Value.

LOT 1—220 Ladies' Solid Gold Initial Rings at 89c, worth $1.98.

LOT 2—25 Ladies' Solid Gold Rings, set with Turquois, Garnets, Rubies, and Diamond Chips, at $4.98, worth $8.50.

LOT 3—Ladies' Solid Gold Rings set with Garnets and Pearls, Emerand Pearls, and Turquois and Pearls, at $1.59, $1.79, $1.98, $2.19, $2.39, $2.59, $2.98, $3.19, $3.69, and $3.98, less than half price asked by regular jewelry stores.

LOT 4—200 Ladies' Jersey and Lace Pins at 79c, 98c, $1.19, $1.39, $1.59, $1.98, and $2.19, worth double.

LOT 5—100 pair Ladies' Ear Drops, solid gold, with and without fancy tops, at $1.39, $1.59, $1.79, $1.98, $2.19, $2.25, awful sacrifice.

LOT 6—Ladies' Queen Victoria and Gentlemen's Vest Chains at 59, 69, 79, 89, 98c, $1.19, $1.39, $1.59, $1.79, $1.98, $2.19, $2.39, $2.59, and $3.19, less than half price.

Buying all goods for cash and in larger quantities than any other house in our line enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable by any other house. All goods marked in plain figures. One price to all. Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

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For sale by all dealers. None genuine without horse stamped inside. Made by WM. AYRES & SONS, Philada., who make the strong 5-A Horse Blankets.

Change in Inspection Rules.

State of Illinois, Office of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

At a meeting of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners held Sept. 12, 1889, it was

Ordered: That the "rules governing the inspection of grain in the city of Chicago" be amended, as follows:

That portion of rule one which provides for the establishment of the grades of Turkish red winter wheat shall be amended to read as follows: "The grades of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Turkish red winter wheat shall correspond with the grades of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 red winter wheat except that they shall be of the Turkish variety."

This rule, so amended, shall take effect and be in force on and after the 1st day of July, A. D., 1890.

Also: Rule 2 shall be amended by the addition of the following: "No. 5—White spring wheat: The grades of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 white spring wheat shall correspond with the grades of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 spring wheat, except that they shall be of the white variety, or shall contain 5 per cent or more of such white wheat."

This rule shall take effect and be in force on and after the 7th day of October, A. D., 1889.

JOHN R. WHEELER,
ISAAC N. PHILLIPS,
W. L. CRIM,
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

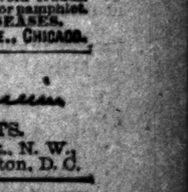
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A large inquiry for the best class of rentable property.
A choice list of improved property in all parts of the city.
Experienced men in all departments.

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WE OFFER THIS WEEK:

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We place on sale this morning a MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLE Line of Fall Style Caps, in all the POPULAR SHADES, SHAPES, and MATERIALS, at

ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICE.

As there is only one Cap of a style we would advise an early call to secure choice.

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MRS. M. K. JOHNSON, MISS FRANCES M. PRATT, } Principals.

No. 379 Elm-st., between Dearborn-av. and State-st. Will reopen Sept. 16. A full course of study. Pupils enter Smith, Vassar, or Wellesley on our certificate. French Kindergarten in charge of Miles. Girard. Boys admitted into primary classes.

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Home School for Boys.

Eleventh year begins Sept. 18, 1889. Careful home training combined with best educational advantages. Preparation for college a specialty. Outfit and facilities unexcelled. Thorough instruction in Woodworking, Gymnastics, Military Drill, etc. For circular address A. M. JACKSON, Principal, or MISS EDWD. WYMAN.

Grant Collegiate Institute,

247-249 DEARBORN-AV., Chicago.

Family and day school for young ladies and children. College preparatory and full literary courses. Certificate school for leading colleges.

21st YEAR BEGINS THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

A few vacancies in each department.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

2417 Michigan-av., will reopen Sept. 23. Pupils prepared for Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley.

A few boarding pupils received.

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223 Dearborn-ave., Chicago, Ill.

For Boys from eight to 20 years of age, reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. For particulars address, at the schoolhouse, E. C. COULTER, Head Master.

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A best Home School for 15 good Boys. Inquire of A. A. Sprague, Esq., of Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; or Rev. Henry Upson, Principal New Preston, Litchfield Co., Conn.

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Lessons in Voice Culture and Singing. Instruction systematic, thorough, and artistic. Studio 236 State-st.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen September 25th at 65 Bayard-st., New Brunswick, N. J.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We announce for today and Thursday a continuation of our Second

Fall Opening of Fine Millinery.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Basement Salesroom Announces a Special Sale of

Dressed Dolls, $1.00,

Comprising over a dozen different styles of Girl and Boy Dolls—15 inches long—with model bisque heads and teeth, and fancy costumes; also

Undressed Dolls, 85c,

Kid body, 17 inches long, model bisque head, closing eyes, teeth, slippers and stockings.

Our assortment of Dolls, from 25c upward, is complete.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

Respectfully Request Your Presence at Their

FALL OPENING

—OF—

FINE MILLINERY

TODAY.



James H. Walker & Co., Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Our Milliners having returned from Paris, we announce Formal Opening of Millinery, Wednesday and Thursday, October 2d and 3d.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

Chester, Pa. 29th year opens September 18. A MILITARY COLLEGE.

Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, Arts. Thoroughly organized Preparatory Courses. Circulars of Mr. W. J. WILCOX, 126 Washington-st., City. Col. CHAS. E. HYATT, President.

FREDERIC W. ROOT'S

classes in voice culture and singing begin Oct. 5. $5 a term. Standard the highest. Circulars upon application. Rooms 19 and 20 Weber hall.

SEVEN GABLES, BRIDGETON, N. J.

Mrs. Westcott's boarding School for Young Ladies. In South New Jersey. Prepares for any college. Climate mild and dry. Gymnasium. Illustrated circular.

MRS. HOLMAN AND MISS DICKERMAN

will reopen their French and English Day School Thursday, Sept. 26. 2115 Indiana-av.

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Est. 1870. All branches of music; new method; send for catalogue. J. H. MACDONALD, President.

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ladies; twenty-third year; is provided for giving a superior education in Collegiate, Eclectic, and Preparatory Departments; also in Music and Art. MRS. HENRIETTA KUTZ, 2045 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

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GANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Boston, Mass. Family and Day Pupils. The thirty-sixth year begins Oct. 2, 1889. For circular apply to Rev. GEORGE GANNETT, A. M., D. D., 69 Chester Square, Boston, Mass.

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$100 Reward for a case of Rupture Dr. Parker cannot retain with the Parker Retentive Truss. Dr. Parker is the noted expert in his profession, and never fails to reduce, retain, or cure ruptures that have not passed beyond treatment. "The Rational Treatment of Rupture," a valuable work of 64 pages, mailed free. Trusses of all kinds. Elastic Stockings. Instruments for Deformities, &c. DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co. Office and Factory, 55 State-st., Chicago.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

200 and 202 Madison-st.

AUCTION NOTICE!

Today at 11 a. m.

By order and for account of Fire Underwriters at Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,

200 to 206 Madison-st. - Chicago.

We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION the stock of the BATTERSON-MERRILL DECORATING CO., Columbus, O., consisting of

85,000 Rolls Wall Paper

—AND—

Decorating Paper.

Also a stock of FINE BRASS GOODS, as Tables, Lamps, Fireplace Ornaments, etc., from the late Dearborn-st. fire.

Also a stock of Paper of the MINNESOTA PAPER CO., Milwaukee, Wis., consisting of Book, Wrapping, and Printing Paper, Twine, etc., etc.

Sale arranged by SAMUEL GANS, Manager Western Salvage Wrecking Agency. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Goods all in first-class shape.

Today at 9:30 a. m.,

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.

THIS WILL BE AN

Extra Large and Choice Sale

In all the better grades. Fine lines of

Rochester-Made Goods

Which must move quickly.

600 CASES MEN'S GOODS, THAN WHICH NO BETTER ARE MADE.

LINES OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' which ARE GOOD.

800 CASES RUBBERS OF WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.

Thursday, Oct. 3, 9:30 a. m.,

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,

Gents' Furnishings.

ALL NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

—IN BASEMENT.—

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, FANCY GOODS,

China, Dinner, Tea, and Chamber Sets, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Cuspidors, &c.

30 cases Vases, Cologne Sets, Smoking Sets, etc.

25 cases Dolls, Toys, etc.

18 cases Italian Marble Statuary, Card-Stands, Jewel Boxes, Urns, etc.

Large line White Granite and Decorated Ware.

Cutlery, Library Lamps, Burners, Brackets, etc.

☞ Goods packed for country merchants.

Friday, Oct. 4, 9:30 a. m.,

Job Lots and Bankrupt Stocks

—OF—

MISCELLANEOUS

DRY GOODS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By Elison, Flersheim & Co.

9:30 THIS MORNING.

REGULAR SALE

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

General Household Goods, General Merchandise.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

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And continuing each day at the same hour on

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Until the whole is sold.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

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Hosiery, and Gloves

FOR MEN.

The greatest varieties and lowest prices will be found at

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.

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SHIRTS

LEAVE MEASURE WITH

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.

All Patterns preserved. Established 1863.

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SILKS.

Choice Brocades,

INCLUDING

POMPADOUR, METAL,

And other rich effects; plain fabrics to match. Also beautiful line of

Satin Duchesse,
Regence Toscane,
Faille Francaise,

—AT—

Most Reasonable Prices.

A SPECIAL

OFFERING in this department consists of

150 PIECES

Color'd Satin Duchesse

75c Yard.

Our prices will constantly be the lowest consistent with the character of goods diplayed by us.

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EXCLUSIVELY OUR OWN,

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Or Spanish Jacket Cape.

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Ladies' Three-Quarter Jackets

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London Cutaway Coats,

The Largest and Choicest Collection of the Season.

SPECIAL STYLES THAT MAY NOT BE SEEN LATER.

Five Hundred New Dresses

RECEIVED THIS WEEK,

Scarcely Two Alike.

THE BEST VALUES WE HAVE EVER SHOWN.

Our prices will constantly be the lowest consistent with the character of goods displayed by us.

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WM. MOORE & CO.

145 STATE-ST.

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HOUSEKEEPERS,

Hotels, and Boarding-Houses.

A Great Sale of Linens, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, and Comforters.

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ELEPHANT HUCK TOWELS, size 23x47, satin border, handsome fringe ..... 25c Each. Always sold at 45c.

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6-4 Bleached Damask Napkins..... $1.19 Doz. Their value $1.75.

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WHITE SHAKER FLANNEL..... 53 54c Yard

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36-in. All-Wool Medicated Shaker Flannel. 35c Yard

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10-4 SCARLET BLANKETS..... $2.50

11-4 WHITE WOOL BLANKETS..... $4.50

QUILTS.

11-4 WHITE CROCHET QUILT..... 65c

11-4 WHITE QUILT, extra quality $1.25

Elegant White Marseilles Quilt $2.50

COMFORTERS.

ROBE COMFORTABLE, red lining..... 89c

Handsome Satine Comfortable, extra size, border all around, with Pink, Blue, or Old Gold Lining $3.50

During This Week We Have a Special Sale in the Druggists' Sundries Dept.

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BODY BRUSSELS

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Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.10, or $5.00 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner Chicago

Pocket Match Safe Free to Smokers of

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NOW READY,

His Private Character,

By Albert Ross,

Author of "THOU SHALT NOT."

Six months ago a new novel entitled THOU SHALT NOT, by an anonymous author, quietly made its appearance. There were no Fire Works accompanying its publication, and notwithstanding some critics have tried their level best to smother it (probably because it has provoked their envy), their pigmy blows have only redounded to its credit, and it caught on from the very first. 75,000 have been sold, and it is selling at the rate of 1,000 per day at the present time. Now the talented author sends out another book entitled HIS PRIVATE CHARACTER, to which he gives his name. The whole novel reading world has been anxiously waiting for it, and the publisher has been compelled to postpone its publication again and again in order to get enough copies manufactured to supply the demand. 50,000 copies are now ready, and they are all sold in advance. The unlucky ones who are unable to procure a copy from this first large edition will have to be patient for a few days until more are manufactured. "HIS PRIVATE CHARACTER," by Albert Ross. Price, 50 cents.

G. W. Dillingham, Publisher, New York.

A WONDERFUL RECORD

The Albatross Novels,

BY ALBERT ROSS.

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JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT



THE FAVORITE TONIC AND NUTRIENT,

Recommended by all prominent Physicians since 1847, for

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nursing Mothers, Lung Troubles, the Weak and Debilitated,

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EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents for the U. S., 6 BARCLAY-ST., NEW YORK.

The "Genuine" is put up in this style of bottles only.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1889—TWELVE PAGES.

A GREAT CRUISER AFLOAT

FACTS FOR LANDSMEN ABOUT THE WARSHIP BALTIMORE.

Uncle Sam Is on Top Again—The Finest Vessel for Naval Battles in the World—A Marvel of Speed, Handiness, and Fighting Power—The Commerce of the World at the Mercy of the United States in War Time.

New York *Sun:* Once upon a time the agent of a wellknown steamship line between New York and Liverpool got into a dispute with the commissioners of emigration about the landing of certain emigrants alleged to be paupers. The dispute went so far that the commissioners threatened to get the collector to refuse clearance papers to the company's ship. Thereupon the agent, in a moment of vexation, said somewhat indiscreetly:

"When she is ready to sail she will go, and your government hasn't got any ship capable of stopping, let alone catching her."

This fling at the condition of the American navy was terribly humiliating to American pride, partly because it came from a foreigner, but chiefly because it was true. There was not a ship or gun in the American navy at that time worth, as war engines, the pow-



THE WARSHIP BALTIMORE.

der to blow them out of the water. The old fraud-ballasted Tennessee, so slow that a decent tramp could outfoot her, and so unwieldy that she actually had to await the tide when in this harbor to assist in turning her around, was the best ship the American navy afforded. Her armament consisted of smooth bores, the projectiles of which could be easily turned by a two inch plate of steel at a range of a mile.

That was not more than five years ago. Since then ship after ship of modern design and power has been launched, tried, found satisfactory, and added to the new navy. Gun after gun has been built and tested and placed on these ships. From time to time these new ships have had additional trials, and on almost every occasion it has been found that the new ships were surpassing what they had previously accomplished. The bowed heads of the American people began to lift and their deprecatory manners in the presence of foreign naval men to disappear. Moreover, there were ships on the stocks of which still greater things were expected, and not so very many weeks ago one of these was launched. It was named the Baltimore. She was sent down to the Delaware breakwater loaded with such weights of pig iron as would weigh her down as her guns and other material will do after awhile. She got there a week ago last Friday and had a little preliminary trial, although, as the reader will remember, the cyclone was still tearing up the waters along the Atlantic coast.

The next morning, Saturday, Sept. 14—long may the day be remembered!—she ran outside, and with propellers a whirling at more than contract power headed away to sea on a trial of four continuous hours' duration. With eager anxiety her builders and the naval officers in charge took notes of her performance until the last minute had passed, and then with a cheer of triumph that a few hours later was, by the aid of the telegraph, heard around the world, they sent blue-jacketed sailors to lash brooms above the trucks of the topmasts.

Uncle Sam was on top again. He owned the fleetest warship in the world. For three hours of the four she ran away at the marvelous speed of 20.2 knots an hour, and for the four hours she logged 19.6 knots. This, too, on her first long trial.

A few comparisons will enable the reader unfamiliar with nautical affairs to comprehend just what the Yankee shipbuilders have accomplished in the Baltimore. For a good many years now the steampacket lines running between New York and Liverpool have been engaged in the fiercest sort of rivalry for the passenger traffic. To gain the traffic ship after ship has been built by the best mechanics of Europe with the one end in view—each new ship must run faster than the best that preceded it. We have had the Alaska, the America, the Oregon, the Umbria, the Etruria, the City of New York—all wonderful steamers and all crossing from Queenstown to New York in less than seven days. The best of the lot named, the Etruria, did it in a little less than six days and two hours. The seafaring men of the world were agape. Then came the City of Paris. On a lucky trip she brought the record below six days. Never had such a thing been know. This was the culmination of all the years of experience in building fast ships in the most famous yards of Great Britain. It was a culmination of which the builders of the City of Paris had a right to be proud. In accomplishing this historic passage from Queenstown to New York in 5 days 23 hours and 10 minutes the City of Paris logged 19.56 knots per hour, or .04 of a knot an hour less than was averaged by the new Yankee warship Baltimore during her trial trip of four hours' duration.

It is not intended by this comparison to convey the idea that the Baltimore is a faster ship than the City of Paris, the queen of the Liverpool packets, for the packet has averaged twenty knots since. She may or may not be; she probably is not quite so fast, either for a spurt or a race across the ocean, but we are not yet assured that she is not as fast as the fleetest of the other merchant ships. We know that she is faster than any other warship afloat.

The speed of the Baltimore may be fairly compared with that of passenger trains on shore. Thus, from New York to Albany on the Hudson River railroad the distance is 143 miles. The time required to cover this distance by the ordinary passenger trains on this most excellent roadbed is five hours. The trains accomplish 28.6 miles an hour on the average. The Baltimore traveled 20.2 knots, or 23.23 shore miles an hour, only about five miles an hour less than the speed accomplished by passengers on a fast train for Albany.

To return to the comparison with the fleet Liverpool packets the reader should keep in mind that the Baltimore, although about as fast as the queen of them all, is a much smaller ship. The City of Paris is 580 feet long over all and 63¼ feet broad. The new warship Baltimore is but 335 feet long over all and 48 feet 6 inches broad. The immense difference in size enables the City of Paris to carry engines and boilers that develop about 20,000 horse power, while the Baltimore was built for 10,750, and will probably develop a thousand or so more. The Baltimore carries but four boilers, and the City of Paris nine. That a ship of the size of the Baltimore should compare in speed with the City of Paris shows the perfection of the Yankee's work.

However, it is as a warship that the Baltimore is to be considered. She would never be called on to fight the City of Paris, although she might possibly want to catch her. It is safe to say that with the Baltimore in commission there would seldom be an occasion offered for catching any of the fleet British Liverpool packets, because as soon as war was declared with that country those ships would be laid up in the safest part of the tolerably tight little British isles.

It is a pleasing reflection that nothing will tend more to strengthen "the hand of sympathy and friendship which unites the two great English speaking nations" than the building of the Baltimore. Under the blazing light of her record the fogs of the Behring sea and the three mile limit along shore disappear as beneath an irresistible meteorological area of high pressure. The British government won't dare to precipitate a war, because the Baltimores of the Yankee navy would at once sweep British commerce from the seas. There are not six ships afloat that the Baltimore could not catch in a fair race on a clear day, even allowing that she is not as fast as the City of Paris. The idle jeer of the foreigner who is agent for a line of British packets is silenced. But he ought to be thanked for his jeer, nevertheless, for it helped to build the Baltimore.

Within a few weeks one of the officers of the navy in an interview called attention to the fact that warships need not of necessity be built faster than every merchant ship afloat. Many things besides speed had to be considered in a warship. One of the qualities a warship must possess is handiness. In the old days the Yankee warships were famous because they could be readily turned about from one course to another, and even sail stern on when required in time of battle. In the matter of turning hither, and yon the Baltimore is as famous as she is in speed. With her two propellers working independently, and with the aid of her great rudder, she can be turned about almost as readily as a flatbottomed rowboat. If the maneuvering of the British warships during the sham battles of recent years be taken as the standard of their handiness it is not at all too much to say that the Baltimore could boldly run to the mouth of the Mersey, shell Liverpool, and then dodge the whole channel fleet as it tried to close in on and capture her. It is by no means unlikely that she could lay a score of British seacoast towns in ashes in a month and then escape unharmed. There are ironclad ships aplenty in the British navy and guns of enormous range, but for one of those big ships to try and capture the Baltimore would be like a man with a ten-pound target rifle trying to shoot a blue-winged teal flying down the wind. He might hit the bird, but a sportingman would wager a thousand to one that he couldn't do it.

As a cruiser the Baltimore ought to be able to travel the world over. There is no question of her ability to do so. Naval men speak of a ship's ability to make long passages across the ocean as its endurance. Under the contract the Baltimore was expected to travel 1,687 miles at nineteen knots an hour before her full supply of 850 tons of coal was exhausted. At a cruising speed of thirteen knots she was expected to travel to Queenstown and back and still have coal in her bunkers. By steaming with the utmost economy she ought to remain at sea fifty-four days and cover over 10,000 miles before exhausting her coal. But she has developed over twenty knots an hour instead of nineteen, and it is therefore reasonable to suppose that she has much greater endurance than was anticipated. That she could cross the Atlantic, make things hot for the enemy on the other side for a month or so, and then return home for more coal is certain. That she would in such a cruise capture coal enough from other ships to prolong her stay ad libitum is one of the reasonable probabilities.

Quite as important as the qualities hitherto considered is the armament of the new ship. Her owners may well ask how she can shoot. The Baltimore will have, first of all, four rifled cannon with an eight inch bore. People not familiar with naval matters do not readily remember figures about cannon, but if one of those guns were planted in city hall park it would pitch a 250 pound projectile just ten blocks above the Third avenue bridge over the Harlem. Of its power to penetrate steel plate it is enough to say that there is not an ironclad in the British navy that could live under the continuous pounding of those projectiles at a range under a mile. No cruiser afloat has better guns. In addition to the four eight inch guns the Baltimore carries six of six inch caliber. These are second only to the larger guns, and for any ships but the heaviest armorclads are quite powerful enough.

Not only is the Baltimore to be a crack fighter in speed, handiness, and armament for throwing heavy projectiles, she is a torpedo boat as well. While not quite so swift in smooth water as some of the slender steam launches owned by foreign governments in a seaway, with only a fresh wind blowing, she is far and away swifter. The reader will remember that in a tussel with the City of Paris, as described in the *Sun* recently, her majesty's big torpedo gunboat Rattlesnake got badly worsted, although the Rattlesnake has a record of 21 knots and is a dandy in smooth water. The Baltimore would be in no such way hampered by the waves. She carries five tubes for discharging torpedoes.

It is not uninteresting to note here that because of her ability to fight in rough weather she would be an exceedingly tough opponent for the best of any foreign fleet. The big ironclads of foreign navies are peculiarly smooth water fighters. It is a fact that in a seaway a great many of them would not dare to open their ports, for they would roll their guns under water. While the Benbow, one of the best of the British fleet, has her big guns mounted high above the water, she has them thereby exposed to the fire of the enemy. Moreover, she is by no means as swift or so handy as the Baltimore. It is a question whether she could whip the new Yankee cruiser, blow high or blow low.

In smooth water the Baltimore would unquestionably be unable to run away from the swiftest of foreign torpedo boats. She would therefore have to sink them. She has six rapid-fire guns, so-called, especially for this service. They throw a solid steel bolt an inch and a quarter in diameter and say six inches long with such force that it would knock a hole in a two inch plate of steel placed 500 yards away. These bolts would go through and through decks and bottoms of all of the strongest of torpedo boats proper. These guns are loaded much as single-shot breechloading sporting rifles are loaded, and it would be a mighty poor gunner who couldn't give a torpedo nine shots in a minute after wasting one or two in getting the range. The only way that a torpedo boat could hope to catch the Baltimore would be to wait till the watch went to sleep while on duty.

The other small guns, of which she has ten, are known in the service as murdering guns. They throw leaden hailstorms. The Gatlings are said to run up to 1,000 projectiles in a minute. In making matters warm for troops stationed along shore, for instance, these guns are well named.

The last matter to be considered is one of very great importance. It is the health of her crew. She will carry 300 men, and sick men can not fight. This matter has been very carefully provided for. The space between decks where the men will swing their hammocks, for instance, is 6½ feet high. To naval seamen who are accustomed in the old ships to dodging about with humped backs when between decks this ship will seem a palace. Moreover, there are ports a-plenty along the side of the ship for light and ventilation, while two steam fans will each force 10,000 cubic feet of air a minute into the lower parts of the ship. In no ship in the world can the crew be more comfortable than in the Baltimore.

Having been built for a cruiser—a ship to carry the stars and stripes around the world in time of peace and to knock the stuffing out of the enemy's commerce in time of war, not to mention such feats as laying the enemy's seaboard cities in ashes or under tribute and sinking lubberly ironclads caught foul in a seaway, the Baltimore has no greater protection from an enemy's fire than is afforded by what is called a protective deck. This deck curves over the ship instead of being built square across. It is composed of two layers of steel plates and is four inches thick where the danger from penetration would be greatest. No ship of the sort afloat has better protection than this. Her coal bunkers are arranged to afford her some protection also, but with her superb power and armament she will always find her best protection in making the weather hot for the other ship, and it is on that theory that she will be handled by her Yankee crew.

There is a sentimental interest in the name of the new cruiser for old sailor men. They will call her the Baltimore clipper, in memory of the days of the war of 1812, when the Baltimore clippers were the fleetest, staunchest, sauciest privateers afloat.

AS CLEAN AS A NEW PIN.

MRS. HARRISON SETS ABOUT SLICKING UP THE WHITE HOUSE.

She Throws the President's Old Clothes Out of the Attic and Cleans Up Generally—A Ghost Alleged to Be Prowling Around the Building in a Promiscuous Sort of a Way and Making Considerable Trouble for the Servants.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—[New York Herald.]—When President and Mrs. Harrison stepped into the white house upon their return from Deer Park they found most of the old mansion in its familiar winter dress. Whatever future chroniclers may say of Mrs. Harrison's social régime there can be no question that the vigorous and thorough system of housecleaning that she inaugurated when she got settled in the house last spring has been of immense benefit in freshening up the venerable structure. From attic to basement it now shows the effects of her housewifely inspection. When she went up in the attic early last summer and found it piled from end to end with old books, papers, and general rubbish she started a number of the servants cleaning it all out. Now the big, rambling space is as clean as a new pin, and during the summer was made available for its old time uses—the packing away of the superfluous clothing of the household, as well as the carpets, curtains, and winter paraphernalia of the house.

There was some talk that Mrs. Harrison intended to utilize the attic for sleeping rooms. It would not be practicable, for the obstruction caused by the heavy cross timbers supporting the roof leaves no clear space, save down the center. One part of this center space near the skylight has been inclosed in a room fitted up with shelves, where the winter clothes of the President's family are packed securely away. Another corner was partitioned off in Mrs. Grant's time as a trunk room and has been used by the successive mistresses of the white house ever since. The east end of the garret would afford a fine chance for a children's frolic, and indeed for older folks a couple of dozen couples could enjoy themselves under the rafters, simulating a "dance in the barn." Although the attic is roasting hot in the summer when the sun beats down on the copper roof there never have been any depredations caused by moths.

THE WHITE HOUSE GHOST.

The servants of the household would, however, put up with the moths if old Jerry would not insist that a ghost prowls around up there every night. Jerry had been a good many years a man of all work at the white house, and whether the ghost is a creature of his own imagination or not he makes all the other negro servants uncomfortably nervous by repeating his grewsome experiences up there. Fortunately there is not often any need to send one of them to the garret at night, but such an order at any time given would create consternation among the help.

Mrs. Harrison has a real womanly knack of using every corner to advantage, and she devised a scheme for a linen closet, as those in the rooms were badly arranged and by no means large enough. The new closet is a small room built between the first and second floors, and is reached by the elevator. It is furnished with big drawers and closets, and a fair part of it is already stocked with the house linen.

The living rooms for the President and his family are exceedingly few and simple, and were it not for the additional space afforded by the use of the stair landing and the hall they would be seriously hampered for accommodation. Since the landing at the top of the west stairway was fitted up the ladies of the household have used it as a sitting room. With the light streaming in from the stained glass window, flowers and plants here and there, a warm looking carpet, soft toned rugs, an open piano, cozy looking chairs, and a many pillowed couch under the window, its general effect is pleasing, but it is far from being as luxurious as the American people would like to see the mistress of the white house enjoying there. The carpets were not put down nor the curtains hung in any of the private rooms before the return of Mrs. Harrison, as she likes to direct the arrangement of these things herself.

MRS. HARRISON'S SITTINGROOM.

Mrs. Harrison keeps the small room at the northwest corner of the house for a sittingroom, where she has her desk, an easy chair, and a book always handy. This room was fitted up quite snugly for Mrs. Cleveland, and looks as she left it, save the removal of all the pretty things, bric-à-brac, etc., that her friends so plentifully surrounded her with, makes a good deal of change in it. Mrs. Harrison has installed in their stead all her painting materials, and, being sure there of a good north light, can use her leisure hours, if her duties leave her any, at her favorite occupation. Several of her water colors, noticeably the punch of pansies which attracted so much attention at the art loan last spring, are already decorating this room. One handy piece of furniture in the corner, necessitated by the short supply of sleeping chambers when the house had so many guests last spring, is a wardrobe foldingbed.

All the first floor has been carpeted, the curtains hung, and the state apartments generally put in order. These winter preparations were made a little earlier than usual because of the two receptions that the President will give shortly—one during the coming week for the delegates to the international congress and the other for the Knights Templar conclave during the following week. Col. Ernst, the new commissioner of public buildings and grounds, makes his début on these occasions as manager of the social events at the executive mansion. He has been busy lately getting the house in perfect order, and was considerably hampered in the way of making new purchases, as there is no appropriation for that purpose available. He bought nothing for the private end of the house, and the only outlay there has been the painting of the lower corridor. The tint chosen is many degrees lighter and the entire effect of the corridor is much brighter in consequence. Before the winter sets in the corridor and the red parlor are to have new carpets. Owing to the fact that thousands of people are expected to pass through the rooms during the coming fortnight it was thought best to put the old carpets down again for the present.

THE OFFICES.

All the offices have been thoroughly renovated. The library got the most of it, having ceiling and walls newly frescoed, a new carpet, all the furniture recovered, and new curtains in the windows back of the President's desk. The room is a bright one always, with its windows facing south. Its new coloring is a symphony of wood tints, all tones of brown, somewhat prosaic and dull as a whole, but a good wearing color for a business office. The marble mantel has a drapery of light brown plush, and the only gay streak in the room is an old Turkish rug which has a soft red center.

The cabinet room adjoining is also spick and span, with a newly frescoed ceiling, the glistening of varnish on all the chairs where cabinet ministers will sit to confer with the chief of the nation, and a brand new but esthetically dull axminister under their feet. Secretary Halford is glorying in the possession of the prettiest carpet in the whole new collection. All the furniture in his office has been reupholstered in chocolate colored leather and new rep curtains the same shade are hanging in the windows. The clerk's offices have carpets which were used before in the larger rooms. The halls and staircase are all newly carpeted in more of the dull art shades, but aspirants for office and the hundreds of other people whose business takes them up the east stairway will not criticise the new fixtures severely.

THE SERVANTS.

Few of the familiar faces among the employés are still around. This applies all over the house, from scullion to clerk. They are not out in the cold, however, for nearly every one of them, without exception, has been provided with a position in one of the government departments. Some of them wanted the transfer, but all had to go. Mr. Dinsmore, who was the doorkeeper in Garfield's time and remained through half of Cleveland's term, is now superintendent of the house, an office created in the last two years. He is efficient in every way and thoroughly capable of managing the big crowds on public occasions. He has charge of all matters on the first floor. The steward, Hugo Zieman of Chicago, who came with the President, manages the domestic end. He is a gentlemanly man, and from long experience in his business, is amply able to make his part of the establishment a subject of no personal concern whatever to the President or his wife. He is anxious for the dinner giving season to commence, so that he can show what he can do in that line. The servants are both black and white. The two waiters in the diningroom are polite young darkies. Downstairs there is a black cook, but there will probably be a Frenchman when the season begins, and the half dozen helpers about the kitchens are all black. Over the laundry, at the other end of the basement, there are white women employed; so the service is about equally distributed.

The President's carriage is still driven by Albert Hawkins, whose shiny black face does not look half as prominent in the Harrison dark green livery as it did in the Cleveland cream broadcloth. They say that the old man would willingly resign his proud position on the box if the President would get him a nice soft berth in one of the departments where be would not be exposed to bad weather. The Harrisons know by experience what a beacon Hawkins is on the Presidential carriage to everybody on the streets, and they are not willing yet to part with him in that capacity.

THE TERRITORY OF IDAHO.

Her Mormons, Mines, and Constitution—Need of Irrigation.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Sept. 25.—[New York Sun.]—To reach Pocatello, coming from Salt Lake and Ogden, one passes through a charming country. The fertility of the Utah valley, with resulting proof of fat stacks of hay and straw, good cattle and horses, and sometimes good houses, is repeated in the Cache valley of the Bear river. It was once as barren as the Wyoming sagebrush country still is, but the Mormons led the streams from the mountains over the alkaline area that converted it into the charming country that one sees from the cars as they go rolling along toward the north. It is a Mormon country yet, the Gentiles scarcely pretending to have gained a foothold. Logan, one of the towns that are called pretty, and that certainly look extremely well at a distance, has one of the largest Mormon temples in the territory, and it is the most conspicuous object between the railroad and the Wahsatch mountains that rise like a great wall east of the town. The Mormons appear to have followed this valley to the north until they reached over into Idaho. They are settled in that territory in large numbers. Gentile authority says there are 5,000 or more Mormons in Idaho. A Mormon acquaintance of whom I inquired said that the Mormons in the territory will number 20,000 to 25,000. That would give them 5,000 voters, and it may be that my Gentile informant, who was also a Republican and a strong fighter in the anti-Mormon ranks, was simply taking account of voting Mormons in giving his estimate.

There are many things to attract the visitor to western Idaho, and some points midway between east and west that are worth seeing. Many travelers over the Oregon Short line drop off at Shoshone station. They take a rather dusty stage ride of twenty-five miles south to the Snake river to look at the great Shoshone falls. A gentleman who has recently visited the falls and who had been inclined to doubt the correctness of the published accounts of their grandeur told me that he was more than repaid for making the rather tedious stage ride. The Snake river, on its way to the Columbia and the Pacific ocean, sweeps through a cañon 1,200 feet deep, plunges over a ledge 125 feet across in a leap of eighty feet. Churning, and rolling, and foaming, it swells out into a wider basin, and then, with a breadth of nearly a thousand feet, it goes down with a thundering roar a distance of more than 200 feet. There are other falls of lesser magnitude above and below Shoshone, but these grand central ones can be studied as advantageously from the little inn on a favoring plateau as can Niagara from the Clifton house. The inn is kept by a Frenchman, who manages to provide so well for tourists that they come away to mingle praises of his table with admiration for the falls.

There is a vast area of land in Idaho, and the territory is undoubtedly rich in mineral resources. Its production of $10,000,000 in gold, silver, and lead in 1886 was probably exceeded in 1888 by several millions. Placer miners will hunt through the gulches for "dust," leaving their tracks all over the gold bearing tracts. But the capitalist who can employ machinery and the most expensive modern methods for extracting metals from free-milling and refractory ores is the man who will make Idaho a fortune-producing country. When you ask about its agricultural and grazing value conservative men shake their heads and say that so long as the inducements to invest in mining undertakings are so flattering it will be difficult to divert attention to the comprehensive systems of irrigation that will be necessary to convert the sage-brush and alkali plains into productive fields and the grazing lands into pastures that can be depended upon to sustain cattle without absolute dependence upon the rare summer rains. Then again, as in Wyoming, it is at once apparent to the least experienced observer that individual effort and capital can do little toward making Idaho productive agriculturally. If there could be any reason given for government control and support of a scheme of irrigation, it would be that the government could command the means to build the ditches, reservoirs, and wells if necessary, and that it would then be able to offer the lands redeemed to settlers who will otherwise refuse to take them as a gift, and who would be obliged to pay high prices for them and the water rights necessary to go with them if they were bought from speculative improvement companies.

Irrigation has been tried with much success in Idaho. In the Boise valley and in other districts that have been made agricultural the soil has been so successfully treated with the application of water only as to warrant the belief that water only is necessary to convert some 12,000,000 desert acres into productive farms. About Boise there are thriving wheat fields, orchards, and vegetable gardens. There is a good demand for these products in the territory and by neighboring Nevada, and Wyoming, and Montana. A part of the 25,000,000 acres of grazing lands are put to profitable use in sheepraising, which has become an important interest. The wool clip is about two million and a half pounds a year, and the herds are rapidly increasing, with a corresponding concern upon the part of the woolgrowers for a government partnership in the way of a profit increasing high tariff. The population, as estimated by Gov. Stevenson, is 100,000. It is safe to assume that it does not exceed that. [It has not 60,000, of whom one-third are union hating Mormons. Idaho had only 32,610 inhabitants. The census of next year will expose the Governor's inflation of numbers.] It is with this population, and with a fairly well established but slow increase, that Idaho is asking for statehood. It will go to Washington in December to exhibit its constitution and demand admission in company with Wyoming and New Mexico. Its delegates will undoubtedly be supported by an energetic "booming" lobby of representative citizens, who will make the most of Idaho's possibilities of greatness. But they will find that there will be a serious opposition to the admission of Idaho as a state. That opposition will be plainly indicated in the constitution of the proposed state, a constitution constructed with the declared purpose of disfranchising about 20,000 to 25,000 of the population exhibited by the territory as a justification of its desire to become a full fledged state. This remarkable constitution is to be offered to the consideration of Congress if it is approved at the election. The fact that but one railroad, with its stems, occupies the territory below the extremity of the panhandle is indication enough that its productions do not call for greatly extended opportunity of transportation. When Idaho wants a great deal more from the outside, or has a great deal more that she wants to send away, or even a little more than is now sent out, the capital and enterprise that stand ready at short notice to lay rails over mountain tops or along precipitous cañons will be at hand to meet the need. They build railroads out here at the slightest suggestion of progress. When Idaho has need of transportation facilities greater than now reach her towns, there will be enough of eager competition for it.

E. G. D.

Card.

Owing to the terrible mortality caused by diseases of the lungs Drs. R. & E. W. Hunter of 103 State street, Chicago, have recently published a pamphlet on the cure and curability of these diseases and their proper treatment. It will be sent free on application by applying at their office.

YATES' BUDGET OF GOSSIP.

SOCIAL AND ARTISTIC HAPPENINGS IN THE BRITISH METROPOLIS.

The Queen Enjoying the Early Winter at Braemar, While Albert Edward Is in London—Lord Salisbury's Health Causing Anxiety—Edison Entertained at Luncheon by the Lord Mayor—Irving's Opening at the Lyceum—Other Items of London Gossip.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Queen has been enjoying the cold weather at Braemar and has been driving later than usual, and during the blinding snowstorm of last week drove through Braemar at 7 p. m. on the return to Balmoral. The ladies in waiting looked cold and miserable, and evidently did not enjoy it as much as their royal mistress. The hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg arrived at Balmoral last week on a visit to the Queen. I am told that the betrothal of this prince to one of her majesty's granddaughters is shortly to be announced. He is a grandson of the Queen's half sister, the late Princess Feodore of Hohenlohe, and is a first cousin of the German Empress.

"TUMMY" RETURNS TO LONDON.

The Prince of Wales has returned to London, all the better for his stay in Scotland, and quite able to visit the theater every evening. Sitting by the side of the Duchess of Fife in a pony cart he looked a perfect picture of health, and the constant round of picnics and excursions to Deny lock, Callater, and elsewhere scarcely savored of the family jars about which so much has been said and written.

SALISBURY'S ILLHEALTH.

I am sorry to hear that Lord Salisbury's health is again causing considerable anxiety to his friends and colleagues. The belief, which gains ground daily, that Lord Salisbury may have to relinquish the cares of office is connected with the extraordinary activity displayed just now by those who favor the formation of a new national party.

HOLLAND HOUSE.

Lady Holland was a model hostess and the void which the cessation of her entertainments created in London society has never been quite filled. In her husband's lifetime the Palazzo Rucella was the best known house in Naples, and Lord Holland's virtues are recorded on a costly monument in the church of San Giuseppe, at Chiaja, where he is buried. At St. Ann's and Holland house, as at Rucella, the gentlemen always conducted the ladies from the diningroom after dinner just as they entered. An adjournment for smoking took place later, and many of the ladies followed the example set by the sterner sex. At one time the Princess of Wales continually dined at Holland house "en petit comite," and it was there that she met many Catholic notabilites, both lay and ecclesiastical. Lord Ilchester formally promised Lady Holland to keep up Holland house as it is during his lifetime, but he told her at the same time that he could not and would not bind his son's action in the future. The site alone is worth over half a million sterling.

LOYAL BURMESE GRATIFIED.

Burmah is after all going to have its share of the royal favor, and the Rangoon people, who have been pleading hard for an extension of Prince Albert's tour to their province, will be gratified at the decision. We believe it comes from the Prince of Wales himself, and is based on political grounds. His tour will consequently be continued beyond the original limits, and will probably last well into the spring.

GEN. FAIDHERBE'S DEATH.

Gen. Faidherbe, the grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor, who died Saturday, has suffered for more than forty years from locomotor ataxia. He contracted the malady in 1847, in Algeria, where during an expedition he remained for eight days and nights wet to the skin and unable to dry himself. His case was without a precedent in medical science. Gen. Faidherbe was a member of the Mutual Autopsy society, one of the rules of which prescribes that the body of a deceased member belongs to the society, and that an autopsy should be made in the presence of all the members. It is particularly upon the brain that studies are made.

EDISON AT A LUNCHEON.

The lord mayor's impromptu luncheon party to Mr. Edison Tuesday afternoon was a representative gathering. Mrs. Edison, accompanied by her sister, Miss Miller, Lord Brassey, Mr. John Pender, Sir James Anderson, Mr. James Forbes, Mr. Polydore Keyser, the mayor of Nottingham, and Col. and Mrs. Gourand were among the guests. Mr. Edison was refreshingly outspoken as to the conspicuous absence of modern appliances at the mansion house. A mansion house devoid of electric lighting, telephones, and phonographs, is, in his opinion, wholly unworthy of the age in which we live. In spite of his increasing deafness Mr. Edison is an amusing "causeur." Col. Gourand has undertaken to provide an apparatus for handing down the utterances of all future lord mayors to posterity.

CHILDS AND DICKENS.

Mr. G. W. Childs of Philadelphia assures me that he never stated that the manuscript of "Our Mutual Friend" was presented to him by Dickens, but that he acquired that interesting document by purchase. I know of my own knowledge that Dickens had a great regard and esteem for Mr. Childs, whom I first met at Gads Hill.

OPENING THE LYCEUM.

The present emptiness of London was strongly evidenced Saturday by the absence of society from the long talked of "premiere" at the Lyceum. The theater, however, was crammed by an appreciative audience, and not a seat was to be had for love or money. There was one curious fact connected with the revival at the Lyceum which carried us back to a period long antecedent to the production of "The Dead Heart." At the Adelphi in 1854 Fechter was carefully drilled for the duel in "Hamlet" by M. Betrand, who since then has successfully taught fencing to two generations of diplomatists. At his school in Warwick street the veteran "maitre d'escrime" is still able to hold his own, and during the last few weeks has been busily engaged in coaching Mr. Irving and Mr. Bancroft for the mortal combat between Robert Landry and the Abbé Latour. From the topmost box Saturday he looked down with evident satisfaction on the performance of this latest but not least apt pupil.

NEW BOOKS.

Three books of the season which promise to be of much interest are Mr. Swinburne's study of Ben Jonson, Mr. J. Churton Collins' monograph on Swift, and Mr. Walter Pater's "Essays on Style, with Other Studies in Literature." All three volumes will be published this month. Perhaps the most interesting volume that is to see the light in Paris this season is a selection from the letters and papers of the Duc de Morny. He was one of the ablest, though perhaps not the most particular, of Napoleon III.'s ministers. The correspondence extends back to the year 1830. The volumes are to be carefully edited, everything that is in the least degree scandalous will be omitted, and no merely personal letters will be included. Nevertheless, the book promises to present a unique picture of the France of that day.

WILKIE COLLINS' EARNINGS.

The highest price which Wilkie Collins ever received for a novel was 5,000 guineas, which was paid to him for "Armadale" by George Smith before a line of the story, which originally appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*, had been written. "Armadale" has never been a favorite with the public, but it is a powerful book and a story of the most absorbing interest, and Dickens expressed a high opinion of it. Just after the bargain had been concluded between the author and the publisher there was a discussion at the Athenæum about book prices, during which Hayward acrimoniously maintained that George Smith could not possibly have paid any such sum to Wilkie Collins, and after he had ranted on the subject for some time Dickens turned to a friend and whispered: "Can you wonder now that that man is so generally execrated?" Thackeray, only a short time before his death, congratulated Collins on the transaction and told him that he had never himself made as much as £5,000 by any of his books. The purchase of "Armadale" was not a profitable transaction for Mr. Smith, but "Romola" proved a still worse bargain, as £7,000 was paid for it, and of the first expensive edition only some 1,500 copies were sold. The statement that Collins has left copious reminiscences and numerous MS. stories is incorrect. During the last few years he received several proposals on the subject of reminiscences, but declined to entertain them.

A NEW EDITOR.

Mr. Kinloch Cooke, Lord Dunraven's private secretary, has finally taken charge of the fortunes of "The English Illustrated Magazine."

EDMUND YATES.

LAKE SUPERIOR ORE OUTPUT.

Shipments This Year Show a Decided Increase and Denote Unusual Prosperity.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Sept. 30.—The iron mines of the Lake Superior district have shipped a trifle over 925,000 tons of ore the last four weeks. The total shipments up to and including Sept. 30 for the season since the opening of navigation in April will amount to a trifle over 5,500,000 tons.

By ranges the shipments for the season up to and including Sept. 25 were as follows, in round numbers: Marquette, 1,915,000; Menominee, 1,275,000; Gogebic, 1,450,000; Vermilion, 685,000. Total, 5,325,000.

The shipments of this season are 2,163,498 tons in excess of the shipments of last season, yet last season nearly 2,000,000 tons of ore were shipped after Sept. 26.

Should the present percentage of increase over 1888 shipments continue till the close of the year the four ranges would ship 8,047,327 tons. It is not likely that the production will reach these figures, but the amount of ore mined and shipped this season will exceed 7,000,000 tons, and may amount to 7,500,000 tons.

Any estimate of the output of 1890 would be guesswork. The mines can get out 10,000,000 tons of ore next year if there is a demand for it, but it will not be mined unless it can be sold. There can be no doubt that next year will prove a prosperous one to the iron and steel trades and consequently to the miners of iron ore, and it will be safe to say that 8,000,000 tons of ore will be produced by the four ranges of the Lake Superior district. The amount may be more, and is not likely to be less.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Tuesday, Oct. 1:

Laurel av, n e cor of Greenwood, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (W. E. Hatterman to F. P. Handley)	$ 2,000
Jefferson av, 100 ft n of Fifty-second st, e f, 60x150 ft, dated Sept. 28 (Maria L. and F. I. Whitney)	18,000
Lafin st, 24 ft n of Forty-sixth st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 18 (M. and M. Hogan to Mary Haines)	2,030
Lot 7, blk 22, Walker's subdn N W ¼ Sec. 31, 39, 14, dated July 29 (Gross & Bowman to T. Kennedy)	1,000
Huron st, 333 ft w of Western av, s f, 24x123 ft, dated Oct. 1 (C. Steinbrecher to Mary M. Fitzpatrick)	2,800
Houston av, 50 ft s of Eighty-ninth st, w f, 25x140 ft, dated Sept. 16 (F. P. Shambaugh to W. H. Collins)	1,225
North Halsted st, near Buena av, w f, 264 ft to Lake Michigan, dated Sept. 2 (Franklin S. Hanson to Simmons & Gordon)	30,000
Pierce st, 246 ft e of Wright, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 13 (A. Selin to E. Anderson)	1,500
Drexel av, 141 ft s of Fifty-eighth st, w f, 72x130 ft, dated Sept. 7 (G. T. Patter to J. P. McGill)	3,600
Twenty-eighth st, 125 ft e of Butler, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 30 (A. M. and P. Effertz to J. W. and M. P. Effertz)	2,300
Champlain av, 141 ft s of Sixty-third st, w f, 50x122 ft, dated Sept. 20 (Laing & Gibbs to G. P. and E. Oakey)	1,500
South Chicago av, s w cor of St. Lawrence, n e f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 25 (T. P. Keefe to J. D. Campbell)	1,600
St. Lawrence av, near South Chicago, 153 ft to railroad, dated July 23 (same to J. Hermann)	2,000
Central Park boulevard, n w corner of Sheridan st, 5 acres, dated Sept. 19 (Richard M. Patrick to Van Schaack & Herrick)	27,500
Walnut st, between Kedzie and Homan avs, n f, 128 ft to alley, dated Sept. 20 (H. C. Van Schaack to R. M. Patrick)	25,000
Garfield av, 175 ft e of Larrabee st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 6 (N. P. and L. L. Moody to W. Venty)	7,500
Sixty-third st, between Central Park av and Reese, 20 acres, dated Sept. 5 (J. F. Eberhard to Mark Kahn)	27,000
Harrison st, 53 ft w of Gold, n f, 25x108 ft, dated Sept. 28 (E. Henry to T. Talbot)	7,000
Undivided ½ of same premises, dated Sept 28 (T. Talbot to Ellen Henry)	3,500
Langley av, 175 ft n of Sixty-ninth st, e f, 50x122 ft, dated Sept. 25 (J. T. Kelly to J. Stewart)	1,000
Thirty-seventh court, 50 ft e of Gage st, s f, 25x147 ft, improved, dated Sept. 30 (F. Bury to J. and L. Bengyer)	1,500
Drexel av, 117 ft s of Fifty-sixth st, e f, 50x130 ft, dated Sept. 24 (A. M. and W. H. Beidler to D. Kelly)	2,400
Calumet av, bet Sixty-ninth and Seventieth sts, w f, 150x125 ft, dated Aug. 26 (L. Allen to A. S. Field)	24,750
Forty-sixth st, 75 ft w of Railroad, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 30, imp (A. Vallas to B. Axman)	1,500
Portland av, 225 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 30 (Mary Ann McCarthy to David Garvne)	1,150
State st, n e cor of Clarkson, w f, 57x125 ft, dated Sept. 28 (Young & Clarkson to H. T. Fitzgibbon)	1,500
Addison st, s e cor of Janssen av, n f, 45x134 ft, dated Sept 27 (A. B. Church to Henry Ratte)	2,200
Sheridan av, 187 ft n of Sixty-sixth st, e f, 25x163 ft, dated Sept. 16 (R. L. Wilson to C. E. Ramdelle)	2,300
Park av, 114 ft s of Fifty-fifth st, e f, 50x150, dated Sept. 23 (James Barrell to William M. White)	6,250
Coles av, 169 ft s e of Seventy-fifth st, s w f, 100x204 ft, dated Aug. 27 (Elizabeth Lewis to George Le Ray)	2,000
School st, 136 ft e of Robey, n f, 48x125 ft, dated Sept. 10 (Augusta Meyer to John M. Quinn)	5,000
The premises No. 155 Larrabee st, dated Aug. 29 (J. M. Quinn to A. Meyer)	5,500
Seventy-fifth st, s w cor of Jefferson av, n f, 265x124 ft, dated Sept. 16 (John Nutt to H. A. Blossom)	5,500
Chicago av, 88½ ft e of Sedgwick st, n f, 24x130 ft, dated Oct. 1 (L. D. Bradley to Harry Cohn)	9,100
Chicago av, 52 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Sept. 30 (Hermann Wendt to Henry Rotte)	10,750
Lots 1 and 2, Bonney's Addn to Lawndale, dated June 18 (Charles L. Bonney to J. Steidinger)	1,500
Emerald av, 180 ft n of Seventy-seventh st, w f, 40x125 ft, dated June 15 (Storke & Timmerman to V. D. Wayman)	1,400
Kedzie av, 50 ft n of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 41x125 ft, dated Sept. 2 (J. L. Rodgers to A. Kozel)	2,300
Crawford av, bet Bloomington and Breckenridge, e f, 96x125 ft, with 225x121 ft on Summers, in same blk, dated May 16 ((Charles Loughridge to J. A. Keeney)	2,500
West Thirteenth st, 249 ft w of Center av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 30 (M. McAuliffe to E. H. Saxy)	3,200
Lots 17 to 20, Block 4, and Lots 33 and 34, Eberhardt's subdivision, Sec. 14, 38, 13, dated Oct. 1 (J. F. Eberhardt to S. A. Judd)	1,350
Lot 1, Block 4, Packer's addition, Sec. 5, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1 (Chicago Packing and Provision company to Swift & Co.)	42,500
Melrose st, n e cor of Wood, s f, 25x126 ft, dated Oct. 1 (Michael Brand to Charles F. Helmuth)	1,900
Lot 15, Block 13, Montrose, dated Sept. 18 (A. L. Tremain to L. G. Stege)	1,050
School st, 300 ft e of Robey, s f, 37½x125 ft, dated Sept. 24 T. Robinson to H. C. Garrabrant)	3,750
Ninety-first st, n w cor of Exchange place, s f, 61x135 ft, imp., dated Sept. 5 (First M. E. church of South Chicago to H. F. Hearth)	4,000
Michigan boulevard, 197 ft n of Twentieth st, w f, 25x158 ft, dated Oct. 1 (M. H. and E. L. Brewster to G. W. Henry)	21,000
Lot 1 of lot 1 and n 25 ft of lot 2, blk 3, Ill. Cent. R. R. Co.'s subdivision, in secs. 12 and 15, 38, 14, dated Sept. 28 (A. F. Shuman to Eva M. Behr)	12,750
Sangamon st, 50 ft s of Monroe, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 3 (H. W. Martin to C. D. Martin)	6,500
Wallace av, s e cor of Diversey, undivided ¼ of 10 acres, dated Aug. 10 (First Natl. bank of Ravenna, O., to P. P. and W. H. Powell)	7,500
All of above premises, dated Sept. 24 (Robert E. Jenkins, receiver, to same)	15,000
OUTSIDE SALE.	
Blks 2, 5, 8, 11, 14 of lots 1, 2, and 3, in division E ½, lot 2, sec 18, 39, 13, dated Sept. 19 (Charles B. Scoville to Wood & Kippon)	$ 45,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Aberdeen st, s e cor of Seventy-third, 5 acres, by Abbie L. Wood.

Halsted st, n e and s e cor of Gordon terrace and near Buena av, 229 ft to Lake Michigan, by Simmons & Gordon.

Wallace av, s e cor of Diversy, 10 acres, by P. P. D. and H. Powell.

Greenwood av, n w cor of Seventy-seventh st, 318x264 ft, by W. L. Breyfogle.

Dobson av, near Seventy-seventh st, w f, 164x89 ft, by W. L. Breyfogle.

Seventy-fifth st, s e cor of Dobson av, 100x125 ft, by W. L. Breyfogle.

Building Permits.

The building department issued the following permits yesterday:

C. T. Treat, to erect cottage, 21x40 feet, at No. 527 North Ridgway street, to cost $1,000.

Mary McArdle, to erect cottage, 22x34 feet, at No. 3243 Lowe avenue, to cost $800.

C. A. Lasher, to erect barn, 19x26 feet, at No. 332 Clark street, to cost $1,000.

Chicago Malleable Iron works, to erect addition, 55x60 feet, at Rockwell and Twenty-seventh streets, to cost $2,000.

W. Leckwienski, to erect cottage, 20x50 feet, at 835 James avenue, to cost $1,100.

Charles Ober, to erect two story dwelling, 21x45 feet, at No. 859 Basil avenue, to cost $800.

Uhlich Orphan asylum, to erect three story addition, 45x84 feet, at Nos. 223 and 225 Burling street, to cost $10,000.

Samuel A. Freeman, to erect three story flats, 36x76 feet, at Nos. 112 and 114 Orchard street, to cost $8,000.

James Ash, three story flats, 25x42 feet, at No. 195 Congress street, to cost $6,000.

J. H. Minnemeyer, to erect two story frame dwelling, 26x40 feet, at No. 2830 Commercial street, to cost $1,200.

Many Miners Will Starve to Death.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., Oct. 1.—Four miners arrived down from St. Michael's Island via Ounalaska, where they proceeded to board the revenue cutter Bear, thence to this port on the bark J. B. Peters. They left Fifty Mile Creek on the Yukon river, Alaska, about 1,600 miles from St. Michael's Island, about Aug. 1. All were attacked with scurvy. There are over 200 miners on Forty Mile placer diggings and about fifty on Stewart river, 100 miles farther. It is greatly feared that the miners will suffer great difficulties from want of provisions and actual necessities during the winter. It is impossible for all of them to come down the river this season. Their supplies will become exhausted before New Year's. Great privations and many deaths will certainly be the result.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

CAPT. CHRISTIAN SCHIMMELS' UNEQUALED RECORD AS A FIREMAN.

During the Last Quarter of a Century He Had Attended Every Big Fire in Chicago—His Friends Fittingly Remember the Anniversary of His Entry into the Department—The Work of Fire Laddies Then and Now—Alert as Ever the Old Man Answers an Alarm.

Capt. Christian Schimmels of Engine Company No. 26 went into the fire department twenty-five years ago last Wednesday. And last Wednesday his friends—that means everybody in the department and ever so many out of it—gave the captain a surprise party and a testimonial and a hard night. Fifteen hundred of them gathered at the house of Engine Company No. 26 on Canalport avenue, and Marshal Myers issued an order on the captain to appear at once at his quarters. The captain came down expecting to hear that he had missed a second alarm. He found the street crowded and the engine house packed and a band playing. Police Lieut. John Rehm, who wore a plug hat and a red necktie, placed him under arrest and marched him down Halsted street, preceded by the band and followed by citizens in carriages and on foot. When they reached Pollo hall the captain was carried upstairs and a $750 diamond badge was pinned on his coat, and Representative Mahoney made a speech and John Fitzpatrick of the fire alarm telegraph office sang, "Where Did You Get That Hat?" amid great applause.

One would think after such a night as this Capt. Schimmels wouldn't be in condition to fight much fire, but to everybody's surprise he was on hand early Thursday while the rest of the Seventh ward was going around trying to borrow shoehorns.

"You can't knock out one of the oldtimers," said Capt. Schimmels cheerfully.

AN "OLDTIMER."

"You are an oldtimer, arn't you, captain?"

"Not as old as some, but I've had service. Twenty-five years is a long time, isn't it, to be running out nights and climbing ladders, falling down again, and getting wet and scalded? I come from the old breed that likes fires. Nowadays men join the department because they want money. In those times they used to come in because of the excitement. I gave up $3 a day as a carpenter when I was 19 years old to go on as fireman at $60 a month. That was because I liked the fun of the thing. My brother was captain of Tempest hose No. 1. We used to have fancy names for our companies in those days—Tempest 1, Long John 1, R. A. Williams 17. He put me on Sept. 25, 1864. The house was at Clinton and Washington streets, where Chemical No. 1 now is, and I staid there till May 20, 1869, when I was promoted to be captain of Engine 5, then on Jackson street, between Jefferson and Clinton. Afterward they transferred me—it was Sept. 21, 1870—to this house, and I've been here ever since.

"Fire work in those days," said the captain, growing retrospective, "wasn't what it is now. The city was divided into six districts. The watchman in the city courthouse tower would see something that looked like a fire on the north side and he would ring 'six.' The fire might be at Clark street bridge or it might be at Lincoln park. We had to go out and find it. Prof. Barrett—you know Prof. Barrett of the fire alarm—he used to be the tower watchman. The professor generally rang the bell right, but one of the other watchmen called out the department once to extinguish the sunrise.

HOW THE OLD FIRE LADDIES WORKED.

"Well, when we got an alarm we started to look for the fire. We had one horse to a truck with six men. One of the men had to run behind to guide the tiller. When we got to the fire we never went inside. We just stood out on the street and squirted water where the smoke was thickest. When we felt particularly brave we chopped holes through the roof and squirted water through the holes. We wore red flannel shirts and black pants and big belts. We didn't have to wear 'em, but we wore 'em just the same. Wanted everybody to know we were firemen. A fireman was something in those days. It was not long after the death of the volunteer department and people remembered how the volunteer department used to run things at the elections and lick the policemen."

Capt. Schimmels has seen most of the improvements going into the service and he has helped to put many of them in himself. It was he who put in the first snap by which horses were liberated from their stalls as soon as the alarm was sounded, and, under Marshal Musham's orders, it was he also who put up the first stall in which the horse was headed toward the apparatus—little things in themselves that have saved many hours of costly waiting in the runs. He has in his house the first Ahrens engine ever brought to Chicago and the oldest engine now in use in Chicago.

"It was a record breaker in its day," says the captain.

"It was the first of the quick steamers. In former days eight or ten minutes would sometimes pass after the engine had reached the plug before steam could be raised to force a stream. Now the pipe is scarcely attached before the steam is up."

AN UNEQUALED RECORD.

The captain's record on the department is unequaled. He has served under every chief—U. P. Harris, R. A. Williams, Mat Benner, and Denis Swenie—and he has only had one man killed—Johnny Hanlon, who fell off a cart in 1881.

"I have had lots of narrow escapes," he said. "I have seen men killed at my side, and I fell from a cart seat three times in one month, but I never was incapacitated from duty. I always managed to limp around to work, and I've been to every big fire we've had in twenty-five years—the Burch fire on Wabash avenue in 1867, the Field & Leiter fire, the big fire of '71, and all the lumber yard fires."

In the big fire Capt. Schimmels had in his famous engine company No. 5 Pipeman Conway, now marshal; Pipeman Dave Kenyon, who was killed while he was marshal; Pipemen Henry Welch and Conrad Ruhl, enginedriver James McClellan, cartdriver Charles Emery, engineer Harry V. Coleman, and stoker Charles Schroder.

"A man needn't be afraid of the hereafter if he had engine 5 with him," Capt. Schimmels laughs.

"What has become of them?"

"Most of them are out of the department. Some are dead. I'm beginning to feel like an old man——"

Z-z zub-a-z-z-zub-a-z-z-zub. Whir-r-r. Bling-blang.

The venerable man took one flying leap over a railing, a second over a chair, and a third into the seat of the hose carriage.

"Canalport and Halsted!" he roared, in a voice like a bass horn, and was gone before the astonished youth who had been talking to him could brush the dust from his hat.

Happy indeed are the homes which contain "Garland" stoves and ranges.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Tomorrow at 3 O'Clock.

Tomorrow at 3 o'clock is the grand opening of the great bankrupt sale of fine winter clothing, hats, and furnishing goods at No. 78 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago. The stock consists of nearly $250,000 worth of fine goods from a large wholesale firm that failed. Everything will be sold at retail 50 per cent less than actual cost, as it is ordered that the estate must be settled up within five days. We have only space to mention a few of the bargains they will offer. Men's fine beaver overcoats, $2.85, worth $15 or money returned. A splendid suit of men's clothes, $3.75, worth $13. Hats, underwear, and 40,000 other goods at No. 78 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago. Remember, this great bankrupt sale commences tomorrow at 3 o'clock and must close in five days. During sale store open till 9 at night.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

In case of sudden colds and coughs of long standing take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A Cold instantly checked by one dose of Fred BROWN'S GINGER. At druggists.

FORCED TO TAKE A WIFE.

SIX STALWART MEN STAND GUARD OVER AN UNWILLING BRIDEGROOM.

The "Chadchin" Sells a Husband, Who Receives Half the Profit and Then Repents—He Attempts to Flee from Hymen's Bonds, but Is Caught by the Bride's Father and Dragged to the Altar.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Bright lights and smiling faces illumined the Golden Star hall, No. 92 Hester street, last evening, and everybody seemed happy, for the wedding festivities of David Kuschneroff and pretty Rose Aaronson, daughter of Max Aaronson of No. 50 Chrystie street, were in progress. However appearances are deceitful at times, even at a marriage festival, and while the guests and other interested parties might have been in a happy, joyous mood appropriate to the occasion, David, the bridegroom, was in anything but a cheerful frame of mind. The fact was that he did not want to be married, and had already made an ineffectual attempt to escape, but his contemplated flight had been discovered and he had been brought back to the slaughter, and a guard of six stalwart men watched over the unwilling victim of Hymen until the time arrived for the ceremony. Rabbi David Falk officiated, and shortly after 8 o'clock David Kuschneroff and the daughter of the house of Aaronson were pronounced man and wife.

While David was being sacrificed, two of his friends, who refused to give their names, hastened to police headquarters and announced that a young man was being forced into a marriage which was distasteful to him, but Rabbi Falk got in his work before anything could be done to prevent the tying of the nuptial knot.

The fact is the "chadchin" is responsible for the whole affair, as subsequent investigation proved, and for the benefit of the uninitiated it is well to state that the chadchin is a sort of matrimonial agent whom Mr. Aaronson, who is a cloakmaker in the employ of M. Perlstein, at No. 314 Canal street, consulted some months ago in the interests of his daughter Rose, who blushingly confided to her father that she was "with him" in his opinion that it was time she took to herself a husband.

The chadchin thought he could afford to undertake the job for $100, which Papa Aaronson disgorged, and soon a meeting was effected between Rose and David, who is now her husband and wishes he wasn't. After a brief but fervid courtship the happy day was fixed for Sept. 29. It is alleged that the chadchin divided the hundred with David to induce him to marry Rose, but whether or not this be true, it is a fact that Aaronson, watchful of his investment, soon after discovered a coolness springing up in the breast of the bartered David and hastened to consult the chadchin, who at once insisted that the young man go and live with his father-in-law to be, and a close watch was kept on his movements.

The Aaronsons suspected David would leave the city if an opportunity presented, and they were right, for yesterday afternoon David disappeared. Unfortunately for him his absence was soon noted, and Aaronson, with the chadchin, pursued the fleeing bridegroom, who had been seen flying down Grand street in the direction of the ferry. The unlucky David was overhauled as he boarded the Williamsburg ferry and dragged back to Chrystie street, and six men sat as a guard over him to prevent any further attempt at escape. Mr. Aaronson, however, did not feel safe even then, and went to the Eldridge street police station, where he asked that his wouldn't-be-if-he-could-help-it son-in-law be locked up in a cell until the wedding bells did peal. Capt. Cassidy, however, refused to accommodate him.

Until late yesterday afternoon the guard constantly watched over David, and he was not allowed to leave the house until it was nearly time for the wedding to occur, when, still guarded, he was conducted with his blushing bride to the Golden Star hall. Mr. Aaronson followed with the bridegroom's wedding suit, which the latter donned in the presence of his watchful guard. When the hour for the ceremony arrived he was conducted to the altar, and, willynilly, became the husband of Mrs. David Kuschneroff, née Aaronson.

The husband, who is only 22 years old and a tailor, believes his bride to be only 18 years old, though Mr. Aaronson says she is 22. The parties would say nothing about the matter last night, and David, when he realized that escape was hopeless, set about enjoying himself and will probably make the best of his situation.

As to the Sale of Churches.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The supreme court today in the case of Avery vs. Baker, from Madison county, held that where a church building had been erected by voluntary contributions, and upon the express understanding and agreement that it was to be used for certain specific purposes, any contributor has a right to insist that the property shall be used for the purpose agreed upon, and may enjoin a sale of the building when no adequate cause is shown and when the effect would be to divert the funds from the use intended and apply them elsewhere.

The Trusts Cannot Succeed.

Lincoln *Journal:* The Knights of Labor started in on a grand scale to make their organization of labor the political and business arbitrator of the country. They failed. So the great trusts, built on the identical theory that there is no limit to the strength of an organization of capital, oblivious to the fallibility of men in power, no matter by what name they are called, break down in the end.

The most astonishing results in healing wounds have been shown by Salvation Oil.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LADIES' GOLD WATCH, ON MICHIGAN-AV., between 23d and 25th-sts.; engraved; presented by O. Pool; liberal reward. J. M. PEEPLES, 2234 Michigan-av.

LOST—FROM NO. 2 BURTON-PLACE SUNDAY afternoon, a black and tan collie or shepherd dog answering to the name of Rob. A liberal reward will be paid for his return.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT—PUG DOG, harness and red bow; answers to name of Trix; partly blind in right eye; lost in Woodlawn; reward if returned to MRS. TULLY, 2520 Calumet-av.

LOST—MONDAY MORNING, SCOTCH COLLIE dog from 1641 Indiana-av.; color tawny sable, with heavy, rough coat; $25 reward offered if returned to above address; no questions asked.

LOST—SEPT. 30, LADY'S LEATHER POCKET-book; reward given if returned to Room 4, No. 82 Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON EITHER WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD or Garfield park, a string of ladies' gold neck beads. The finder, if returning same to office of Tremont house, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON SOUTH SIDE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, A lady's pocketbook containing $27 in currency and 5 gold rings; if party will return rings they can keep the money; no questions asked. MISS E. M. CHARLES, 481 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—THE PARTnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Frank S. Rush & Co., and doing business at No. 134 South Water-st., Chicago, Illinois, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Frank S. Rush continuing the business and Ira H. Gillum retiring.
Dated Sept. 30th, 1889. IRA H. GILLUM, FRANK S. RUSH.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—CHICAGO, Oct. 2, 1889.—The copartnership existing under the name of Drs. Pingree and Jensen was dissolved Oct. 1 by mutual consent. All bills receivable to be paid to M. G. Pingree and all liabilities of the firm to be paid by him. 103 State-st.
M. G. PINGREE, PAUL C. JENSEN.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—MUST BE LIVE, ACTIVE man. Capital, $5,000. Profits over $10,000 yearly. Address L 156, Tribune office.

TWELVE OR FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLAR POsitions are scarce, but if you are a good correspondent and manager and have $2,000 to invest for a half interest in a nice, clean, all cash mail business that will pay this to start with, with prospects of doubling, address M 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—CAPITALIST WITH $50,000 TO $100,000 as partner in real estate loan business. References exchanged. L 127, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT WANTS SET of books to write up and balance periodically, occupying spare time; firstclass service; reasonable terms. Address S P 91, Tribune office.

EXAMINING ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, AND adjuster of partnership interests. W. C. BAINE, Room 44, 107 Dearborn-st. Telephone 1308.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

PREPARED ROOFING—DO YOUR OWN ROOFing and save expense; can cover steep or flat, old shingle or tin roofs; applied by any one; circulars and samples free. B. F. NOURSE & BRO., 25 Michigan-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE—A LARGE wooden desk, railings, letter cabinet, etc. Room 24, 112 Van Buren-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2900, cor. Twenty-second-st.—E. J. Stamm, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 2839—M. Rechter.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hoger, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3944, cor. Oakwood-boulevard—Chris. Whitley, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3500, Corner 35th—Chas. C. Fredigke.
STATE-ST., 4356—A. Calder, Druggist.
TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 87—H. Jarmuth, Druggist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
FORTY-THIRD-ST., 405—Voak & Truesdell.
WENTWORTH-AV., 2358—Fritz Wieneke.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—R. P. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1568, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HARRISON-ST., West, 398—Schaefer & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. I. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., 537, corner of Bryan-place—J. B. Kerr, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Still, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—L. Ambrecht, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 204—H. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av. Oscar J. Mitcham & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. I. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 875—Edw. Otto, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, cor. Robey-st.—A. E. Thompson, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 149, cor. Monroe-st.—F. F. Seville, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 360, cor. Harrison-st.—J. G. Marbourg, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 475—F. J. Knowles, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—T. R. Behrens, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 595, corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, cor. Adams-st.—G. M. Lumbin, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—H. J. Bates, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 504, corner Goethe—Rhode's Pharmacy.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, cor. Halsted—Baker & Mason, Druggists.
CLYBOURN-AV., 115—Edw. Otto, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
STATE-ST., North, 100, Corner Ohio—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
WELLS-ST., 315, corner of Oak—R. L. Ohlendorf, Druggist.
STATE-ST., North, 292—H. V. Becker, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD, ILL.—558 63d-st.—J. M. Rausch.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—Field & Johnson, Druggists.
HYDE PARK—Cor. of Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—Kennedy's Drug Store.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
PARK MANOR, ILL.—B. G. Secord, Newsdealer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

13 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., ADJOINING MICHIgan-av., firstclass rooms, with board, to permanent parties will make terms reasonable; day board.

81 24TH-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT rooms with board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT SUITE and other desirable rooms with board.

422 WABASH-AV. — PLEASANT FURNISHED front room to rent, with board for two.

1354 WABASH-AV., COR. 14TH.—PLEASANT rooms; firstclass board; terms reasonable.

1441 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms with firstclass board.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—FINELY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single. Firstclass table.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—FURNISHED room, with board for two gentlemen; 2d floor.

1828 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT AND back room, with board; also single room.

2124 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms, single or en suite; good table.

2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms, also front alcove, with excellent table board; house refurnished new throughout.

2426 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICE ALCOVE ROOM, with board.

2519 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front alcove room, with or without board.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT FRONT and back rooms; excellent table. Best references.

3001 VERNON-AV.—LARGE, PLEASANT ALcove room; all conveniences; with firstclass board.

3132 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with first class table board.

PLEASANT ROOM AND BOARD IN PRIVATE family on the south side, for two gentlemen, near I. C. R. R. and 43d-st. J 13, Tribune office.

North Side.

31 PINE-ST.—FRONT ROOMS FOR FAMILY OR single; firstclass board.

124 DEARBORN-AV. — FOR RENT — WITH board, newly furnished rooms; also day-boarders.

193 DEARBORN-AV. — VERY PLEASANT, nicely furnished rooms, with excellent board.

200 DEARBORN-AV.—WITH BOARD, PLEASant single and front room.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. OF CHICAGO-AV.—Some fine suites of rooms and single rooms, with board. References. Also firstclass table board.

223 EAST OHIO-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; day boarders accommodated.

228 DEARBORN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT ROOM, with best of board. References.

286 EAST ERIE-ST.—ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, neatly furnished, with board, for single gentleman.

326 E. INDIANA-ST.—TWO DOUBLE ROOMS, with firstclass board; also day board.

354 LA SALLE-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR two gentlemen, with board.

361 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER MAPLE-ST.—Attractive room; good table. Reference.

398 E. CHICAGO-AV.—TO RENT—NEWLY FURnished double room; good board.

547 LA SALLE-AV.—3 NICELY FURNISHED rooms on first floor, single or en suite, with board. References.

549 LA SALLE-AV.—TWO HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms with superior board for gentlemen; all conveniences; terms moderate. Ring second bell.

West Side.

51 ASHLAND-BOULEVARD—TO RENT—NICELY furnished front alcove room, with or without board.

628 AND 630 ADAMS-ST.—ELEGANT PARLORS, alcove, and other rooms, with good board, cheap; nice, respectable neighborhood.

655 ADAMS-ST.—FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD; small family; every convenience; references.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENTLEmen can have comfortable home with private family, best part of Washington-boul. L 189, Tribune.

WASHINGTON-BOULD., NEAR UNION PARK—Large, pleasant rooms, all modern conveniences; excellent table. References required. M 2, Tribune.

Hotels.

HOTEL MIDLAND—EUROPEAN—133 AND 135 E. Adams-st., opposite Rookery; elegant rooms; all new; all modern conveniences; rates 75c, $1 a day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE ROOM to rent; firstclass board; man and wife or two gentlemen. References. M 26, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—YOUNG PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, exemplary habits, accustomed to home comforts, desires room and board in strictly private, well connected, refined family residing in good neighborhood. Very best of references. Address in confidence, giving particulars, L 176, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED—ON SOUTH SIDE, BY YOUNG married lady in respectable Protestant family; stranger in city; $6 a week. Address L 164, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY SINGLE LADY IN CITY or suburb. Address, stating full particulars, MRS. MARY J. WHYTE, Ravenswood, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOK MEN to sell revised 1889 edition Hill's Manual (the great form book) on installments. DANKS & TURNER, Room 15, 103 State-st.

MEN TO TRAVEL FOR THE FONTHILL NURseries of Canada. We pay $50 to $100 a month and expenses to agents to sell our Canadian grown stock. Address STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

RAND, McNALLY & CO. WANT CITY CANVASSers for their Encyclopedia and Gazetteer (just published), to be sold on the installment plan; salary and commission. References required.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE PRUDENTIAL Insurance company. Apply at 218 La Salle-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW 10 H. P. OTTO GAS engine, in firstclass order; will sell at a bargain. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGINE, 65-HORSE POWER; USED two months; in perfect order. Apply at Room 34, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PLATFORM SCALE, 42X44, IN firstclass condition; good as new; Chicago Scale Co. make. Inquire of cashier Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—OF TRUST; A1 BOOKkeeper, fully posted in all branches of business and have A1 references. G 114, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EVERY AFTERNOON by a young married man who is employed mornings; general office work, bookkeeper, or collector. Best references. M 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK; graduate, registered, 7 years' city experience. Best references. Address M 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, QUICK and accurate at figures, good copyist, desires writing or inventory work; is in employment, but has time to spare. M 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS man of 8 years' office and business experience who can furnish recommendations and city references; good and rapid penman. H X 42, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR stenographer, by a young man who can furnish the best of references from former employers. Address Room 33 Bennett house.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF EXperience in office or other light work; highest references. Address L, care Mr. Gibson, Waverly hotel, Lake and Clark-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale house or office. City references. Limited salary at first. L 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED drug clerk. Address M 38, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with stenographers; some with machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RAPID AND EXperienced male stenographer. G 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED railway clerk, efficient in stenography, telegraphy, etc. Address M 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MALE STENOGRApher and typewriter; rapid and accurate; references. M 77, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED — A THOROUGHLY EXperienced and popular traveling salesman lately representing large New York house in western states among jewelry, fancy goods, and dry goods trade desires immediate engagement; references A1. Address H 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 30, WHO has had experience as salesman, orderfiller, and stockkeeper in a wholesale tinware and notion house. Address L 167, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IF THERE IS A WHOLEsale grocery house wanting a good salesman on the road or a retail store in groceries, stationery, and books, or cigars and tobacco, I will present firstclass references and prove my ability by my work for employer; am a stranger in city. L 161, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY OF 18 IN SOME downtown store; lives on north side. Address M 27, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — EITHER RUNNING plant (A. C.) and engines or constructing plants, putting in electric bells, etc. M 19, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) as coachman; willing and obliging around the house. Address M 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, SINGLE man, with A1 references; city; willing and obliging. M 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; SINGLE, sober, willing to be useful. Good city references. M 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS coachman; understands his business thoroughly. Firstclass reference. Address M 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMpetent coachman. Personal city references. M 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; THORoughly understands the business; willing to make himself generally useful. Best references. Address COACHMAN, 120 Clybourn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; LIFEtime experience. Best city references. Englishman; single. M 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRSTCLASS COACHman; not afraid of work; 7 years in one place. Good references. M 76, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN THORoughly conversant with freight business, having large railroad acquaintance, and with unexceptionable references, desires position with large manufacturing company or wholesale house to look after their freight matters. L 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH man to take care of horses and cows and work around the house. References. L 113, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — EVENING EMPLOYment by youth; 18; A1 reference. L 179, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND MAN OR work around house. Best of reference given. Address L 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTCLASS FOREman in a wholesale clothing house. Best of references can be given. Address M 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HOTEL MAN OF EXperience, either as steward, head waiter, clerk, or barkeeper. Address M 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PARTIES HAVING A furnace and wishing to have it economically cared for please address H X 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, STRONG man, good worker, either in wholesale house or driving team; well acquainted in city. Address H X 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH butler recently arrived. WILLIAM STEVENS, 2231 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN stove factory or wherever hard service is demanded. S A 90, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS cashier or otherwise; good figurer, shorthand, and typewriter; owns No. 2 Remington; about $10 per week. L 107, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS BOOKkeeper, typewriter, or cashier. Best of reference given. L 170, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with stenographers; some with machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RAPID AND EXPERIenced lady stenographer. Address G 5, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer. References. L 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRSTCLASS POSITION by lady stenographer; four years' experience. L 152, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady stenographer and caligraph operator; neat transcripts, rapid, and accurate. M 84, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY STEnographer and caligraphist with experience. Best references. H L 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS stenographer and typewriter; fair longhand writer also; could be useful for general office work; has experience and references; permanent firstclass position preferred to salary. L 151, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; will begin with low wages. Address L 180, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer who has had 3 months' experience; good penman and not afraid of work; operates Remington. M 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and typewriter; experienced; small salary. M 34, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD WILLING girl as a second girl in private family. Please call at 344 Wells-st., top bell.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND WORK BY COMpetent girl; private family of adults. Reference. Call Wednesday at 3508 Wentworth-av., upper flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS COOK or to do general housework in a small, firstclass family. Apply at 1912 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK in private family; reference if required. Call 137 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR DINING ROOM OR second work in private family; good reference. 108 Nebraska-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTCLASS COOK in a private family. Best city references. F N 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS housemaid or for second work. Call at 2716 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS firstclass cook, for city or country. 1823 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRSTCLASS ENglish cook; firstclass city references. Apply at 476 Wabash-av., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SECond girl in a private family. Best city references. 283 29th-st., near State.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. 3923 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A VERY EXPERIenced Canadian cook in all branches; not very long in the city. Call 1410 Michigan-av.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRSTCLASS DRESSmaker would like to make a few more engagements by the day; tailor system; perfect fit guaranteed. Address 364 Washington-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, BY day or week. 188 Sedgwick-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT NURSE; can take full charge of baby night and day; understands bottle feeding and gives all time and care. Best of city references. L 174, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRSTCLASS laundress in a private family. M 36, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WELL TRAINED AND thoroughly reliable servants of all nationalities, with the best of (verbal) city references will be promptly supplied for city and suburbs at SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 8 AND 10 THROOP-ST. TELEPHONE 4499.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WILL FIND that the very best domestic help to be procured in this city is supplied by the old established wellknown Bureau Registry. MRS. JONES, 357 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WILL FIND the very best domestic help of all nationalities, with the best verbal city reference; will be promptly supplied. 1410 Michigan-av. Mrs. BURKHARDT.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WE PROCURE EXCELlent girls for servants in good families. Open day and evening. West End Ladies' Employment Bureau, 91 Warren-av., corner Paulina-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN DENTAL OFFICE BY young lady with experience and references. Address G 154, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS cashier, general office work, or would do copying at home; good penman; accurate at figures. Address A W 20, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY (German) as governess to children or as lady companion to travel. Call or address 522 South Lincoln-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—I HAVE VERY DESIRABLE POSItion and business for good man, office and outside, requiring about $350 (secured), with interest in business. 163 Washington-st., Room 8.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS OF age, in office; must be correct at figures and well recommended. Address L 166, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRSTCLASS BOOKKEEPER; STATE age, nationality, married or single, positions occupied, and references. Best local references required. M 23, Tribune office.

WANTED — A FIRSTCLASS WINDOW TRIMmer. BACH, Clothier, s. e. cor. Madison and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK. JOSEPH BEIFELD & CO., Market and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—RAPID, ACCURATE BILL CLERK; wholesale notions. H. WOLF, 250 E. Madison-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPHER AND telegraph operator for railway position, and expert Remington operator for mercantile house; good wages. Answer quickly. 94 La Salle-st., Room 58.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR INDIANA TO VISIT county seats; only men with fair business qualification need answer; men of experience in local or general agency work preferred. Address F 157, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary and expenses to sell a line of silverplated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN CALLING on grocers to carry a new specialty pocket sample; big com's'n. R. B. PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—A PERFUMERY SALESMAN WITH an established trade; no other need apply; must furnish best of references. S O 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD FLOUR SALESMAN THAT can sell flour; must have a good city acquaintance. Address L 121, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN, SIDE LINE; LADIES' advertised shoe; commission; Illinois and western States. M 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRSTCLASS SALESMAN FOR REtail clothing store in Dakota. Call at 193 and 195 Adams-st.

WANTED—SIDE LINE—HAVE BEST SIDE LINE ever offered. Also want traveling salesman. 60 Wabash-av., Room 4.

WANTED—RETAIL SHOE SALESMAN. MUST have best of city references. STREETER BROS., 134 State-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN WHO HAS HAD EXPErience in merchant tailoring; must be firstclass. Address M 96, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, AN EXperienced office boy; must live at home. Address, with references, M 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE COAL HOUSE, two boys between 16 and 19 years of age for office positions. Address, giving references and experience if any, L 162, Tribune office.

WANTED—STRONG BOY ABOUT 16 AS PORter; good references required. Oakland Wine Co., 77 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD AS collector and office assistant; reference required. Address M 25, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED — COATMAKERS. NICOLL, THE Tailor, corner Clark and Adams-st.

WANTED—TRIMMER IN OUR CUSTOM TAILORing business. Must have experience and city references. M. BORN & CO., 128 and 130 Franklin-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO GO TO THE COUNtry as telegrapher and office clerk. Address M 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKBINDERS' STAMPER AND A man to run book trimmer. A. J. COX & CO., 144 Monroe-st.

WANTED—FOREMAN FOR HARDWOOD INTErior finish factory; must thoroughly understand the business. Address, with references, H D 79, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL BUSINESS MEN who understand bookkeeping and the oversight of any business, and who want a firstclass position; or who could themselves get a responsible position if they could furnish a few thousand dollars capital; or such as are employed where they could improve their position could they furnish capital; can have position or money furnished them in amounts to suit if their references are satisfactory and they can show that they have lived within their income and saved money. Address for interview, H X 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND TEAMS—300 MEN TO DO station work; 500 teams at $3.50 per day; 200 laborers at $1.50 per day. Board furnished at $3.50 per week. Apply to us at Defiance, O., on Columbus, Lima & Milwaukee Railroad. RICHARDS & CO., Contractors.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CANVASSERS FOR THE subscription publications of the Century Company, New York, and other firstclass money making books. McDONNELL BROS., Adams Express Building.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY OF our safes; size 28x18x18 inches; weight 500 lbs.; retail price, $35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance to create a permanent business at home. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the Safe Pool. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID FOR service of live, active man in position of trust; rare chance; reference and security required. Manager, 84, 232 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR CITY. SEND address only. C., Grand Pacific.

WANTED—A CHEMIST WHO IS PRACTICALLY familiar with the construction and operation of plant for manufacturing nitric acid on a large scale; state experience and salary wanted. M 91, Tribune.

WANTED—PORTER—A YOUNG UNMARRIED man; one able and willing to wash windows; must understand packing goods in glass. Apply with reference to JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., 15 E. Madison-st.

WANTED—2 LIVE MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS. HOMER BARD, 106 Wabash-av. Take elevator.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SUBSCRIPTION man to manage extensive subscription business. Fine lay. M 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—RELIABLE PARTY TO TAKE POSItion of retiring president of small but profitable stock company; about $1,500 cash required. For interview address M 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF A Punch and Judy exhibiter. Address M 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A CHRISTIAN gentleman; must be a member of church and other societies; prefer Methodist or Baptist, member of the Y. M. C. A., in good standing; $18 per week to right party. Address M 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE MANAGEMENT OF our business at Indianapolis, Ind. Must invest $100 and give good references. Salary, $1,000 per year. Call or address C. E. WARNER, 315 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—PARTY TO HANDLE MANUFACTurer's specialty, selling to general stores; must have means of placing same; good profit. Address L 157, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WOMAN (NOT GIRL) to assist in bookkeeping, etc. M 31, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER about three hours a day. W. C. GRAY, 58, 243 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER for wholesale notion house; must have had experience and operate Remington machine. H. WOLF, 250 E. Madison-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—SIX CHAMBERMAIDS, TWO DISHwashers, two scrub women, for hotel; western city; railroad fare and good wages paid. Apply Grace hotel, nine to eleven a. m., three to four p. m.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AND to assist in the care of child of 4 years. Apply at 472 Elm-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT G. S. INGRAHAM'S, 5504 Washington-av., Hyde Park, two competent girls, cook and second, with references; two in family.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; references required. 2975 Prairie-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 907 W. Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family; no small children; good wages. 824 Jackson-st.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. 71 53d-st.

WANTED—3210 RHODES-AV.—GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be good cook and laundress; family of two. References.

WANTED—A STRONG WOMAN AS ASSISTANT cook in restaurant; no other need apply. 13 Arcade-court.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND second girl, well recommended, at No. 2107 Calumet-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER; ONE WHO IS thoroughly competent and will leave city; best of salary will be paid to right party. M 95, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—100 EXPERIENCED CLOAKMAKERS. Good hands can make from $8 to $10 a week. Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 176 Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRSTCLASS MACHINE GIRL ON custom pants; come prepared for work. No. 325 Washington-bld.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRLS AT MRS. LARSON'S employment office; ladies supplied. 1688 North Clark, telephone 12,074.

WANTED—898 NORTH CLARK—TODAY GOOD reliable domestics for city, Lake View, and Evanston.

WANTED—GENERAL, SECOND, NURSE GIRLS, laundresses, cooks. 559 Madison-st. MRS. ROBBINS.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LAdies, on salary, to take charge of my business at their homes; entirely unobjectionable, light, very fascinating and healthful, no talking required, permanent position; wages, $10 per week in advance; good pay for part time. My references include some of the best well known people of Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and elsewhere. Address, with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, 4th and Chestnut, Louisville, Ky.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

LADIES CAN OBTAIN GIRLS OF ALL NATIONalities as cooks, laundresses, general housework, etc., at 3456 Cottage Grove-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD; SPECIAL BARGAINS.
37 37th-st., 2-story brick house.
3129 Groveland Park-av., cottage and lot.
67 Warren-av., 11-room brick.
Monroe, near Robey, good brick house.
W. Adams, near Wood, 24-ft. lot.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE, OR WILL IMPROVE FOR TENANTS, MANUFACTURING SITES in all parts of the city. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION. ONLY $3,500 FOR LOT 124X128 FEET. ALLEY ON 3 SIDES AND R. R. TRACK. INSIDE OLD CITY LIMITS. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALL FOR ONE OF OUR COMPLETE catalogues; it contains 42 pages of choice property, improved and unimproved, all over Chicago; just out. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY OUR specialty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

WE POSSESS THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.
WE POSSESS THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.
WE POSSESS THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.

Involving the great question of homes for the people, and with it we now unlock and place upon the market the finest piece of suburban property yet offered to home seekers in the west division. It is with particular gratification that we are thus enabled to unlock and fling wide open to the public another opportunity for popular investment. It lies adjacent to six stations on the Wisconsin Central railroad, and is easily reached from the Madison-st. cars. It possesses the additional feature of being intersected by those great thoroughfares, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Congress, and Harrison-sts., between West 43rd and West 44th, on all of which we now have choice property for sale.

It is a notable fact

That in the last six weeks we have sold out all that desirable property adjacent to the above described tract on 43rd-st., and fronting on Madison, Monroe, Wilcox, Adams, and Harrison-sts. And such is the demand for this property that we now have but three lots left on Madison-st., although the property was only platted Sept. 27.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

We are not only prepared to sell you lots at popular prices in this new addition, but to ERECT BRICK HOUSES TO YOUR ORDER also, expecting only a small payment in cash and the balance at $25 per month. These houses will be constructed of pressed brick, with plate glass windows, hardwood floors and interior finish, with reception hall, parlor, diningroom, etc. All kitchen, bathroom, and closet fixtures, gas fixtures, water and sewer pipes complete. Everything new, modern, and in good taste. Such an offer is rare in the history of real estate and housebuilding in Chicago. It enables a man to immediately turn his rent toward the payment for a house. No delays. All orders executed with dispatch, and your ideas of a home incorporated in a model brick structure and sold to you on the easy payment plan.

Persons desiring to buy this property must talk fast. There never was a more favorable time in the history of real estate for investment in lots for homes or speculation than the present. And the rate at which surrounding property has been sold off pronounces this an investment par excellence. We not only possess this extraordinary key, but we know we have sounded the

KEYNOTE TO THE SITUATION.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND.

POPULAR PRICES. EASY TERMS.

SPONTANEOUS POPULARITY.

W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st., 1979 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
Manufacturing properties east of Halsted-st., West Polk-st., at $120 per front ft.
Van Buren, Jackson, Adams, and other streets equally cheap; corners on almost every street.
Also west side residences.
W. R. SANFORD, 126 Washington-st., R. 28.

FOR SALE—857 W. CHICAGO-AV., A 2-STORY brick dwelling, with brick barn, $3,100. 735 W. Chicago-av., 2-story brick, 12 rooms, $2,800. 471 and 475 Western-av., 3-story brick dwellings, each $3,100. 303 W. Indiana-st., brick store, $5,500. 824 W. Indiana-st., 2-story house, $2,000. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—113, 115, AND 117 N. SHELDON, 3 3-story brick houses, with 75-foot lot, corner, for $7,500; lot is cheap at $5,000 without buildings; rents for $800 per year at low rents; one-third cash, balance 3 or 5 years at 6 per cent. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—ON HUMBOLDT-BOULEVARD, CORner of Western-av., 48x166; price $1,300; on easy payments. This property is accessible by horse and steam cars, only 18 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot; commutation fare 6¼ cents; Humboldt-boulevard is already laid out 250 feet in width. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SNAP.
44 SO. ANN-ST., 3 story and basement stone front; lot 20x116 ft. to alley; rented to good tenant for $60 a month. Price $5,500.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A GOOD HOME? IF you can pay $500 down I will guarantee to sell you for $2,500 the best brick house and lot ever offered on easy payments; near park, two boulevards, and Milwaukee-av. cable cars. Address M 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Equity in block of west side stores and flats. Call for particulars. J. P. WHITE & SON, Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, RENTED ten years at 8 per cent on price asked; Leavitt to Olive-st.; will take acres part payment. BESSEY, 839 12th-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WEST TAYLOR-ST., 50X125 to 16-foot alley; near corner of Desplaines-st., 3 frame buildings, rented for $600 per year; a good piece for present income or as an investment; price only $6,000. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—Manufacturing coalyard and stoneyard sites on Pan Handle road, north of 12th-st.:
126 ft on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft deep.
268 ft on P., C. & St. L., 627 ft deep.
536 ft on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—Easy payments—A story and half house, with 8 ft. basement, on Austin-av., near Leavitt-st.; lot 25x125 to 16 ft. alley; good frame barn; house is in good repair; a bargain at $2,500. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH GREEN-ST. ONE 25-FOOT lot, with good frame, $5,000; 50 feet, with 3 frame houses, $12,500; 50-foot lot on Sangamon-st., near Monroe, for $10,000; all with alleys. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—CALL AT OUR OFFICE AND GET plats and free tickets to see our lots at 48th and Harrison-sts. Our acre lots present the best possible investments to people with moderate means. They insure an absolute profit, and you will not have to wait long for it. R. W. HYMAN JR & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
537 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—24 OSBORN-ST., NEAR INDIANA, 12-room brick in 4 flats; rents $28 per month; price only $2,500. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington & Halsted.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON MILLARD-AV., $3,000; all conveniences, 36 foot lot. BONNEY BROS., owners and builders: 511 Tacoma building, 158 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS, CORNER WEST ERIE-ST. 4 blocks from depot, price $250 each; best bargain on west side. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—9 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITES, VACANT and improved. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—CAMPBELL-AV., NEAR LAKE-ST.—New 2-story 6-room flats, cheap. H. D. SMALLEY, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SEELEY-AV., 25 OR 50X130 FEET BEtween Jackson and Van Buren-sts.; only $90 per foot. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

Since we placed that choice property on the market, which extends from Madison-st. and 43d-st. to Colorado-av., there has developed

A POPULAR CRAZE

For these lots—Gunderson and Gauger's subdivision. ENTIRE STREET FRONTS HAVE BEEN SOLD. The Wisconsin Central railroad has six stations along this property. This, together with the fact that it is only 20 minutes' ride from the center of the city, making a combination as to location and other advantages which the public has not been slow in taking advantage of. We still have some of this property left, which can be reached from the 45th-st. station of the Wisconsin Central road or via the Madison-st. cable, a combination of transportation facilities rarely to be met with in subdivision property. We are aware that we are offering an unusual bargain to our patrons; at the same time we are not exacting in the matter of prices and terms. In addition we wish you to particularly note that we are now prepared to

BUILD FOR YOU ON THIS PROPERTY
ELEGANT PRESSED BRICK HOUSES

With all the modern conveniences, water and gas pipes and sewer connections complete. They will contain hardwood finish, plate-glass windows, and be a model of modern architectural design. We take pleasure in announcing that these houses and lots are placed at your disposal on the easy payment plan, requiring only a small payment down in cash, and the balance at $25 per month. This offer is practically unheard of in building circles, and it is with unusual pleasure that we are able to extend the benefits of this arrangement to our patrons. This region is bound to be one of the choicest residence sections known to west Chicago. The class of dwellings erecting and to be erected are of the very best, and everything indicates that the popular demand for these lots will close them out this fall. It is hardly necessary for us to caution you to buy now. Free excursion tickets at our office. Agents on the ground, or at our branch office at 1979 W. Madison-st.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

Special notice: Free excursions Saturday at 11:15 a. m., and Sunday at 11:15 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE IMPROVED.
ADAMS-ST., near Paulina-st., 2 story and basement brick of 10 rooms; lot 23½x140 ft. to 30 ft. alley; house in A1 order. Price $7,500.
JACKSON-BD., south front, bet. Loomis and Laflin-sts., 2 story mansard and cellar pressed brick of 10 rooms; all modern conveniences; this is in one of the finest localities on the west side.
JACKSON-BD., near Hoyne-av., 2 story and cellar modern house of 8 rooms in excellent condition; this can be had at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT lots on west or south side—Elegant 9-room brick residence; laundry, furnace, screens, electric bells; 633½ Monroe-st. Large new brick store; good retail business location, 335 West Van Buren-st. Four of the finest stone front flats in city; furniture, bath, laundry, electric bells; firstclass residence location, 407 and 409 Marshfield-av. See this property and then see B. F. GEORGE, owner, 333½ Washington-boulevard.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS—WEST SIDE.
$ 750, 1 lot on Lexington, west of Francisco,
900, Harrison, near Albany.
1,250, Homan-av., corner Scott.
3,100, 12th, 50 feet, cor. Homan.
1,800, Flournoy, corner, 3 lots.
1,350, Colorado-av., cor. Jackson.
1,250, Ogden-av., near Talman.
1,000, Ogden-av., near Central Park-av., and others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FOR CHEAP LOTS ABOUT THE west side parties call upon J. T. SUTOR, who makes a specialty of this property. All the advantages of suburban residence with the rapid and permanent advance of city realty. Main office 1302 Madison, corner Francisco. Offices on subdivisions, corner Kedzie and Fillmore, and corner Kedzie and Central park boulevard. Down town office, 155 Washington-st. Call and get lists and learn prices. J. T. SUTOR, Agent, on the ground.

FOR SALE—33 WINTHROP-PLACE, A FINE 2-story brick house and brick barn, 25-foot lot; this place can be had at a bargain. Call for card to look at it. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—A BIG BARGAIN AT LAWNDALE, 4 lots, centrally located, at less than acre prices. J. S. HAIR & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—340 W. RANDOLPH-ST., WITH OLD frame improvements; rent $420; price $4,200. J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL WEST SIDE ACRE TRACTS.
7 acres corner 29th and W. 44th-sts.; located in the n. e. ¼ of s. w. ¼ of 27, 39, 13.
Price, $9,000. (2,401)
10 acres on Central-av., just south of 16th-st.; in sec. 20, 39, 13.
Price, $10,000. (1,146)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST RESIDENCE LOTS, WHERE A MAN CAN HAVE AN ELEGANT HOME. ONLY ONE BLOCK FROM GRAND-BLVD. TERMS EASY.
WE HAVE THE FINEST RESIDENCE LOTS ON THE SOUTH SIDE AT A MODERATE PRICE; VICINITY AND SURROUNDINGS NOT TO BE SURPASSED.
CALUMET-AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH-STS., EAST AND WEST FRONTS, LOTS 50X180 TO 16-FT. ALLEY; STREETS 66 FEET WIDE.
CORNERS $80 PER FOOT. INSIDE LOTS $65 PER FOOT.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST., AND 3920 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW FIRSTCLASS NINE ROOM dwelling houses, stone basements, with all modern improvements; furnace, gas fixtures; complete in every respect; on Garfield-boulevard, near State-st. cable and also near the Michigan Southern and Rock Island depot, called 55th-st. station. Lots 25 feet front on the boulevard; price $6,000; easy terms. Also three houses of the same character arranged for two families, with seven rooms and bathroom on each floor. Lot 37½ feet front on the boulevard; price $8,000; corner $8,250; also one corner of 50 foot front on the boulevard, price $8,500. Each floor has a separate furnace in the basement and gas fixtures all complete. The houses are all finished in Georgia pine and oil. Parties looking for a home cannot find a nicer or more accessible location in Chicago. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL, 166 DEARBORN-st.—Three new two-story frame buildings, Nos. 143-159-161 Forty-seventh-st., near State, with store room and three living rooms on first floor and five rooms and bathroom on 2d floor; rented for $420 each building per year, being a very low rent; price, $4,000 each, half cash, balance in 3 years' time, which will pay over 10 per cent net.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL, 166 DEARBORN-st.—Seven lots, east front, on State-st., between 55th and 56th-sts.; price, $3,000 per lot; cheap; will be worth $5,000 in less than three years; would pay 10 per cent if improved now. Go and see them.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON 38TH-ST., NEAR HALsted; 2 lots on Laurel-st., near 35th. Bargains. A. HEILE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE APARTMENT BUILDING. PRICE $25,000.
FOUR-STORY, ROCK FACED BUILDING; CONTAINS 8 FLATS, FULLY RENTED; ON ONE OF THE FINEST SOUTH SIDE AVENUES.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST. and 3920 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW ELEGANT MODERN RESidences—3207 and 3209 South Park-av.; rock face stone front; stone porch and steps; with lot 164¼ feet deep. These houses are handsomely finished in hardwood, have elegant mantels, sideboards, and hall tree built in, electric lighting and bells, porcelain bath, laundry tubs and sinks, plate glass, gas fixtures, nickeled registers; modern in every respect; nearly completed, and a bargain for a home or investment; open today. Owner on premises.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. BARGAIN.
Owing to the departure of the owner from the city we offer for immediate sale and possession a 3 story brick house in the most aristocratic residence section on the south side; Prairie-av., between 16th and 18th-sts.; the lot is 33 feet front and the house is partly finished in hardwood and has modern conveniences, electrical bells, etc.; the elegant gasfixtures, mantels, mirrors, and carpets will be sold with the house. Terms will be made satisfactory to purchaser.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 VACANT LOTS ON PARNELL-AV., running through to Butler-st., 250 feet north of 35th-st.; will take house and lot, clear, west side, worth $6,000 to $8,000, in exchange, paying difference if any in cash. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—ST. LAWRENCE-AV., NEAR 43D-ST.—Elegant new stone front house, $6,500. H. D. SMALLEY, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SOUTHWEST CORNER Wabash-av. and 28th-st., 50x126 feet to alley, east front; will be sold at a low figure. JOHN GOULD & CO., 116 La Salle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—
KIMBARK-AV., between 48th and 49th-sts., 73 ft., per ft. $90. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—25X174 FT. ON WAbash-av., near 32d-st.; only $150 per foot. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON PRAIRIE-AV., 300 x175 feet; a bargain; price, $15,000; ½ cash. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713 Tacoma building.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., EAST FRONT, BEtween 33d and 34th-sts., 16-room brick house and brick barn on 25 foot lot; the house has modern conveniences, and a portion of the furniture will go with it; can be purchased at a bargain this week. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF 37TH-ST., 2-story and cellar, stone front, detached house; east front; new; lot 30x125 feet; price $10,000. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—RHODES-AV., NEAR 32D-st.; 10 rooms and basement; rents $600 per annum; price, $5,300. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., FIVE-STORY AND BASEment stone front, at 6 per cent net; $55,000. F. M. CLARKE, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—SOUTH SIDE ACRES.
A very desirable piece to subdivide at once; adjoining owners want to co-operate with buyer of this piece, which can be bought on easy terms. J. P. WHITE & SON, Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENT, AT A BARGAIN.
INDIANA-ST., NEAR PINE—A 4-story and cellar flat building, 4 flats of 9 rooms each, all well rented; steam heat, etc.; building 30x80 feet, in excellent condition; parties in search of a good, safe investment at a bargain will do well to investigate this. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—MY PROPERTY, cheap, corner Fullerton-av. and High-st. Inquire on premises. F. A. SCHULTZ.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE IN choice locality; 10 rooms, well lighted; lot 25x125 to alley; east front; immediate possession; $7,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—
ASTOR-ST., between Division and Scott-sts., 2 story and subcellar pressed brick house of 9 rooms, finished in hardwood; very substantially built. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—492 AND 494 WEBSTER-AV., SOUTH front, 14 room houses; near cable and park; $6,700 each. C. L. HAMMOND, Room 12, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—A large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WILL TAKE A TRIP DOWN TO THAT CHOICE SECTION OF THE CITY WHICH LIES BETWEEN COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND JACKSON PARK, ON 65TH-ST., VIA I. C. R. R. OR COTTAGE GROVE CARS, YOU WILL DISCOVER THAT A WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION IS GOING ON.

STONE SIDEWALKS ARE NOW BEING PUT DOWN.

GAS AND WATER MAINS ARE NOW IN. | 9-INCH MACADAM IS ALSO BEING ADDED.

THE HANDSOMEST BOULEVARD LAMPS EVER USED ON THE STREETS OF CHICAGO

WILL BE ERECTED HERE. THIS RICH PROPERTY IS JUST NOW BEING HELD AT VERY LOW PRICES. IF YOU DON'T THINK THE PRICES ARE LOW GO TO KENWOOD, SOUTH PARK, OR HYDE PARK, AND TRY TO GET PROPERTY EQUALLY AS WELL LOCATED. IN ADDITION TO THAT THE CLASS OF RESIDENTS WILL BE OF THE HIGHEST ORDER. THERE WILL BE NO CHEAP DWELLINGS ERECTED HERE. THE CHARACTER OF THE SURROUNDINGS, AS WELL AS THE PEOPLE, CORRESPOND TO THE DEMAND FOR AN EXTRA CHOICE RESIDENCE SECTION. IF YOU ARE WISE YOU WILL NOT WAIT FOR AN ADVANCE IN PRICE ON THIS PROPERTY, WHICH THE IMPROVEMENTS NOW BEING PUT IN MUST NECESSITATE. BETTER BUY NOW WHEN THE PRICES ARE LOW AND TERMS ARE EASY. FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION AT WOODLAWN STATION, OR AT OUR OFFICE AT 65TH-ST. AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., OR 3920 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—THE BEST YET. THE BEST YET.
$2,500. ELEGANT HOMES. $2,500.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
WE HAVE JUST COMPLETED 5 ELEGANT DETACHED 7-ROOM MODERN HOUSES, CONTAINING HOT AND COLD WATER, BATH, GAS, MANTELS, AND FIREPLACES, HARDWOOD STAIRS, ETC., ON LOTS 25X125 TO ALLEY, AT STONY ISLAND-AV. AND 76TH-ST.
TERMS:
$300 CASH, BALANCE MONTHLY PAYMENTS
—LOTS—LOTS—LOTS—
FRONTING STONY ISLAND, GRAND TERRACE, SHERGOLD-COURT, 75TH, 76TH, AND 77TH-STS.; THE BEST ON THE MARKET; HIGH, DRY RIDGE LAND, CONTAINING WATER, SIDEWALKS, MACADAMIZED STREETS, AND SHADE TREES.
THIS PROPERTY CAN BE REACHED VIA THE ILLINOIS CENT., P., F. W. & C., AND L. S. & M. S. RYS., ALL ENTERING ONE UNION DEPOT. FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE PROPERTY. THE BEST TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN COOK CO.; 150 PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY. CALL FOR FREE TRANSPORTATION.
PRICES: $500 TO $1,250 PER LOT.
AGENT ON THE GROUND DAILY TO SHOW PROPERTY.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 43D-ST. OR 144 LA SALLE-ST.
BRANCH OFFICE COR. 76TH-ST. AND R. R. TRACKS, GRAND CROSSING.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS LOTS; ALSO HOUSES AND CHOICE INCOME PAYING PROPERTY.
WE DEAL IN HYDE PARK PROPERTY ONLY, AND TRY AND KEEP IN SIGHT THE BEST BARGAINS. WE DRIVE OUT WITH OUR CUSTOMERS AND THUS SAVE TIME. GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING, AS IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO SEE WHAT WE CAN OFFER.
TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV. B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.
Telephone 10,014.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN KENWOOD; THE S. W. COR. ELLIS-AV. AND 44TH-ST.; 100X140; SPLENDID LOCATION FOR HOUSES OR FINE APARTMENT BUILDING. WILL BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE IF PROMPTLY TAKEN. B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 43D-ST. OR 144 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., 4162 TO 4114—NEW MODERN PRESSED BRICK DWELLINGS, EXTRA SIZE (25X180 EACH).
Hardwood floors and finish in hall, parlor, receptionroom, diningroom, butler's pantry, and kitchen. Hardwood and tile mantels, artistic gasfixtures, fine colored and plate glass, grillwork, electric lighting, bells, and burglar alarm, butler's sink, and china closet.
LARGE BEDROOMS, bathrooms, and detached water closet, extra plumbing, fine furnace, concrete cellar, large laundry, coalbins.
PRICE $7,500. Terms to suit.
Houses open.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., Room 38.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD—BY THOS. A. HILL, 85 Washington-st.:
140 feet, near 53d-st., price $100.
100 feet, cor. 53d-st., price $110.
75 feet, near 54th-st., price $100.
600 feet at 82d-st., price $10.

FOR SALE—FORTY-SECOND-PLACE, NEAR Vincennes-av., 25 foot lot at a bargain. H. D. SMALLEY, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CHAMPLAIN AND ST. Lawrence-avs., near 48th-st., $50 per foot; on Langley, near 47th-st., $57.50 per foot. PITNEY, Room A, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — BARGAIN — ACRES—20 ACRES fronting State-st., Wabash-av., Michigan-av., and Indiana-av., north of 95th-st. For full particulars apply to BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6⅔ ACRES ON INDIANA AND MICHigan-avs., near 82d-st., at a bargain. THOS. A. HILL, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—The cheapest 40 acres in Hyde Park. Will sell one-half of it. J. P. WHITE & SON, Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—GREAT BARGAIN—800 feet on Gresham-av. Price, $7.50 per foot for immediate sale. CALVIN F. TAYLOR, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON STONY ISLAND-AV., AT WOODlawn Park, for a few days only, a bargain, 100x200 feet; price, $6,500. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713 Tacoma building.

FOR SALE—NEW SUBDIVISION.
Indiana and Prairie-avs. and 54th-st. Beautiful grove lots, 50x162 feet each, at $55 and $65 a foot. For the price this is the best residence property in Hyde Park. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—80X168 FT. ON KIMbark-av., near 54th-st.; will pay big to improve. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF SELECTED LANDS in Lincoln and Keith counties, Nebraska. For particulars apply to HUGH RALSTON, Rock Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad, on Madison-av., between 73d and 74th-sts., near Brookdale station, water pipes and sidewalks laid and streets macadamized; $525 to $650 per lot; on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CORNER.
43D-ST., N. W. COR. OF LANGLEY-AV., 24X150.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST. and 3920 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

BUCKINGHAM'S SECOND ADDITION.
BUCKINGHAM'S SECOND ADDITION.
BUCKINGHAM'S SECOND ADDITION.

Not far from the lake shore and only one block from Addison-st. Station on the C. M. & St. P. Ry., which is reached by

THIRTY-FOUR TRAINS DAILY.

FINE HOUSES ARE GOING UP ON SHEFFIELD, WILTON, AND CLARENCE-AVS.

50 ft. lots on Sheffield-av. $50 per foot.
50 ft. lots on Sheffield-av. $45 per foot.
50 ft. lots on Wilton-av. $45 per foot.
50 ft. lots on Wilton-av. $40 per foot.

Prices include every improvement, such as MACADAMIZED STREETS, GAS, WATER, SEWER, STONE SIDEWALK, TREES, ETC.

CHOICE HOMES.

Sheffield-av.—House and lot, 50x120, $5,700.
Sheffield-av.—House and lot, 50x120, $6,000.
Wilton-av.—House and lot, 50x120, $5,500.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

May be named by the purchaser; in other words, no reasonable arrangement will be refused. Send for plat and particulars.

Branch office on the property; open every afternoon (except Sunday).

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW.
HALSTED-ST., near Belmont-av., 168x125 feet to alley; per foot, $70.
BELMONT-AV., near Halsted-st., 144x125 feet to alley; per foot, $75.
This elegant property can be had in 50-foot lots if desired. This is the cheapest property in the locality. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE HOME IN LAKE VIEW; brick with 8 rooms, bathroom, etc., on a 50-foot lot, east front, on paved street, one block from cable car and two blocks from Lincoln park. Any one looking for a cozy place call at my office at once. L. F. C. SCHMIDT, Room 13, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOMES NEAR LINCOLN Park:

Fullerton-av.	$10,000
Deming-court	7,000
Diversey-st.	11,000
Oakdale-av.	11,000

DAVIS & BROWN, 103 Washington-st., or Clark and Diversey.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—OLGA-ST., NEAR Nellie, 25x130 feet, $800. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF NELLIE-AV. AND LAKE Shore-drive, a beautiful lot. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, RIDGELAND, AND River Forest—Very desirable lots, on easy terms, at $12 per foot and upwards. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—SEVERAL DESIRAble houses, with large lots; good bargains, at prices from $3,000 and upwards. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR OAK PARK—SEVERAL choice acre tracts sure to pay good investment. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 187 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SHERMAN-ST., NEAR 53D, accessible by Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R.; 5-cent fare; waterpipes and sidewalks laid; price $500; on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON 87TH-ST. BOULEVARD, South Englewood, 265x200, including 2 fine corners, 2 blocks from Brainerd depot, Rock Island railway; will be sold at a bargain if taken at once. TAYLOR, JONES & CO., Room 1011, Tacoma building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50X110 FEET ON Butterfield-st., north of 45th, for improved; will assume. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON SHERMAN-ST., NEAR 53D—6-room cottage and lot, $1,825; also 8-room cottage, $—; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; 5c fare; waterpipes and sidewalks laid. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP ACRES—
10 acres fronting the Sheridan drive, the lake shore, and a main street on the north near new city limits, at the low price of $2,750 per acre; a nice piece to subdivide.
41 acres on both sides of the north branch close to station and fronting on the west a graveled road passable the year around, at $250 per acre.
50 acres fronting Lake George, near Whiting, where the Standard Oil company erected its works lately, now employing nearly 1,000 men; high land and good ice, close to terminal railroad, $1,000 per acre.
30 acres on Grand Calumet river adjoining steel works, near Hammond and East Chicago; high ground and good ice; it is very low at $400 per acre.
9 acres fronting on Division-st., east of the Desplaines river; finely timbered and Wisconsin Central depot on the ground; it is a bargain at $750 per acre.
For particulars apply to L. F. C. SCHMIDT, Room 23, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE CHOICE PROPERTY IN Glencoe, well located, within two blocks of the depot, church, school, and postoffice, which I will sell at $10 per front foot (such grounds would bring $50 in Evanston); and to any one who will build within six months I will deduct one-half, making it $5 per foot.
I have also some beautiful lake shore property, fronting the to be famous Sheridan road, which I will sell at $15 per foot, or $1,000 per acre, with discount for all cash.
Glencoe is the handsomest town between Chicago and Milwaukee, and is soon to have a boom.
Now is the time to buy. We have no vacant houses.
Free ride to see the town.
C. E. BROWNE, 41 Clark-st.
Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—BY SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON, 301 Chicago Operahouse:
200 acres high and dry land 2½ miles southwest from city limits; Belt railroad running through this tract.
9 acres at Fernwood, on Tracy-av., within 3 minutes' walk of 3 depots.
50-foot lot on North Paulina-st., near Graceland-av.; improvements all in.
Lots at Chicago Lawn; big bargain.
1 block, containing 48 lots, ready for immediate resale, at La Vergne.
We have exclusive sale of above list.

FOR SALE—NEAR MELROSE (WEST MAYwood), near C. & N. W. Ry.—100 acres, at a bargain; sure to prove a good investment. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—145 ACRES NEAR BLUE ISLAND, adjoining railroad; ripe for subdivision; $150 per acre. L. A. GILBERT, R. 713, 133 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100,000 WORTH OF PINE ALONE can be cut off the 3,685 acres I offer at $563 per acre. Box 51, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK FARM, CONTAINING 1,280 acres, 50 miles south of Chicago, at a big bargain. T. F. ROBINSON, 99 Randolph-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCtioneers, will sell at auction Tuesday, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, at the real estate exchange and auction room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., N. Y., Elberon and Long Branch, N. J., estate of Maria Davis, deceased, 24 villa plots at South Elberon, situated on Ocean, Highland, Brighton, Phillips, and Deal-avs.; all of these plots are about 3 to 5 minutes' ride from Elberon hotel, Elberon, and only a few minutes from Elberon station; situated on sea and commands a full view of Atlantic ocean, and finest location for villa plots on entire Jersey coast, and are now for first time offered for sale. The above property will be sold restricted. Also the valuable property at Long Branch, N. J., corner Ocean-av. and Broadway, nearly opposite the iron pier and adjacent to Leland's Ocean Avenue hotel, Shelburne hotel, and block containing 8 stores and large hotel, offices on ground floor, 66 bedrooms, parlors, bathrooms, electric bells, indicators, etc.

The most valuable business location at Long Branch and always commanding a large rental. The above property is 128.6 on Broadway and 112 feet on Ocean-av., about 14,400 square feet.

Hotel and stores can be seen at any time.

Maps and photos at the auctioneer's 73 Liberty-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BUSINESS OR RESIDENCE PROPerty, improved or unimproved, for cash and 10-acre beautiful subdivision. Room 509, 87 Washington.

WANTED—BUSINESS CORNER ON WEST MADison, Halsted, State, or Clark-st, $30,000 to $50,000; must pay well; money ready. M 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROUND IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by Madison, Harrison, Canal, and Halsted-sts., vacant or improved; worth $20,000 to $40,000. MUST BE CHEAP. OWNERS PREFERRED. WILKINS & EDDY, Room 8, 195 La Salle-st.

WANTED—DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH D. AND K. on main floor, with 8 bed chambers; also good business corner, worth about $35,000. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FARM—ONE TO THREE HUNDRED acres; moderate improvements; must have living water; central or southern Iowa, or Nebraska. Address L 185, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A VACANT CORner lot ripe for improvement; of good value; from $10,000 to $40,000; owners reply. M 87, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—CENTRAL BUSINESS LEASEhold, 99 years, $70,000, paying 8 per cent. Will take $3,000 in other property; no cash needed. E. C. WARE, 215 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR RESIDENCE PROPERTY in Chicago, an 80 acre vineyard (40 acres in vines and fruit), situated in Santa Cruz mountains, 8 miles from Santa Cruz, the Long Branch of California, with good, substantial buildings, plenty of water; situation one of the most delightful on the range in a climate nowhere else to be equaled; reasons for wishing to exchange, change of business to Chicago. For particulars apply to Z. BURNS, 537 The Rookery.

FOR EXCHANGE—STONE FRONT HOUSE ON Marshfield-av., near Van Buren-st., $6,500; will take $3,000 in good vacant lots, west or south side. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND LOTS. WHAT have you to offer? P. H. PEARSON & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TIMBER AND MINERAL lands—The undersigned has for sale for cash, or in exchange for real estate in Chicago, a large amount of the most valuable timber and mineral lands in the southern states. These lands have been selected with great care, during the past five years, having in view the building of railroads, which will give outlet to their timber, coal, iron, and other minerals, and promote their rapid development and settlement. Large or small tracts. Certified abstracts. S. WHITNEY BERR, Kenyon Building, Louisville, Ky.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT CORNER WEST side, improved, 96x125, worth $30,000; will take $6,000 in other property, $10,000 cash, and balance $14,000 5 years at 6 per cent. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO EXCHANGE—25 ROOMED HOTEL, DOING good business, for vacant lots, or will take equity in house and lot. JAY B. SPENCER, 10, 166 Randolph-st., city.

TO EXCHANGE—RENT OF GOOD BRICK HOUSE at Irving Park for vacant lot or upright piano. B. B. FOX, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 92.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF GOODS, $15,000, AND two fine farms in Indiana, for clear Chicago property. Address L 168, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST., OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—TWO PURCHASE MONEY NOTES, $1,360 each, secured by first mortgage on 14 lots near South park; sold for $5,600. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGE short time building loans, commercial paper, merchandise, personal property, diamonds, and on any kind of securities. Goods stored and advances made. WARREN SPRINGER, 48 West Van Buren-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD CHATTEL SECUrity; low rates. M 16, Tribune office.

$10,000 WANTED FOR ENTERPRISE OF UNusual merit and magnitude; pertains to staple industry. The speedy return of principal with large profits an absolute certainty, and with more than fair prospects of making a large fortune. L 146, Tribune.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, Rare Books, Costly Books, All Kinds of Books, LIBRARIES, CYCLOPÆDIAS, and Magazines, at CHASE & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

WANTED—SILVER SKYE TERRIER DOG about year old; must be well bred; will pay $—. Address Lock box 609 postoffice.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELLKNOWN EASTERN CHOCOLATE MANufacturer, established 15 years, having a large trade with the leading wholesale confectioners and grocers of the United States, wishes to remove his business to Chicago; wants $50,000 to $100,000 additional capital to increase his facilities. For particulars apply to or address GEO. W. REED & CO., 66 Wabash-av., Chicago.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR ANY ONE WANTING to go into the book business; the stock of Chapin's book establishment is offered for sale; the entire stock or what you want of it; store to rent; fixtures for sale; want offer. CHAPIN, 75 State-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE LATEST ballroom and society dances would like a few more gentlemen and ladies to fill out a class now forming. 189 E. Madison-st., Suite 19. Call Wednesday and Thursday, 4 to 6 p. m.

A GOOD MAN'S FULL SERVICES AND SEVERAL hundred dollars can secure retiring partner's half interest in established office business, paying over $1,500 annually each. Suite 17, 162 Washington-st.

A BUSINESSMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, WITH $1,000, experienced in office work and handling men can secure interest in profitable business. Address M 8, Tribune office.

A MAN WITH $800 TO JOIN ME IN A GENTEEL cash business that pays $300 per month; winters south; summers north. Call and see. 222 Washington-boulevard, upstairs.

ADVERTISER WISHES TO PURCHASE AN INterest in a good substantial business. Call after 1 p. m. Room 47, 156 Monroe-st.

COMPLETE STOCK DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, AND wallpaper in Northern Indiana county seat of 2,000 population; one other drug store; best location; owner has large Chicago interests and cannot attend to it; inventory nearly $4,000; will not be sacrificed, but any one desiring to step into established paying business at about inventory will find no better opening. M 78, Tribune office.

CHANGE COMPELS ME TO SACRIFICE LIGHT specialty manufacturing business; $250 needed. F N 35, Tribune office.

CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO, AND NOTION store for sale cheap. 828 West Lake-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE; AN EXCELLENT OPportunity for a registered German druggist with several hundred dollars. Apply to MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 53 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—
We offer for sale in this place our lumber mill and door and sash factory, combined with ice factory, salt grinding mill, and match factory, all run by a 50 horse power Wilcox cutoff engine, with new steel boiler, 30 woodworking machines of all kinds, dwelling house, blacksmith shop, stable, barn, horses, wagons, buggy, and everything belonging to carry on the business. All in firstclass order and now doing a profitable and increasing business. This is the only factory of the kind on the Pacific coast of Mexico. Price, $30,000. Apply by letter or direct to us.
WILLIAM LUND & CO., Guaymas, Mexico.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD, substantial, paying business; will pay 20 per cent on capital invested and a salary of $100 a month. No brokers need reply. $4,000 capital required, with good references. Address H X 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE UNDIVIDED HALF OF A SECtion of mineral land with a well developed iron ore mine situated therein; ore is of the standard grade and strictly within the "Bessemer" limit. For particulars apply to HENRY BAETZ, 930 Cedar-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—A LIVERY AND UNDERTAKER'S business, with full stock. F. A. SCHULTZ & SON, 165 and 167 Fullerton-av.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN AN ATTRACTIVE novelty which promises large returns on a small investment. Address M 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CIGAR AND CANDY STORE. 205 West Polk-st., next to school. Cheap.

FOR SALE—SALOON; FINE FIXTURES; GOOD location; must be sold this week; cheap for cash. 459 State-st.

FOR SALE—NEWSPAPER IN A TOWN OF 2,500, in southern Michigan; cylinder press; quarto jobber, and office in firstclass condition. Address A, care Union Type Foundry, 337 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

NOTICE TO HOTEL MEN—FURNITURE AND lease of a well located hotel of 75 rooms, in good running order, for sale at a great bargain and on terms to suit purchaser. Apply in hotel, 355 State-st. M. R. TRASHER.

RARE BUSINESS OPENING FOR ACTIVE MAN with $1,000 to $1,500 to manage branch for established house. L 121, Tribune office.

THERE IS AN OPENING FOR A MANUFACtory at Princeton, Ill. Address Business Men's association.

TO RENT—Furnished saloon, 95 S. Halsted; $100 per month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

VALUABLE HARDWARE SPECIALTY—WANTS firstclass patent rights men to handle and introduce it by states or counties. 97 Calumet building.

YOUNG MAN WILL OFFER A FEW HUNDRED and services in legitimate business; retail or jobbing preferred. L 177, Tribune office.

WE HAVE RESTAURANT THAT MUST BE sold; well worth $5,000; price $2,700. BROWN & SINE, 249 N. Clark-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO CAN FURNISH $3,500 to join undersigned in legitimate enterprise involving no risk; money under his own control; very large profits certain; this is a rare chance to a suitable party. L 120, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 DEARBORN-st., main floor. Large fund to loan in sums to suit, from $500 up, at low rates.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. SPECIAL RATES ON LARGE AMOUNTS. SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commissions. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

NO COMMISSION—A SPECIAL FUND—5, 5½, AND 6% money to loan on real estate in sums from $2,000 to $50,000; smaller loans also made. P. VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD CITY real estate; we have very choice applications that we cannot fill. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $100,000 (IN SEVERAL amounts), to be secured on 99 year leaseholds of business property. BUILDER, P. O. Box 391.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS, low rate of interest, in sums to suit, on Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

$300,000 TO LOAN IN LUMP AT LOW RATE. Other sums at lowest current rates. Loan department, E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. Judd, Manager, southeast corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

$300,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT ON city property in sums of $10,000 and upwards; principals preferred. M 3, Tribune office.

$600,000 TO LOAN OR INVEST IN COOK county. Money in bank. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS—

CHEAPEST PLACE ON EARTH TO BUY FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, FOLDING BEDS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR CASH—SPOT CASH (NO TIME, NO EASY PAYMENTS)—IS AT UNITED STATES FURNITURE STORE,
101 S. HALSTED-ST., Southwest corner Monroe.

THE GREAT CASH BARGAIN STORE.

Also good secondhand furniture and carpets at great bargains.

REMEMBER THE CHEAPEST PLACE ON EARTH TO BUY.

MANY GOODS HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!

WE UNDERSELL ALL.

UNITED STATES FURNITURE STORE, 101 S. HALSTED-ST.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ANTIQUE FURNITURE; solid rosewood chamber set, heavily carved; cost $1,200. J 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 6 ROOMS; GOOD as new; cheap; flat to rent. 611 Fifty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—INVALID ROLLING CHAIR, NEARly as good as new. Inquire at 4454 Woodlawn-av.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets and household goods; entire furniture of private residences and hotels bought without delay. F., 3235 Calumet-av.

LARGEST VARIETY OF COOKSTOVES, RANGES, and parlor stoves in the city. Prices the lowest. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—YOUNG COUPLE WISHING TO give up housekeeping will sell lease and furniture of newly furnished 10-room house on Drexel-boulevard, near 40th-st.; would take part pay in board; $500; this is a bargain. M 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ONLY FOR A FEW days, finely situated leasehold, very low fixed charges, fine building on same, paying a fair income at present; a great feature of the property centrally located. J. S. HAIR & CO., Exclusive Agents, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER HOUSE; CHOICE LOCAtion, west side; nicely furnished and full of boarders. SEELY & BROWN, 551 W. Madison-st.

174 NORTH STATE-ST., LEASE AND FURNIture of ten rooms; $400; part time.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—ALL WHO ARE IN TROUBLE from any cause should not fail to consult with Mme. Countess de London, the celebrated English trance clairvoyant medium; positively no equal in revealing the future destiny of life; knowledge is power; seek advice before it is too late; truth guaranteed or fee returned. Always at home at 1212 Wabash-av., near 12th-st. Talismans for luck in business.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 248 W. Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, fortune teller, and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM. Residence 22 Ogden-av., opposite Union Park.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
SOUTH SIDE. HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST LIST OF ANY REAL ESTATE FIRM ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

WE CAN SHOW YOU THE FINEST HOUSES WHICH ARE TO RENT.

WE HAVE ELEGANT FLATS VARYING IN PRICE AND CAN SUIT YOU.

RENTALS HAVE BEEN REDUCED.

WE also have SEVERAL GOOD STORES.

PLEASE CALL ON US AND GET OUR LIST IN PAMPHLET FORM.

WE WILL DRIVE YOU OUT AND AFFORD EVERY FACILITY IN MAKING A SELECTION.

SOUTH SIDE RENTING A SPECIALTY.

WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st., and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.
Main telephone, 976. Branch office, 9828.

FOR RENT—3419 WABASH-AV.—FINE 10-room stonefront; complete order; rent $45. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSES, hardwood floors, screens, gas fixtures, etc., Nos 3230 and 3232 Graves-place. Apply at Room 51, 170 Madison-st. Keys at 3135 Rhodes-av.

FOR RENT—4223 MICHIGAN-AV.—MODERN brick, with stable. Apply 88 Lake-st.

FOR RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN 16TH and 18th-sts., 3-story brick house, with modern conveniences; owner is going to New York and desires to rent the house partly furnished to responsible party. Rent till May 1, $100 per month. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 11-ROOM HOUSE, NEWly decorated, completely furnished, splendidly heated, every convenience, to responsible parties at once; Lake-av., near 40th-st. Address L 142, Tribune.

TO RENT—1221 MICHIGAN-AV., FRAME house, 14 rooms, furnace, bath, etc.; rent $75. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—SEVERAL ELEGANT RESIdences in the best part of the city; south side; s. w. cor. Lake and Oakwood-avs.; to A1 tenants; no others need apply; open today. FRANK H. KNAPP, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 3020 DEARBORN-ST., cheap to careful tenant. Apply at 349 31st-st.

TO RENT—2619 PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN brownstone; 12 rooms; diningroom and kitchen on parlor floor. M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

LEAVING HOME IN A FEW DAYS TILL spring, I will rent my house this week on a south side avenue at a very low figure, that it may have care; tenant can use 5 or 6 rooms or more. Address M 80, Tribune office.

West Side.

FOR RENT—
12 Ogden-av., 14 r. stone front; rent only $50.
406 Park-av., 7 r. brick; modern; $25.
482 West Randolph, 10 r. brick; in fine order; $40.
And others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—30 OGDEN-AV., FRONTING UNION park, stone front house, 14 rooms; all conveniences; rent, $50. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—ALL OR PART OF HOUSE, UNfurnished or partly furnished; firstclass locality. Very desirable. 653 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—679 W. MONROE-ST.—2-STORY AND cellar stone front house; 10 rooms; parlors, dining-room, etc., on first floor; rent, $50. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR RENT—HANDSOME MODERN PRESSED brick and brown stone dwelling, 10 rooms, 720 West Adams-st., corner Winchester-av.; nice location; very low rent to desirable party. Apply at once to ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED, NEW 2-story and cellar brick house, 9 rooms, in fair location, on Jackson-st.; rent reasonable to family without small children. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—717 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 2-STORY basement brick house, with large attic; south front; furnace, fixtures, etc. E. J. WICKHAM, 143 La Salle-st., R. 18.

North Side.

TO RENT—465 LA SALLE-AV.—A MODERN 10-room dwelling; has gas-fixtures, storm windows, and screens; large rooms and closets conveniently arranged; price low. N. W. BROOKS, 417 Home Insurance building.

TO RENT—FIRSTCLASS BRICK HOUSE—74 Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln park; 10 rooms; in firstclass order. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

FOR RENT—13-ROOM HOUSE, 429 OAK-ST., near Lake Shore drive; firstclass repair. MATZ & FISHER, Room 24, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—496 WEBSTER-AV., SOUTH FRONT, 14 rooms; near cable; $45. C. L. HAMMOND, Room 12, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—65 CASS-ST., NEAR OHIO, FURnished or unfurnished, brick house, containing 12 rooms, with every convenience. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELEGANT HOUSES ever built in the west; just finished by Potter Palmer on Astor and Elm-sts. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—PART OF A NICELY FURNISHED house to man and wife that would like to take part in a nice home with a refined young couple. References exchanged. Address F D 79, Tribune office.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, convenient to Ill. Central 55d-st. station; reasonable rent to May 1. Address L 163, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE ELMWOOD," JOHNSON-PLACE and 38th-st., two blocks from cable and steam cars, very handsome new 5 and 6 room flats, elegantly finished in native woods, fitted with ranges, ice boxes, shades, screens; have large porches, yard, storerooms, freight lift, janitor service; coal delivered, ashes and garbage removed; just being completed.
The "Lenox," 3527-3543 Cottage Grove-av., 3, 4, and 5 room apartments in this handsome and well appointed building, having every convenience, ranges, shades, storm windows, janitor, etc., $16 to $30.
The "Leamington," Ellis Park and 37th-st., just being completed, apartments of 3, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, have every convenience; complete janitor service, and fronting one of the pleasantest small parks in the city; near cable and steam cars; rents $18 to $30.
Also 4-room flats, south side, with bath, gas, etc., carpeted halls, janitor, etc., $16 to 18.
BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma, Madison and La Salle.

TO RENT—S. W. COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. and 33d-st.; elegant new flats in splendid order; all modern improvements; janitor, etc.; $20 and $25. J. V. A. WEAVER, R. 59, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3960 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR Oakwood and Drexel-boulevards; a choice 6 room flat; mantel, bath, hot and cold water, gas, etc.; newly decorated; reduced from $25 to $20. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2 FRONT AND ONE REAR FLATS, 1623 and 1627 Wabash-av.; price, $30.50 and $15.50 per month. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 133 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3-ROOM FLAT, UNFURNISHED, GOOD business locality, Argyle building, flat 2. Call for janitor.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM FLAT IN BEAURIVAGE. Apply at Flat 12, 194 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, PARLOR FLOOR; pleasant, clean, nearly new. 2320 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—NO. 189 WINCHESTER-AV., NEAR Adams-st., first flat, 7 rooms, etc.; all conveniences; electric bells, etc.; rent $30. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—FINE 5-ROOM FLAT, 11 CLARKSON-court, near Washington-boulevard. Apply to OWNER, Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—229 HONORE-ST., NEAR JACKSON, flat, 8 rooms; all well lighted; rent low. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN-room flats in new brick block, $20 to $30. Apply at 166 Laflin-st., first flat.

TO RENT—520 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR LAFLIN, flat 7 rooms and bath; rent low. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS OPPOSITE HAYmarket and Academy of Music theaters; best place in the city for room renting. Janitor service. C. E. EHLERT, Room 64, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS, 8 ROOMS, 656 Fulton-st., and barn. Apply at 658.

North Side.

TO RENT—"MARQUETTE" AND "CHARLEVOIX" APARTMENT BUILDINGS. Corner Rush and Ohio-sts.
There are a few very desirable apartments for rent in these buildings. Parties desiring elegant accommodations should examine these flats before locating. Every modern appointment. The janitor will show the flats. For terms apply to J. W. HOWELL, 822 Operahouse. 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—333 OHIO-ST., NEAR RUSH—7-ROOM flats in thorough repair; steam heat and janitor service; $50 and $55. J. W. HOWELL, 822 Operahouse Building.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS IN THE FLORENCE, 16 to 22 Bellevue-place, elevators, heat, janitor, etc.; also 6 and 7 room flats, 558 East Division-st. Call at Flat 1, 22 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FLAT—238 ERIE-ST., 7 rooms, laundry, furnace, janitor; also flat of 6 rooms and laundry, 133 North State-st.; ten minutes from business. W. M. LUFF, 50 Clark-st., room 50.

TO RENT—213 ILLINOIS-ST., ELEGANT FLATS on second and third floors; six rooms each, in fine order; rent reasonable. J. V. A. WEAVER, R. 59, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—JAN. 1 OR EARLIER, A FURNISHED flat in good location on north side. M 6, Tribune office.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES—
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR CHOICE FLAT OR HOUSE AT A CHEAP RENTAL, PLEASE CALL AND SEE WHAT WE HAVE TO OFFER IN OAKLAND, KENWOOD, AND FORRESTVILLE. WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE LIST, INCLUDING STORES AND OFFICES, ON WHICH ALL RENTS HAVE BEEN REDUCED. B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 43D-ST. TELEPHONE 1,014.

TO RENT—TO PARTIES IN SEARCH OF HANDsome apartments we would offer the Rosalie apartments, corner of Rosalie-court and 57th-st., overlooking Jackson park and Lake Michigan; their location cannot be excelled; they are supplied with steam heat, laundries, etc., and will be ready for occupancy Nov. 1. For further particulars call on or address CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN THE ARGYLE, 9 E. JACKSON-ST. —Nicely furnished rooms, very desirable, with every convenience; shown Sunday.

TO RENT—2310 WABASH-AV., NICELY FURnished room in private family.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished. 160 Oakwood-boulevard.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIvate family. 2310 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIvate family. 2310 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—9 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., PLEASANT front parlor, also back parlor and single room; steam heat, hot and cold water; choice, central location; private family.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping; four rooms or more; very reasonable to good reliable party for winter. 2308 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—7 EAST CONGRESS-ST., HANDSOMEly furnished rooms, private family; gentlemen.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED rooms; desirable locality. 1914 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite, with bath and closets. Inquire for MRS. GOULD, 167 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3520 LAKE-AV., LARGE PLEASANT room on parlor floor; board if desired.

TO RENT—GENTS LOOKING FOR THE BEST will find at Dearborn Park Building accommodations that cannot fail to please; expensive furnishings and the best of attendance; steam heat and elevator; good table in building. 5 and 6 E. Washington.

TO RENT—1921 CALUMET-AV., AT MRS. Beardsley's, elegant alcove room with private bath, and other rooms; finest location on south side.

North Side.

TO RENT—359 EAST OHIO-ST., TWO LARGE, handsomely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE rooms; $8 and $12. 277 La Salle-av., third flat.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT OUTSIDE ROOM SUITable for one or two gentlemen; terms reasonable. References. 259 E. Ohio-st., second floor.

TO RENT—373 EAST SUPERIOR-ST.—LARGE nicely furnished, and well heated rooms; suitable for two.

TO RENT—251 LA SALLE-AV., NICELY FURNISHed alcove and hall rooms.

TO RENT—SUITE OF HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS on parlor floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water; newly furnished. 275 Rush-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT parlor, gas, bath, grate fire; terms low. 721 Wells-st., corner Menomonee, second left-hand bell.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS NEAR Lincoln park, with strictly private family of two adults, for one or two gentlemen or married couple; light housekeeping if desired. References. M 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; MODERN IMprovements; light housekeeping if desired. 359 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—ROOM ON PARLOR FLOOR IN PRIvate family for single gentlemen. 382 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LARGE FRONT ROOMS. 374 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping to nice American people. 267 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM. 346 LA SALLE-av. Reference exchanged.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board. 459 North-av., one block from Lincoln park.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED, PLEASANT front room. First flat, No. 210 North State-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ONE or two gentlemen; hot and cold water. 68 Laflin-st.

TO RENT—LARGE SOUTH FRONT ROOM, FURnace heat, gas, all improvements, suitable for gent and wife or two gentlemen. Address W., in care of letter carrier 351, west side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman, at 868 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—496-498 STATE-ST.—WILL BUILD theater on this property to suit tenant and make long lease to right party. Call 11 a. m. 161 State-st. A. B. HARRIS.

TO RENT—STORE—555 39TH-ST.; 3 ROOMS connected; very low rent.

TO RENT—3968 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUST south of Oakwood-boulevard, a fine store and basement. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

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TO RENT—STORE, 67 MARKET-ST., NEXT to corner Washington, two-story and basement; elevator; reduced rent. Room 34, 175 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—$10—BRICK STORE, 3 ROOMS. 22 Bismarck-court, near Carpenter school.

North Side.

FOR RENT—KINZIE-ST., NEAR STATE—STORE AND BASEMENT. 50x100. Fine location for WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE. Also 2d floor, WITH POWER, for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. LONG LEASE. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

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TO RENT—OFFICES IN 14 MODERN BUILDINGS, H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—OFFICES, 194 CLARK-ST., ROOM 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—SMALL OFFICE; BEST LOCATION; $7 per month. Room 11, 85 Washington-st.

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TO RENT—
LOFTS.
113-115 STATE-ST.—WILSON BROS.' BUILDING—
For a factory or for cloak, dress, bonnets, or for any light manufacturing.
We have part of the second floor, all of the third, and part of the fifth floor of this building which will be divided to suit tenant; handsome marble entrance; freight and passenger elevators; steam heat.
STATE-ST., COR. ADAMS—
Wanamaker & Brown Building.
The fourth floor of the above building will be rented entire, or any desired space can be had; will be fitted up to suit tenant; passenger and freight elevator and steam heat.
125-127 MARKET-ST.—
Second, third, fourth, and fifth floor lofts in good condition, at reasonable rates; steam heat; elevators, etc.
212 and 214 East Randolph-st., second floor, 40x75; will rent cheap.
Our list is too large to advertise in full. For particulars call on
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TO RENT—NEW BARN; 70 HORSES; NORTH side. Address L 178, Tribune office.

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2 floors, 40x150. 3 floors, 60x160.
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TO RENT—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SOUTH SIDE RENTING AND HAVE A FINE LIST OF HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES; PARTIES ON THE LOOKOUT PLEASE CALL AND GET OUR PAMPHLET. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

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WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, flats, etc.; we have a great many inquiries. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 97 Washington-st.

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WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room, grate or heated; breakfast and supper; north side, near Clark-st. cable; permanent if suited; young gent. L 158, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION; 275X 100 ft.; Harrison-st., near Desplaines; will loan money to build. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

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The Lyon & Healy piano as a medium priced instrument is the peer of any. It contains marked improvements, is very durable, and has a pure, sweet tone.

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Although a comparatively new instrument in the west, it is already making for itself an enviable name, and is recommended thoroughly as a GOOD SERVICEABLE PIANO.

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The Pease is a popular piano and a bargain for the money. The manufacturers use only well seasoned wood and select materials and give their instruments a beautiful finish.

PIANOS REPAIRED, TUNED, AND MOVED.

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BARGAINS. Several secondhand pianos at $85, $90, $75, $100, $125, and upwards. Also SEVERAL GRANDS, little used, at one-third of original price. ORGANS, $10 to $50.
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$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; price $165, $175, and $200 each. French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

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Our fall purchases of CHICKERING, GABLER, COLBY, SCHUBERT, and KURTZMAN PIANOS in ROSEWOOD, FRENCH and ENGLISH WALNUT, ANTIQUE OAK, MAHOGANY, and other fancy cases are arriving daily.
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GOOD CONFIDENTIAL HOME FOR LADIES BEfore and during confinement; female diseases skillfully treated. 1629 Wabash. Dr. KATE RICHER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership of Klein & Rosenberg is from this date terminated and dissolved by mutual agreement. Mr. Bernhard Rosenberg will collect all accounts and settle all liabilities of the firm at 177 and 179 Adams-st. Mr. Leon Klein will continue the manufacturing business as successors to Klein & Rosenberg at 113 and 115 Wabash-av. LEON KLEIN, BERNHARD ROSENBERG. Chicago, Oct. 1, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTnership heretofore existing between Thomas Young and Robert Young, contractors and builders, under the firm name of Young Bros., office No. 910 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., has been dissolved by mutual agreement. ROBERT YOUNG.

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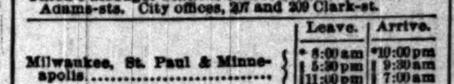
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO. Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
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S. S. Elbe, Saturday, Oct. 5, 2 p. m.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 6:30 a. m.
S. S. Werra, Saturday, Oct. 12, 8:30 a. m.
S. S. Eider, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 10 a. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 10 a. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

INMAN LINE

New York and Liverpool, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—SAILINGS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington and Manistee at ......*8 p. m.
Daily for Gd Haven, Muskegon, Gd Rapids, etc. *7 p. m.
Tri-weekly for Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, etc., Mon., Wed., Fri. at ...8 p. m.
Semi-weekly for Green Bay, Gladstone, Manistique, and way ports, Tuesday and Sat. at .....7 p. m.
*Sunday excepted. Office & Docks foot Michigan-av.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am / † 5:30 pm / ‡11:00 pm	*10:00 pm / † 9:30 am / ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am / ‡11:00 pm	‡ 7:00 pm / ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm / * 7:30 pm	* 1:15 pm / * 4:00 pm / *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	‡11:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	‡ 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	‡12:30 pm / ‡11:10 pm	‡ 2:15 pm / ‡ 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	‡12:30 pm / ‡11:10 pm	‡ 2:15 pm / ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	‡11:10 pm	‡ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 8:20 am	† 7:15 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 5:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp.	† 1:15 pm	† 2:10 pm
San Francisco Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:3 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Wisconsin Central

Depot corner Harrison-st. and Fifth-av. City ticket office, 205 Clark-st. St. Paul and Minneapolis, leave *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m. Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m. Ashland, Duluth, and Lake Superior, *5:00 p. m., †10:45 p. m. Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Neenah, †8:00 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m. Waukesha, *8:00 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville Night Line	‡11:20 pm	‡ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	‡ 3:50 pm	‡11:20 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	‡ 3:50 pm	‡ 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	‡ 5:15 pm	‡ 8:15 am

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth Streets. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph Street, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	8:30 am	6:30 pm
Do Night Express	8:15 pm	6:50 am

Wabash Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Office 109 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	† 4:30 pm	† 9:40 am

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 208 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	§12:01 n'n / § 5:30 pm / §10:30 pm	§12:00 n'n / § 7:00 am / § 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 5:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm / §10:35 pm	§ 9:30 am / § 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am / † 9:00 pm	* 6:50 pm / § 6:25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am / * 5:00 pm / § 7:30 pm / § 9:05 pm / * 8:00 am	X1:45 pm / * 4:00 pm / § 9:45 am / § 6:30 am / 10:15 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am / * 3:00 pm	* 1:50 pm / * 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am / § 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm / § 6:30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am / * 3:00 pm	* 1:50 pm / †10:15 am
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:15 am / * 4:15 pm	* 4:30 pm / *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am / * 4:15 pm / *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm / *10:30 am / *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Council Bluffs, Sioux Falls, Peoria, and Dakota Ex.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:25 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 4:45 pm	* 9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:00 pm	* 1:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	*10:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:05 pm	†10:35 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	* 10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡10:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Burlington Route—C., B. & Q. R.R.

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 2:50 pm
From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail		*11:50 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston, and Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:10 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	* 8:35 pm	* 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	* 8:35 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:45 pm	* 3:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:45 am	* 1:55 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	*11:45 am	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	† 4:55 pm	‡10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express	....	* 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot.

Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express.........*	12.00 N'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited.....*	6.00 PM	8.00 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express...*	11.29 PM	7.35 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited.......*	9.00 PM	7.15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express.†	9.00 AM	7.20 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex....*	11.20 PM	7.35 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation....†	5.00 PM	9 30 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st., and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:38 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	5:30 pm	9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4 30 pm	10:10 am

EASTERN.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

June 9, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Special New York Day Express	†10:35 a m	† 4:35 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 p m	†11:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:10 p m	† 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 4:40 p m	† 8:20 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	‡10:10 p m	† 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:05 am	* 7:30 pm
Limited Express	§ 2:35 pm	§10:10 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 4:15 pm
Atlantic & 2d section Pacific Exp	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12:00 m / * 5:30 pm / * 6:25 pm	§ 3:35 pm / * 6:40 am / * 7:40 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	§ 8:15 pm	§ 7:30 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 p m	10:15 p m
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:05 p m	7:10 a m

All trains daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	8:10 am	5:15 pm
New York Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:40 pm
Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*10:55 am
Pittsburg and Wheeling Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:30 am

All trains stop at at Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park.
*Daily. All trains runs via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:20 pm	x 8:25 am
New York and Boston Limited	x10:15 am	x 9:00 pm
Philadelphia Express	x10:15 am	x 9:00 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:50 am	o 6:15 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:35 pm	x 9:10 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x10:15 am	x 9:00 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	x 7:20 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Lines.

Union Passenger station, Canal street, between Madison and Adams. Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg.	Mail Express....F	† 8:00 am
	Penna. Special..P	*10:30 am
	Fast Line.......F	* 3:15 pm
	Penna. Limited..F	* 5:00 pm
	Eastern Express.F	* 8:15 pm
	Atlantic Express.F	*11:30 pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, and the South	P	† 8:30 am / * 8:15 pm

F—Via Ft. Wayne Route. P—Via Pan-Handle Route. Express trains arrive at Chicago *6:55 am., *7 am., *9:00 am., †5:00 pm., *6:30 pm., *9:30 pm.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:30 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

—THE—

Bankers' & Merchants' LAND SYNDICATE

Are now receiving subscriptions for membership at the office of the Secretary, 97 Washington-st.

Shares $100 each, payable $10 per month for ten months.

Membership fee, $2.50 each share.

Certificates of from one to ten shares will be issued upon receipt of one month's installment and membership fee.

The tract of land secured by this Syndicate is one-half mile above the city, on the North Shore and Sheridan Drive.

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H. W. Chandler...Contracting Agt. Hoosac Tun. Line
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M. Schweisthal ....204 La Salle-st.
F. J. Moulton.......Moulton Collection Agency.
Dan'l C. Osmun....Genl. Mgr. Imperial Fire Ins. Co.
H. J. Reiling......with Kahn, Schoenbrun & Co.

—THE—

Northern Trust Co.,

217 La Salle-st., The Rookery Bldg.,

Is directly under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Auditor of the State of Illinois.

Capital Fully Paid in - $1,000,000

Transacts a General Banking Business
Loans on Collateral Security.
Solicits Accounts.
Allows interest on Daily Balances.
Issues Interest-Bearing Time and Demand Certificates of Deposit.

Having deposited $200,000 U. S. Bonds with the Auditor of the State of Illinois is authorized by law to act as Executor, Trustee under Wills, etc., and to ACCEPT AND EXECUTE TRUSTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Central Safety Deposit Vaults

CONDUCTED BY THE

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank,

The Rookery Building,
La Salle and Adams-sts., Chicago.

SAFES FOR RENT AT $5.00 PER YEAR AND UPWARDS.

Unequaled for strength of construction and convenience of arrangement. The largest and most thoroughly watched Vaults in the world.

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$200,000 Hamilton County, Tenn.,

(Chattanooga, County Seat),

20-YEAR 5s.

"The growth of New York from a town of 21,000 people 100 years ago to a city of a million and a half has been remarkable, but I predict, after careful study and deliberation of the conditions surrounding it, that there are places in the South which, 100 years hence, will surpass the growth of New York in the century that is past, and Chattanooga is more likely to be that point than any city I know of."—(Hon.) Abram S. Hewitt.

FARSON, LEACH & CO., Bankers,
73 DEARBORN-ST.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

Money to Loan

On improved city property at lowest rates. Large sums on choice security at 5%.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

$50,000.

A manufacturing concern of high standing desires to add $50,000 to their capital stock to provide for a new feature of their business which has recently developed, and which promises to be very profitable. Lock Box 193, City.

Fine Office & Bank Fittings BRASS & WIRE WORK.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO. 195 Wabash

THEY MAY ATTACK THE RUSH.

Crews of the Seized Sealers Mean to Make Trouble at Victoria.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 29.—British Columbia advices today say that the United States cruiser Rush will soon call at Victoria on her way south, and it is feared trouble will arise between the crews of the seized sealing schooners and their friends and the crew of the Rush if the latter attempts to anchor in the harbor. The crews of the sealers, most of whom are now at Victoria, are in the wildest state of excitement over the loss of their summer's work and the confiscation of their skins. They say that if they cannot get redress through the British government they will take it out of the United States cutter that "stole" their sealskins.

The militia is to be held ready to prevent any attack on the cutter. There are many men of the rougher element of Victoria who would join the indignant sealers if the latter attack the Rush.

The Rush has captured five British Columbian sealers in Alaskan waters and broken up the work of a dozen vessels in all. About 2,500 skins were confiscated, but all the vessels except one American schooner, which put into Sitka as ordered, went to Victoria.

Natural Gas at Newman, Ill.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The citizens of Newman, sixteen miles east of here, are much excited over the discovery of natural gas at that place today. While boring for water at a depth of 180 feet Frank Burke struck a strong vein, and such was the pressure that it threw sand and gravel many feet high. The gas has been ignited and a large flame now lights up the town.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 1.	Sept. 24.
New York	$80,574,850	$105,928,212
Boston	18,845,886	13,245,450
Chicago	11,781,000	11,500,000
Philadelphia	13,423,564	12,879,089
St. Louis	3,271,680	3,110,390
Baltimore	2,294,827	2,247,867
New Orleans	1,689,598	1,596,247

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25@40c discount; Boston, 17@30c discount; St. Louis, par to 25c discount.

Yesterday's business probably resulted in an increase of the loanable bank funds in Chicago rather than in the decrease that was expected on account of the active inquiry Monday. Board of trade operators, who made conditional arrangements for large loans Monday, did not call for the money yesterday, deliveries at the board being light. The banks, however, will hold themselves in readiness to meet an unusual demand for several days yet. Some large loans were paid yesterday, so that, although the country was a more liberal borrower than usual of late, the banks at the close of day found their cash slightly increased. Notwithstanding the advance in rates note dealers reported an active demand for paper, New England banks being among the buyers. Call loans were made at 6 per cent, but were obtainable on the street at 5 per cent. Discounts were firm at 6@7 per cent. New York exchange sold at 25@40c discount. Sterling was easy, but not quotably changed. The report of $500,000 gold ordered for export in New York today puzzled exchange dealers here, as the rates do not make the transaction possible without loss. It was the common assumption that the shipment was ordered by persons desirous of bearing stocks by manipulation of the money market.

Little was doing in local securities, there being almost no counter demand and but little trading at the exchange. West side cable stock held its own at around 96¾, there being no pressure to sell. Following were the sales at the Chicago stock exchange:

$17,000 W. Chi. St. R. R. 5s 99½
$ 1,000 N. Chi. City Ry. 4½s 99¾
10 shares Cal. & Chi. C. & D. 25¼
65 shares City Railway .... 255@255¾
110 shares Gas Trust .... 59½@59⅞
300 shares W. Chi. St. R. R. .... 96⅜@96⅞

Following prices were bid at the stock exchange except where a † indicates that a price was asked with no bid:

†Am. Ex. Nat.	127¾	Chicago Gas Trust	59¾
†American Trust & S.	112	Cit. St. R., Indianop'is	130
Atlas National	109	Interstate Ind. Expo.	92
Chicago National	220	Illinois Steel Co.	92
†Continental	137	†N. Chi. St. R. R. Co.	123¾
First National	310	†Nat. Ry. Co. Illinois	110
Fort Dearborn	102¾	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	186¾
†Hide & Leather Bk.	159	Title G. & Trust Co.	105
International	95	†Traders' Insu. Co.	105
*Metropolitan Nat'l	245	W. Chi. S. R. R.	96¾
Nat. Bank of America	138	Nat. Panorama Co.	9
Nat. Bank of Illinois	235	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	100¾
†Nat. Live Stock Bnk	170	†Bd of Trade 10-50 5s	103
Northern Trust Co.	116	†Ch. O.-H. 6s, 1905	105¼
Park National	110	Chi. Audito. 5s, 1929	101¼
Union Trust Co.	200	C. Saf'y. De. Co. 5s 1907	102
†Allen Pap. C. W. Co.	150	C. G. L. & C. C. 5s, 1937	95¾
Cal. & C. Canal & D. Co.	25	Con. Gas 1stm. 5s 1936	93¾
Do pfd.	98	D. G. & W. Co. 1stm 5s	95¾
Calumet Car Co.	70	Nat. Subway Co. 6s 1907	100
Chamber of Com'erce	120	W. D. R. coup 5-20 5s	101¾
Cent. Music Hall	315	†U. S. Brew. Co., Chi.	100¾
Cent. Union Tel.	56¼	W. C. S. Ry. 1st m 5s	99¾
Chicago City Railway	254		

The Burlington's net earnings for August show a gain of $457,000, and for the first eight months of the year a gain of $3,536,000. Officers of the road are quoted as saying that it will earn 6 per cent on the stock this year. Louisville & Nashville for August reports an increase in net earnings of $242,000 and St. Paul an increase of $106,000.

The anthracite coal trade continues to improve slowly. The demand for coal is increasing, and there is noted a much better inquiry for the domestic sizes for both immediate and future delivery. The prices for anthracite, too, are firmer than they have been for some time past. The curtailment of production continues, and this has "toned up" the markets. The total amount of anthracite coal sent to market for the week ending Sept. 21, as reported by the several carrying companies, was 752,108 tons, compared with 873,069 tons in the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 120,966 tons. The total amount of anthracite mined thus far in the year 1889 is 24,613,390 tons, compared with 26,332,491 tons for the same period last year, a decrease of 1,719,101 tons.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The higher rate for money, which loaned at 10 per cent on the stock exchange in the forenoon, was the chief factor in the stock market. The large advances of a few specialties, such as Manhattan, which was up this forenoon 3 points, to 105¾, Manitoba, which was up 1 per cent, to 118, and Jersey Central 1¾, to 131, gave evidence of large schemes in connection with these and other properties by different groups of capitalists in this country as well as in London, and created some disposition to speculate for similar advances in other stocks, but the money question soon changed the temper of the room traders and street speculators, and after 11 o'clock everything began to decline, and when the money rate went up to 15 per cent after 12 o'clock there was a more rapid decline, so that at 1 o'clock all the active stocks on the list were ½@¾ below their last night's prices, and Jersey Central had dropped from 131 at the opening to 127¾ at 1:40 o'clock, Manhattan from 105¾ at 11 o'clock to 103¾, and Manitoba from 118 to 116¾ in the same time. Atchison was still the most active stock on the list, and furnished 17,000 shares out of the total of 85,000 shares sold on the New York stock exchange up to 12 o'clock. Its fluctuations, however, were small compared to yesterday. It opened at 33¾, sold to 33¾, and down to 32¾ by 1 o'clock. The payment of October interest today is the ostensible reason for a steadier feeling in the stock today, though it is doubtful if there was any real apprehension that the interest would not be paid.

The lowest prices for stocks today were made from about 12:30 to 1 o'clock, when the rate for money touched 18 per cent. After that, when the rate for money gradually declined to 8 per cent by 2:30 o'clock, there was a recovery of ¼@¾ in the prices of stocks, Manhattan being the most conspicuous and recovering 1¾, to 105¼, but all stocks were dull.

Money on call stringent, ranging from 6 to 18—last loan 8; closed at 6@7. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7½. Sterling exchange quiet and weak at 483¾ for sixty-day bills and 487¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 193,746 shares, including: Atchison, 25,720; Lake Shore, 5,275; Louisville & Nashville, 6,165; Manhattan, 11,395; Reading, 30,420; St. Paul, 22,465; Union Pacific, 7,375.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 1.	Closing Sept 30
Am. Cot. Sd. Trust	10,600	49¾	49	49¼	49¾
Atchison	25,030	33¾	32¾	33¼	33¾
C., B. & Q.	9,900	108¾	107¾	107¾	108¾
Canada Southern	610	54¾	54	54	54¾
Canadian Pacific	1,604	70	69¾	70	70¾
Ches. & Ohio	150	23¾	23¾	23¾	...
Do 1st pfd.	200	65	65	65	...
Do 2d pfd.	300	41	40¾	41	40¾
Con. Gas	200	88¾	88¼	88¼	88
Col. Coal & I.	1,000	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¾
C., W. & Balto.	700	2	2	2	2⅛
Do pfd.	250	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
C. & E. Illinois	100	43	43	43	43
Chic. Gas Trust	2,400	59¾	59¼	59¾	59¾
C. Coal & I.	450	6	6	6	...
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,500	73¾	73¾	73¾	74
Do pfd	485	99¾	99¾	99¾	100
D., L. & W.	2,725	148	147¾	147¾	147¾
Del. & Hud.	300	153¾	153	153	154
Den. & Rio G.	100	16	16	16	...
Do pfd.	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	...
Erie	2,500	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¾
Do pfd.	100	69	69	69	...
Do seconds	3,000	104¾	104¾	104¾	105
E. Tenn. & Ga.	40	10½	10½	10½	10¾
Do 1st pfd.	500	75	75	75	...
Do 2d pfd.	1,000	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
G. B., W. & St. P.	600	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
Hocking Valley	700	18¼	17¾	17¾	...
Jersey Central	4,610	131	127¾	128¼	129¾
Lake Shore	5,175	106¼	105¾	105¾	106¼
Louis & N.	6,265	78¾	77¾	78¼	78¾
Long Island	40	94	94	94	93
L. E. & W.	250	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd	1,300	64¾	63¾	64¼	65¾
Lead Trust	1,100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Mo. Pacific	4,000	75¼	74¾	75¼	75¼
M., L. S. & W.	100	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Manhattan	11,295	105¼	102¾	105¼	102¾
Mobile & Ohio	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	...
Northwestern	3,270	114	113¾	113¾	113¾
New England	4,080	49¼	48¼	49¼	48¾
Northern Pacific	1,640	32¾	31¾	32¾	31¾
Do pfd	5,457	74¾	73¾	74¾	74¾
Nor. & W.	20	19¾	19¾	19¾	...
Do pfd	235	56¾	56¾	56¾	...
New York Cent.	965	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Nash. & Chat	100	98	98	98	...
N. Y. & Sus. pfd	600	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Oregon Trans	600	33¾	33	33¼	33¾
Ontario & W.	1,628	20	19¾	19¾	19¾
Omaha Com.	100	35	35	35	34¾
Do pfd	100	100¾	100¾	100¾	...
Pacific Mail	1,000	34¼	34	34¼	34¾
Pullman	2,640	188	186	188	187
Peoria, D. & E.	350	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading	30,420	42¾	40¾	42	40¾
Rich. Terminal	2,081	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
Do pfd	100	82	82	82	82
Rock Island	5,167	101¾	100¾	101¾	101¾
Southern Pacific	1,400	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
St. Paul	23,565	73	72¾	72¾	72¾
Do pfd	228	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
St. P., M. & M.	1,310	118	117¾	117¾	117
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	100	61	61	61	60¼
Sugar Trust	7,622	91¾	90¾	91¾	91¾
Texas Pacific	325	20¾	20¾	20¾	16¾
Tenn. Coal	2,150	53	52¾	52¾	52¾
Union Pacific	7,375	65¾	64¾	64¾	65¼
Wisconsin Cent.	1,420	28	26¾	27¾	28
W. & L. E. pfd	100	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
Wabash	100	17	17	17	...
Do pfd	1,700	32⅜	32	32¼	32½
Western Union	3,250	86	85⅝	85⅝	86
Whisky Trust	300	42½	42	42½	...

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	140
American	117	United States	85

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	127	U. S. 4½s, reg.	105¾
U. S. 4s, coup.	127	U. S. 4½s, coup.	105¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

11000 US 4s reg	127¾	3000 NYLE&W 2d cn.	104¼@104¾
1000 Bkln El 1st	100		
3000 CPa gld 6s of '95	114	1000 OI&W 1st	85
6000 CPa gld 6s of '96	114¾	5000 O&M cn	117¾@117¼
3000 C&O con 5s	102¾	1000 O So inc	56
15000 CB&Q-NebEx 4s	94¼	1000 P&W 1st	84¼
4000 CRI&P5cp	106¼	10000 P&R 1st pfd	82
8000 D&RG 4s	79¾	10000 StL&IM 1st	111
15000 ET con gld 5s	107¾	500 SL&SF 2d-ClassB	118½
15000 FtW&Dist	100	2000 StPM&M-Is-DkE	121
4000 IllCen 3½s	94¾	3000 StP&NP 6s	123
1000 L&N con	117¾	3000 SoP of C 1st cn 5s	99¼
5000 LNA&C cn	103	1000 Tex P 1st 5s	90¾
1000 LS 1st	98	7000 TP&W 5s	77¾
3000 MC 5s of 1902	110¾	3000 Wab RR 1st	105¾
10000 NC&StL 1st	135¾@134	1000 WS gtd 4s	105¾
1000 NYS&W 2d	81¼		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

35 Am Ex Bk	160	2000 M&SP 1s—SoWD	77¼
1000 Tenn sett 3s	74	5000 MK&T cn 7s	95
1000 CS 1st gtd	108¾	1000 M&O gm	58
1000 CNJ gm 5s	113¾	3000 M U T 6s	105
15000 C&O cons	102¾	1000 NYC deb	111¼
4000 CRI&P5scp	106¾	1000 NYC&StL 4s	94¾
500 CSt P&M 1st	126¾	5000 NPs 1st cn	114¾@114¼
1000 CIStL&C 4s	102	5000 OS inc	58¾
50000 CHV&T 5s	74¾	1000 Or Imp 1st	104¾
1000 CHV&T gm 6s	72	1000 PofMo 2ds	103
10000 D&RG W 1s ast trs	94¾	1000 P&R g m 4s	90¾
4000 E T con gld 5s	98¾	5000 R&D 5s	91¾
7000 FtW&Dist	100@100¾	5000 StL&IM—Ark Bls	100¾
3000 GC&SF gldds	61	5000 StL&IM—C&F 1st	
1000 Ill Cen 3½s	94¾		
1000 L&N Col trst 5s	103½	7000 StA&AP 1st 6s 1886	88¾

5000 LNA&C cn	103	1000 SPa of Cal 1s cnds	108
25000 MLS&W Extn 5s	104½	5000 TC&R 6s—BDist	96
5000 MLS&W conv	105¾	5000 T P 2d inc	38
5000 M&N 1st 1910—ML	109	3000 Wab 1st	105¾
1000 M&N 1st of 1913 cn	105¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

6000 US 4s cp	127¾	5000 M&O g m	58¾
12000 Tenn Settle	104½	1000 M&E 2d	109¾
15000 CNJg mcs	113¾	5000 NYC&StL 4s	94¾@95
2000 CNJ 1st—1890	101¼	10000 NY&Harlem 1s rg	125¾
2000 C&O cons	102¾	5000 NP&M 1st	105¾
12000 CRI&P5scp	106@106¼	10000 P&R 1st pfd	82@82¼
40000 CSL&NO 1st cn 7s	121½	10000 P&R gm 4s	91@91¾
1000 CHV&T g m 6s	73	1000 R & W Pt tr 6s	99
5000 D&RG W 1s astd	94¼	1000 StL&IM 5s	87¼
1000 FtW&D 1st	99¾	1000 SPM&M 1st-Mon Cent 6s	115½
25000 Ill Cen 3½s	94¾	4000 SA&AP 1st 6s 1885	88
3000 I & G N 1st	104¾	5000 SA&AP 1st 6s 1887	88¾
2000 Knox&O 1st	112	4000 TC&R 6s—B D 1st	97½
2000 L&N—EH&N 1st	115	2000 TC&R 6s—TenDes	95¾
2000 L&N gm 6s	114¾	10000 VaMid g m	89½@89¾
1000 Met El 1st	116		
7000 M&SP1-C&PW 5s	108¾		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	18,700	33¾	34¼	32¾	33
C. B. & Q.	1,970	108¾	108¾	107¾	107¾
Union Pacific	970	64¾	65¾	64¾	65
Mexican Central	475	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
*Bell Telephone	109	201	201	199¾	199¾
Do rights	585	23¼	23¼	22¾	22¾
Sugar trusts	8,200	91¼	91¾	90¾	91¼
Atlantic	70	7½	7½	7½	7½
O. S. Line	100	55	55	55	55
Eastern R. R.	40	107	107¼	107	107¼
C. B. & N.	35	42	42	42	42
Wis. Central	380	28	28¼	27	27¼
Ft. Wayne El. Co.	45	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Pullman	314	186	188	186	187½

*Ex. dividend.

Bond sales and quotations:

5000 Atch Coll 5s	73	39000 Mex Cent 4s	66¼@66¾
26000 Atch 1st	110	7000 Vermont 5s	87¼@87¾
1000 Sonora 7s	85	3000 K M B 5s	100@100¾
1000 Ogdnsbg Con 6s	104	19000 Louis & E 1st	109
1000 Lincoln Coll 5s	90¼	2000 C B & N 5s	100¾
2000 New Eng 6s	118	2000 Wis Cent 1st	95¾
2000 do scaled	104¾	3000 C K & W 5s	69@70
10000 Boston Gas 2ds	83	6000 Mex Cent deb 10s	102

Money at the clearing house is 4@6 per cent; call loans are 4@6 per cent, and time paper is 5@6 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 1.—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 54¾@54½; Reading, 24 11-16@23¾; Lehigh Valley, 53¾ bid; Reading general 4s, 91¾@91¾; Reading first preferred, 82¼@82¾; Reading second preferred, 65¾@65¾; Reading third preferred, 53¾@54¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 1—4 p. m.—Consols closed at 96 9-16 for money and 96 15-16 for the account.

United States bonds, 4s, 129¾; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 35; Canadian Pacific, 71¼; Erie, 30¾; do seconds, 106¾; Illinois Central, 120; Mexican ordinary, 49¾; St. Paul common, 74¾; New York Central, 110¾; Pennsylvania, 55¾; Reading, 23¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 69¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £48,000.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Three per cent rentes, 86f 80c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Mining quotations: Caledonia B. H., $2.75; Colorado Central, $1.00; Consolidated California & Virginia, $6.50; Deadwood Terminal, $1.25; Eureka Consolidated, $2.90; Gould & Curry, $2.25; Hale & Norcross, $2.90; Home Stake, $9.00; Horn Silver, $1.80; Iron Silver, $2.15; Mexican, $3.80; Mutual, $1.40; Ontario, $34.00; Ophir, $4.50; Small Hopes, $1.00; Union Consolidated, $3.00; Ward Consolidated, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), 60c; Calumet & Hecla, $211.00; Franklin, $8.50; Huron, 25c; Osceola, $10.00; Pewabic (new), $3.00; Quincy, $47.00; Tamarack, $103.00; Santa Fe Copper, 45c; San Diego, $25.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were irregular, with unexpected weakness in pork for this month, and an equally surprising temporary strength in wheat. The deliveries on October contracts were large in corn and pork, but light on other articles, and much of the trading had distinct reference to these facts. The weather was clearer, and favorable to an active movement of produce from first hands.

Somebody suggests a resemblance between Hutchinson and Little Buttercup in Pinafore. He trades in such a way as to mix the crowd up, and not a creature knows how he stands in any one of the markets. The latest theory is that he was short on October pork Monday night and that he covered yesterday.

The break in October pork was the sensation of the day, and all the bigger one as it was thought probable the collapse occurred independently of action by the clique. It was apparently the result of "throwing" by holders outside the combination, if there be one. A strange rumor went the rounds early to the effect that one lot of pork that was delivered had been packed since midnight by a force of men engaged for the occasion, the meat being ready beforehand. No one seemed able to vouch for the truth of the rumor, but the lot referred to was not wanted by anybody, and as soon as it got into the hands of one man it was turned over by him to somebody else, the number of hands through which it passed being limited only by the difficulty of finding an opportunity to dump it. Then the fact that Armour sent out several thousand brls was accepted as an indication that the deal is not being run for him or in his interest, and this increased the willingness of holders to let go. The real break was started by a firm supposed to have acted for the clique, but it may have been selling for other customers in that instance, and perhaps it was done simply because margins were exhausted. Several lots were offered for that reason by others who found no takers.

The deliveries of pork were mostly made from the hands of Armour, Cudahy, and Chapin-Edwards. The takers were Norton-Worthington, Murry Nelson, Hutchinson, Counselman, and McCormick. Hutchinson delivered 680,000 bu corn "in one jag" to Norton-Worthington, and probably delivered more than one-half of the nearly 3,000,000 bu corn estimated to have been sent out on its rounds for October.

The hog packing of this city for the summer months shows a wonderful increase in weights as well as numbers of the animals slaughtered. It averages 262 lbs, against 238 lbs for last year and 225 lbs for the summer of 1887. And the worst feature is said to be the fact that the extra weight is caused by more fat than is wanted by the trade in meats for shipment to the British markets.

It was reported that about 15,000 brls pork were delivered in the afternoon, and thought probable that it all landed in the hands of the clique, together with what had gone round before the opening of 'change.

There is talk of a syndicate composed of three board of trade men and one bucketshop proprietor having been formed to bull wheat, and that the rise of yesterday was the result. If so, it did not hold.

The receipts of wheat at the primary markets yesterday amounted to 695,000 bu, being 115,000 bu more than for the corresponding day last year.

New York reports 192,000 bu corn taken for export. Vessel room was taken here for 49,000 bu wheat.

The receipts of wheat in Liverpool during the last three days reported were 400,000 bu, of which 120,000 bu were received from Atlantic ports of the United States.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was in fair local demand and there was some shipping inquiry, but little done in the shape of outside business. The market was quoted steady.

Wheat was stronger, the fact of increasing receipts being more than counterbalanced by light deliveries on October contracts and the news of a further reduction in the quantity on ocean passage. Local scalpers sold at the outset, but changed front when they found that all their offerings were absorbed and that closing cables came in "firm at full previous prices." Hutchinson and Irwin-Green led in the buying early, followed by Mitchell, Comstock, Lindblom, Schwartz, Counselman, and Geddes, while during the last hour Jones-Kennett were large purchasers, supposed to be on orders from the northwest. Then Geddes cabled from Europe that the English imports of last week were large and that Russian wheat was being pressed for sale. On this Hutchinson sold through Young, and the market broke ½c within five minutes, as Jones-Kennett and Schwartz-Dupee were heavy sellers. December opened ⅛c higher, at 83⅛c, sold at 83⅛c, advanced to 84⅛c, and fell off to 82⅞c at the close, with May at 2¾c premium. The year was quoted at 81¼@82¼c. In store sold at 81⅜@82c for No. 2 red winter, with 68c bid for No. 3 do, 81⅜c for No. 2 spring, and 82¾@83¼c for hard do. Samples free on board sold at 69@76c for No. 3 red, 55@68c for No. 4 red, 83¼@84c for hard No. 2 spring, 67@78c for No. 3 spring, and 55@66c for fair to good No. 4 do. On the curb in the afternoon December was weaker, closing at 82⅝c.

Corn was again weak, touching the lowest point of the season thus far. It was depressed mostly for this month by large offerings of corn that had been sent round before 'change, and after that had found places there was a reaction, Hutchinson was a liberal buyer below 31c, and there was a good demand for cash lots at a shade less than the prices paid Monday. October opened ⅛c lower, at 31c, declined to 30⅞c, improved to 31⅛c, and closed at 31c, with about the same for the year, and December at ¼c premium. January sold at 31¼@31⅜c. In store sold at 31½@32¼c for No. 2 yellow, 31½c for No. 3 do, 31@31⅛c for No. 2, and 30¾@31c for No. 3. Cars billed through sold at 29¾@31c for No. 2 yellow, 29¾c for No. 3 yellow, and 30⅜c for No. 3. Free on board sold at 31¼@31½c for No. 3 and 31c for No. 4.

Oats were quiet and a shade firmer, though arrivals were large and sample offerings were free. October sold at 19⅝@19¾c. November was quotable at 19⅝@19¾c, December sold at 19⅞c, and May ranged at 22⅝@22¾c. Samples: Free on board sold at 18⅝@19c for No. 3 mixed, 20@21¼c for No. 3 white, 19¾@20¼c for No. 2, and 21⅝@22¾c for No. 2 white.

Rye was dull and easy at former prices at 41⅛c for No. 2 in store, 42c for do in special location, and 35@37½c for No. 3 by sample. November was offered at 42c and December sold at 42⅝c. Barley was in smaller supply than was expected from the reported receipts and October was firm at 66c, while samples were easy without much change in prices. They sold at 20@25c for poor unsound stuff to 30@40c for good No. 3 and No. 4, and 45@55c for bright and plump Minnesota.

Provisions were uneven. October pork was weak and all else was neglected, being steady for lack of interest. The receipts of hogs at the six points were nearly 50 per cent larger than for the corresponding day last year, but the liberal supply here was wanted at higher prices for the packing of pork, which it was hoped can be delivered on contracts for this month. This naturally caused some nervousness on the part of miscellaneous longs, but they were reassured for awhile when they saw that Beazley and Wolff were free buyers, and that one or two of the packers bought some. The early selling was done by Armour, the Anglos, and Field-Lindley. The market opened 5c lower at $11.40, declined to $11.30, and improved to $11.40, then sagged slowly to the under side of $11.00, from which point it broke off rapidly to $10.25 under selling led by Parker and Steever, and shared in by as many as could find buyers for the property. These were not numerous, probably not more than 10,000 brls changing hands altogether, and the decline stopped simply because it was found there was no use in offering to sell. One lot was offered at $10.20 without a response, and then $10.00 was the best bid heard. The market closed at about $10.40. November pork opened 15c higher, at $9.75, declined to $9.57½, and closed at the inside bid, with January at 30c discount.

Lard was unchanged at $6.00 asked for this month and firm at $6.10@6.15 for cash lots. November lard sold at $5.87½@5.92½, and year at $5.85@5.87½. Ribs for this month sold 2½c higher, to $4.80, and cash lots were quoted at $5.00@5.10 for regular, with $5.20 for light weights. November ribs sold at $4.82½@4.85, with 10c less for January. Cash sales were reported of 2,250 tcs lard at $6.10@6.15; 75 tcs sweet pickled hams, 18 lbs, at 9¼c; 100 boxes sweet pickled shoulders, 75,000 lbs short ribs, 250 boxes short clears, and 25 boxes backs, all on private terms.

Flax was firm at $1.26¾@1.27 for No. 1, the outside for St. Paul receipts, with October and the year nominal at $1.26½. November sold at $1.27¾, and January at $1.29½. Timothy was 2c higher for this month at $1.28, and 1c higher on other deliveries, December selling at $1.30. Cash lots sold at $1.24@1.28 for high grade to choice. Clover seed was nominal at $3.20 asked for October and November, and December was offered at $3.30.

In millstuffs bran was firmer and middlings steady. Bran sold at $8.25 on track and $8.25@9.00 free on board, with $10.50 for a car of fancy in sacks. Middlings free on board sold at $8.00@10.50 for coarse to fine.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
October	$ 81⅜	$ 81¼@ 82¼	$ 81¼
December	83⅜	82⅞@ 84¼	82⅞
May	85⅜	85½@ 86⅜	85½
CORN.			
October	$ 31⅛	$ 30¾@ 31⅛	$ 31
November	31⅛	31⅛@ 31⅛	31⅛
May	33⅝	33⅝@ 33⅞	33⅝
OATS.			
October	$ 19⅝	$ 19⅝@ 19¾	$ 19¾
December	19⅝	19⅝@ 19⅞	19⅞
May	22⅝	22⅝@ 22⅞	22⅞
MESS PORK.			
October	$11.45	$10.20 @11.50	$10.40
January	9.25	9.27½@ 9.32½	9.27½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
October	$ 5.97½	$ 5.97½@ 6.00	$ 5.97½
January	5.87½	5.87½@ 5.90	5.87½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
October	$ 4.87½	$ 4.87½@ 4.90	$ 4.87½
January	4.72½	4.72½@ 4.75	4.72½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	October.	December.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 1.06¼	$ 1.08¼	$ 1.09¼
No. 2 corn	43¼	43¼	39¼
No. 2 oats	29⅜	.....	28⅝
Mess pork	16.00	.....	.....
Lard	11.15	.....	.....
Short ribs	9.80	.....	.....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by carlots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	12	157	33	202
Spring wheat	18	45	29	92
Corn	478	171	22	671
Oats	138	185	1	324
Rye	39	12	1	52
Barley	.....	105	79	184
Total	685	675	165	1,525

Also 39,600 bu corn and 14,000 bu oats by canal. Inspected out: 27,832 bu wheat, 396,959 bu corn, 71,668 bu oats, and 1,559 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 141 cars wheat, 470 cars corn, 202 cars oats, and 21,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1889.	Receipts 1888.	Shipments 1889.	Shipments 1888.
Flour, brls	29,987	25,898	11,024	15,321
Wheat, bu	73,401	147,623	48,432	22,965
Corn, bu	332,924	428,769	221,533	150,583
Oats, bu	217,081	317,810	258,256	156,499
Rye, bu	16,885	15,414	38,643	5,663
Barley, bu	89,596	75,442	35,983	32,593
Flaxseed, bu	42,473	29,494	30,046	64,235
Cured meats, lbs	882,002	434,400	3,108,312	2,428,433
Dressed beef, lbs	771,520	62,590	6,384,221	2,408,719
Lard, lbs	225,600	215,570	1,180,591	975,567
Cheese, lbs	484,479	307,139	170,976	332,635
Butter, lbs	641,478	979,634	816,398	627,708
Hides, lbs	381,245	316,170	855,150	681,350
Wool, lbs	11,245	17,540	44,465	107,190
Coal, tons	24,882	18,511	4,223	2,822
Lumber, m	8,831	9,469	3,243	3,368

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, Oct. 1.	Receipts, Sept. 30.	Shipments, Oct. 1.	Shipments, Sept. 30.
Western.				
Chicago	73,401	95,956	48,492	71,920
Milwaukee	69,300	42,525	.....	525
St. Louis	53,000	118,000	25,000	13,000
Toledo	41,249	20,776	43,404	41,300
Detroit	32,589	27,173	2,419	74,415
Peoria	1,500	3,000	2,500	1,000
Minneapolis	247,330	337,910	25,700	52,080
Duluth	173,003	119,780	11,598	160,845
Total	692,322	805,120	159,638	414,460
Eastern.				
New York	89,450	341,900	21,389	23,938
Philadelphia	13,592	7,225	15,154	5,160
Baltimore	30,739	42,056	.....	.....
Total	133,781	391,181	36,543	29,098
Grand total	826,103	1,196,301	196,181	443,558
Same days 1888	702,170	939,996	147,440	320,445

The following are the weekly imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom:

	Week ending Sept. 28, 1889.	Weekending Sept. 21, 1889.	Weekending Sept. 29, 1888.
Flour, brls	144,000	241,000	264,000
Wheat, qrs	363,000	287,000	420,000
Corn, qrs	143,000	130,000	97,000

The following were the stocks of provisions in this city on the dates named:

	Sept. 30, 1889.	Aug. 31, 1889.	Sept. 30, 1888.
Mess pork, new, brls	62,092	60,051	51,276
Mess pork, old, brls	270	520	.....
Other pork, brls	36,662	42,978	3,286
Short rib sides, lbs	16,884,941	32,582,390	8,812,745
Short clear sides, lbs	2,072,091	4,147,910	2,155,028
Long clear sides, lbs	606,685	332,715	151,473
D. S. shoulders, lbs	1,105,082	1,891,548	607,361
S. P. shoulders, lbs	4,985,095	9,003,696	932,400
S. P. hams, lbs	12,632,933	16,909,283	10,043,673
Other meats, lbs	11,319,282	11,200,541	.....
P. S. lard, contract, tcs	26,312	37,096	11,704
Other lard, tcs	4,869	6,169	7,589

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—The offerings are moderate, but the demand is moderate also, and the tendency of prices rather easier. Navies are somewhat scarce, and the offerings of mediums are freer than of any other kind. Quotations: Hand picked navies and pea beans, $1.70@1.75 per bu, and do mediums, $1.65@1.70, with inferior stock at $1.25@1.50.

BROOMCORN—The demand continues steady and the market firm, particularly for long brush. Quotations: Fair to fine hurl, 4@5c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3½@4c; choice green carpet brush, 4¾@4½c; crooked, 1½@2½c.

BUTTER—The receipts show but the slightest increase and prices remain unchanged. Quotations: Good to choice western creamery, 21@23c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 24@25c; fair to medium, 17@19c; choice dairies, 17@23c; poor to streaked lots, 10@15c; packing stock, 7½@8½c.

CHEESE—The late advance in prices is maintained, but the demand yesterday was reported smaller than for several days. Quotations: Full cream cheddars, 8¾@9¼c per lb; twins, 9½@10c; Young Americas, 9½@10c; flats, 10@10½c; skims, 7½@8½c; Swiss No. 1, 9¾@10c; brick, full cream, 8@8½c.

EGGS—Fresh stock is still scarce and the market quickly takes all that is offered. There was an advance of ½c in fresh. Quotations are 17@17½c per doz for fresh and 15½@16c per doz for icehouse stock.

GREEN FRUITS—Peach receipts continue heavy and the market dull. The apple market is steady and the eastern demand increasing, while western orders are falling off. The grape market is easy on a liberal supply. Quotations are as follows: Michigan fair fall apples, $2.25@2.50; fancies, $2.75; average, $1.75@2.00; Illinois apples, $1.75@2.00. Michigan peaches, at the rate of $2.00@3.00 per bu. Pears, Duchess, $5.00@5.50 per brl; cases, $1.70@2.50. Cranberries, $8.00@8.50 per brl for Cape Cod and $6.50@7.00 for Wisconsin fruit. Grapes, 24@27½c per 10-lb basket for Concords; Delawares, 30@35c; Catawbas, 30@35c per box. Quinces, $3.00@4.50 per brl. Oranges—Jamaicas, $7.00@8.00 per brl. Lemons, $6.50@8.00 per box.

HAY—The receipts of timothy are increasing and the demand is light. Prices were lower on both timothy and prairie. The sales of No. 1 timothy on track were at $9.50@10.00; prairie, 33 cars, at $7.50@8.50.

HIDES—The market is exceedingly dull and prices a shade lower. Quotations: No. 1 green salted, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@3½c; No. 1 calf, 4½@5c; No. 2 do, 3½@4c; deacons, each, 20@25c; dry flint, 6@7c per lb; dry salted, 5@6c.

OILS—The market is steady, with little change in prices. Turpentine is a little lower. Quotations: Standard white carbon, 110°, 8¾c; water white, 150°, 9¾c; prime 175°, 10¾c; Eocene, 11¾c; Kenejene, 12½c; Elaine, 15c; gasoline, 74°, 10c; benzine, 9c; linseed, raw, 57c, and boiled, 60c; turpentine, 51c; extra lard oil, 48c; No. 1 lard oil, 35c; No. 2 do, 32c; whale oil, 55c, and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 45c.

POTATOES—The receipts were liberal and the demand fair. The choice varieties, such as Early Rose, Hebrons, and Burbanks, are bringing 32@36c per bu; Pearls and Peerless, 30@33c; good mixed, 27@29c. Sweet potatoes, $2.25@3.00 per brl.

POULTRY—The market was rather heavy, though receipts were not large and prices were a trifle firmer than yesterday. Quotations for hens and springs, 7½@8c; geese, full feathered, $6.00@7.00 per doz; fat spring ducks, 9½@10c; old ducks, 8@9c; spring turkeys, 10½@11c; old turkeys, 9@10c. The receipts of prairie chickens and of mallard ducks light. Prairie chickens are quoted at $4.50@5.00 per doz for fancy young birds and $3.00@4.00 for old, and the market firm.

VEGETABLES—The supply is liberal and the demand not large. Prices are: Beets, 75c per brl; cabbages, $2.50@3.00 per 100; new onions, 30@35c per bu; turnips, 25@30c per bu; egg plant, 65@75c per doz; celery, 10@25c per doz; squash, 75c@$1.25 per doz.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

WOOL—The market rules about steady. The demand shows slight improvement, but the market is still rather slow and dull. Quotations are repeated: Illinois, Michigan, and eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 25@28c per lb; medium tub, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 16@23c; medium unwashed, 24@27c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 16@20c; medium unwashed, 21@24c; coarse unwashed, 20@22c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Sept. 30.	18,379	1,375	21,967	10,673
Tuesday, Oct. 1	10,500	600	22,000	8,000
Total	28,859	1,975	43,967	18,673
Last week	25,381	1,532	34,019	19,850
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 30	5,038	265	8,188	1,421
Tuesday, Oct. 1	5,400	400	8,500	2,000
Total	10,438	665	16,688	3,421
Last week	7,467	895	14,072	8,479

Today's (Wednesday's) receipts are estimated at 22,000 hogs, 17,000 cattle, and 10,000 sheep, against 18,733 hogs, 17,661 cattle, and 10,953 sheep one week ago, and 18,236 hogs, 11,428 cattle, and 9,072 sheep one year ago.

Several hundred pigs averaging less than 100 lbs from cholera affected portions of the state were received at the yards yesterday. Most of them seemed healthy enough, but so many are dying in the country that feeders seem to be anxious to dispose of them. One lot of 138, averaging 91 lbs, sold at $3.75, and another carload, averaging 80 lbs, sold at $3.50.

Average weight of hogs for September, 262 lbs, the heaviest average on record for a September month. In fact, with the exception of December, 1888, when the average was the same as the last month, the average is the heaviest in five years, or since December, 1884, when it was 272 lbs. Average weight for September, 1888, 238 lbs; September, 1887, 235 lbs; and September, 1886, 230 lbs.

A commission man who lately returned from an Illinois trip said hog cholera is bad around Galesburg and Peoria, especially in Knox county.

The *Drovers' Journal* London cablegram quotes a heavy supply of American cattle, but light general supplies, and American cattle ½c higher, at 13c per lb for best beeves, estimated dead weight.

A hog dealer said: "It looks as though Swift & Co. and J. P. Squire & Co. are working the hog market together. For several days past they have jumped in early and forced other local and outside buyers to take hold."

In their monthly circular regarding the hog market for September Martin Bros. say: "Early in the month depression and very low prices characterized the trade, later strength and a substantial up turn prevailed. Eastern orders for the last two weeks have been remarkably large, this demand absorbing about one-half of the supply. To this circumstance our customers may congratulate themselves upon obtaining the excellent prices. Packers are by no means pleased with the situation inasmuch as they have calculated upon a basis of about $3.50 for good packing hogs, and undoubtedly would have forced values to such figures had not the liberal eastern demand spoiled their speculations. They still have this figure in view and have made contracts, leased plants, and provided money to operate within a reasonable margin of such a basis and any material advance in the cost of hogs above the calculations for the winter packing season means ruin to all but the wealthiest and largest firms."

Below are receipts and shipments of live stock upon dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts.			
September, 1889	276,419	421,394	180,641
August, 1889	297,276	357,626	174,396
September, 1888	250,736	263,438	136,735
Last nine months	2,181,202	4,016,537	1,302,808
Same period, 1888	1,858,768	3,607,353	1,048,775
Same period, 1887	1,702,764	3,562,084	934,650
Same period, 1886	1,444,323	4,576,043	677,818
Shipments.			
September, 1889	104,399	168,577	81,957
August, 1889	119,425	144,699	76,138
September, 1888	95,163	128,086	60,898
Last nine months	947,014	1,363,712	462,908
Same period, 1888	790,970	1,445,357	383,983
Same period, 1887	557,869	1,243,777	262,942
Same period, 1886	523,687	1,400,179	158,278

It will be noticed that while the receipts of hogs for the first nine months of 1889 exhibit 409,000 increase compared to 1888, there is a decrease of nearly 600,000 compared with the first nine months of 1886.

CATTLE—Good to fancy native cattle were in small supply yesterday, and such cattle sold fully 5c higher. The export shipping demand was active, and local buyers wanted some "good" cattle. While the best grades were active and stronger, common to fair cattle were rather slow and weak, though not quotably lower. Kansas City and Omaha quoted cattle quiet and unchanged. Eastern markets were steady, and the London market advanced ¼c, best beeves selling at 13c per lb. No real choice cattle were on sale here. The highest sale reported was three loads averaging 1,621 lbs at $4.70. Two loads averaging 1,513 lbs sold at $4.65. Beef cattle averaging 1,030@1,614 lbs sold at $2.80@4.60; some 1,384-lb steers sold to an exporter at $4.50; some 1,400-lb Colorados sold at $4.25, and 1,289-lb Kansas cattle at $3.10. A carload of 1,204-lb native steers sold as high as $4.35. Dakota-Texas and "natives" averaging 1,238@1,524 sold at $2.87½@3.80; Montana natives averaging 1,194@1,254 lbs sold at $3.00@3.75; western cows sold at $2.15@2.75, and bulls at $1.85@2.00. Through Texas sold at $1.60@2.00 for cows, $2.15@2.75 for steers, and $1.75@3.50 for calves. Native cows sold at $1.00@2.75, bulk at $1.70@2.30; bulls at $1.25@2.50, and veal calves at $2.00@4.00. Stock cattle sold at $1.90@3.25, bulk at $2.25@2.70. Quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves .... $4.70@4.90
Good to fancy, 1,350@1,600 lbs .... 3.75@4.65
Poor to good, 1,000@1,300 lbs .... 2.70@4.05
Fancy cows and heifers .... 2.50@2.80
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs .... 1.25@2.40
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs .... 1.50@3.00
Stockers and feeders .... 1.90@3.10
Texas bulls and cows .... 1.50@2.20
Texas steers, 700@1,200 lbs .... 2.00@3.10

HOGS—Heavy hogs averaged 5c higher yesterday, while other grades were barely steady. The local and outside demand for heavy weights was active. In some cases heavy hogs sold 10c higher. Rough heavy hogs sold at $4.15, such as sold less than two weeks ago at $3.65@3.70. The best heavy sold as high as $4.45, but most of the desirable heavy sold at $4.15@4.25; mixed sold at $4.10@4.55; bulk at $4.25@4.45; light, $4.15@4.85, bulk at $4.45@4.65; pigs averaging 80@140 lbs sold at $3.25@4.25. Eight packers bought 10,508, and shippers took 8,500, leaving 3,000 unsold.

SHEEP—The best grades of sheep ruled steady to 5c lower yesterday. Common to fair grades sold about 10c lower, and lambs were dull at 20@25c decline from last week's closing prices. The demand for sheep was active at the decline. Over 1,100 head of fine Utah sheep, averaging 114 lbs, sold at $4.30; Montanas, averaging 87@105 lbs, sold at $3.35@3.90; Oregons, averaging 93@98 lbs, sold at $3.60; and 79@80-lb Mexican and Texan sold at $3.12½@3.90. Native sheep, averaging 60@114 lbs, sold at $3.10@4.50. Lambs, averaging 43@79 lbs, sold at $3.75@5.65, bulk below $5.30.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—BEEVES—Only five carloads arrived; no market for cattle. Dull but steady for dressed beef at 5½@7¼c per lb for native sides, and at 4½@5¼c for Texas and Colorado stock. Exports today 1,000 beeves and 3,400 qrs of beef. Today's Liverpool cable advices quote American refrigerated beef steady at 9½c per lb. Calves—Receipts, 360; a limited trade at unchanged prices with more to carry over than were sold. Veals sold at 5@8c per lb; buttermilks and grassers at 2@3c; fed calves at 3½@4c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,400; slow with a small business and a bad finish. Sheep went at 3¾@5¼c per lb; lambs at 5@6¾c.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,200; steady for live hogs at $4.65@5.20 per 100 lbs, with some choice light pigs sold at $5.30@5.35.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Oct. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 8,343; shipments, 3,926; bulk of supply common, and market steady for good, both natives and Texas; common slow, weak, and a shade lower; cows steady; 5@10c lower; stockers and feeding steers $4.00@4.25; common to medium, $3.00@3.80; stockers and feeding steers, $1.60@3.15; cows, $1.35@2.50; grass range steers, $1.60@2.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,176; shipments, 302; strong to 5c higher. Good to choice light, $4.15@4.27½; heavy and mixed, $3.75@4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 634; shipments, none; good 10c higher; others about steady. Good to choice muttons, $3.75@4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.00.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Oct. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 953 head; shipments, 86 head; market weak. Quotations: Canners and bulls, 70c@$1.00; cows, 95c@$1.50; stockers, $1.50@2.00; feeders, $2.15@2.60; veal calves, $2.00@3.05.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,076; market 7½@10c higher. Quotations: Light and mixed, $3.80@3.92½; heavy, $3.90@4.00.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, none; market strong; choice heavy native steers, $4.00@4.45; fair to good do, $3.00@4.10; stockers and feeders, $2.15@2.85; range steers, $2.10@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,900 head; shipments, none; market higher; fair to choice heavy, $3.90@4.20; packing grades, $3.85@4.15; light fair to best, 4.15@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, none; market firm; fair to choice, $3.25@4.40.

LUMBER.

There were about eighteen cargoes in this morning. The market is not active, but prices remain unchanged. Quotations: Piece stuff, short, $9.00@9.25; do long, $10.00@12.00; do culls, $6.00@7.00; boards and strips, No. 1 to selected, $16.50@22.00; standard shingles, $1.75@1.80; cedar do, $1.75@1.80.

Yard prices follow:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2 inch..$40.00@47.00
A and B select, 1¼@2 inch .... 31.00@40.00
A, B, and C stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in .... 33.00@41.00
A and B flooring, 6 inch .... 32.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear .... 20.50@22.00
Dimensions, 2x4, 12 to 24 feet .... 12.00@15.00
Lumber, 4x4, 8x8, 12 to 24 feet .... 13.00@16.00
Shingles, extra A .... 2.50@ 2.60
Shingles, standard A .... 2.10@ 2.20
Lath, dry .... 2.10@ 2.20

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—PROVISIONS—Closed—Pork is in fair demand; prime mess eastern, 59s 6d, steady; do western, 47s 6d, steady. Lard is in fair demand for spot, with poor demand for futures; spot, 34s, firm; October, 33s 9d, firm; November and December, 32s 9d, firm.

Stocks of provisions: Beef, 3,600 tcs; pork, 4,500 brls; bacon, 5,900 boxes; hams, 2,000 boxes; shoulders, 3,300 boxes; lard, 3,000 tons; cheese, 90,500 boxes; butter, 10,000 packages.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in fair demand; new No. 2 winter, 6s 10d, steady; do spring, 7s 1d, steady. Flour is in good demand; 10s 4d, firm. Corn is in poor demand for spot and fair demand for futures; spot, 4s 2¼d, dull; November, 4s ¼d, steady; December, 4s, steady.

COTTON—Easier; middling, 6 7-16s; sales, 7,000 bales, of which 5,000 were for speculation and export and included 6,000 American.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—COTTON—Fell 1 to 2 points only in spite of a further sharp decline in Liverpool and considerable long selling. The decline here was recovered and an advance of 1 to 3 points followed, closing at partially 1 point net advance for the day. Liverpool dropped 4-64d to 5-64d for October and 3-64d for later options. Ralli Bros. were heavy buyers here of December and later months, and this, together with buying by shorts, caused the recovery from the early decline. Spot cotton was dull and 1/16c lower, at 10⅛c for middling uplands; sales of 313 bales for home consumption; also of late 109 bales for export and 372 for consumption.

WHEAT—Advanced ⅜@⅝c on "long" buying at a decrease in the quantity on passage and firmer Liverpool cables, but reacted, and after losing the advance fell ¼c below the official closing prices of yesterday. December ran up to 89c, but dropped to 88c on few sales. Exports from New York today 21,389 bu; total from the four principal Atlantic ports today 36,543 bu, against 3,153 bu a year ago. The option sales were 8,480,000 bu. Cash sales 76,000. Exporters took 28,000 bu, including one load of No. 2 red, free on board, on private terms, one and a half loads of ungraded red at 85c, delivered, and a load of choice red at 89c, delivered. Millers paid 89¾c for No. 2 northern, delivered, 4¾c over December for No. 1 northern, 1½c over December for choice red, and 1¾c over December for soft No. 2 red Toledo. No. 2 red in elevator was quoted at 86@86¼c.

CORN—Was ¼@⅜c lower for options early, but recovered the decline later. The deliveries here were 680,000 bu, and this fact for a time had a depressing effect. Chicago is said to have bought freely here. Option sales, 3,800,000 bu. No. 2 mixed for October, 39 1-16@39¼@39⅛c; November, 40@40⅛@40¼c; December, 41⅛@41¼@41⅛c; May, 43@42 5-16@42¼c. Cash sales, 322,000 bu, at firmer prices, including 20 loads for export, at 39¾@40c for No. 2 canal mixed; 40@40¼c for do, special deliveries, Oct. 8 to Oct. 15; 38¾c for low mixed; 40¾c for No. 2 mixed, special delivery in November; 39¾@40¾c for No. 2 mixed, cost, freight, and insurance; 40c for No. 2 white in elevator; 41c for do delivered, and 39¼@39½c for do in carlots delivered.

OATS—Were steady to firm for mixed, and weaker for white. Option sales, 225,000 bu. No. 2 mixed for October, 26 1-16@26¼c; November, 26¾c; December, 26¾@26⅞c; May, 28¼c. Cash sales, 180,000 bu at 26¼@26¾c for No. 2 mixed in elevator; 25½@25¼c for No. 3 do; 28½@28¾c for No. 2 white; 27@27¼c for No. 3 do; 23@28c for ungraded mixed, 28@29c for do white; the deliveries on contracts today were 55,000 bu, mostly No. 2 mixed.

SUGAR—Raw was dull and lower; sales of 3,000 bags centrifugal, 96° test, at 6¼c; fair refining muscovado, 5⅝c. Refined was quiet. Crushed, powdered, and cut loaf, 8¼c; granulated and mold A, 7¾c; cubes, 8c; standard A, 7¼c; off A, 7 1-16@7¼c; confectioners' A, 7½c; white extra C, 6⅞@7c; yellow do do, 6⅝@6¾c; yellow, 6⅛@6¼c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 22,030 pkgs; exports, 2,575 brls, 1,545 sacks; steady; quiet; sales, 19,100 brls.

COFFEE—Options opened 5@10 points up and steady, closed steady and unchanged to 5 points down; sales, 38,750 bags, including October, 15.85@15.90c; November, 15.80@15.90c; December, 15.80@15.90c; January, 15.80@15.90c; February, 15.90c; March, 15.80@15.90c; April, 15.80c; May, 15.85@15.95c; August, 15.90c; September, 15.85@15.90c. Spot: Rio strong; fair cargoes, 19¾c.

PETROLEUM—Opened firm at 98⅜c, and advanced to 99⅛c in the early trading; some forced sales then carried the price down to 98⅛c, but a sharp rally followed and the market closed firm at 98¾c. Stock exchange, opening, 98⅜c; highest, 99⅛c; lowest, 98⅛c; closing, 98¾c. Consolidated exchange, opening, 98⅜c; highest, 99⅛c; lowest, 98⅛c; closing, 98¾c. Sales, 484,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—An active distribution of prints and wash fabrics was made by Tifft, Weller & Co. at 5⅛c for indigo blues and 5¼@6½c for fancy prints. At first hands business was light in the absence of western mails, and transactions on the spot being of moderate total. The fall season is felt to be practically over and interest is turning towards fabrics for spring. The market was unchanged and steady, except print cloths, which declined a fraction, as anticipated. Cotton goods are much better sold up than usual at this period, and are likely to keep up in prices.

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Creamery eastern extra, 24c; creamery western extra soft, wood packages, 24@25c; other western extra, 24c; western extra first, 19@23c; firsts, 16@18c; seconds, 13@15c; dairy Vermont extra, 21c; dairy New York extra, 20c; New York and Vermont extra firsts, 18@19c; New York and Vermont firsts, 15@17c; New York and Vermont low grades, 10@14c; dairy western extra firsts, 13@14c; western firsts, 11@12c; western seconds, 10c; western imitation creamery extra, 14@15c; imitation creamery extra, 14@15c; western ladle packed extra firsts, 12@13c; ladle packed firsts, 10@11c; ladle packed seconds, 10c.

CHEESE—New York extra per lb, 11c; firsts, 9¾@10½c; seconds, 6@8c; Vermont extra, 11c; firsts, 9¾@10½c; seconds, 6@8c; sage, 11½c; Ohio extra, 10¼c; firsts, 9@10c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 23c; firsts, 20@22c; Vermont and New Hampshire extras, 23c; New York firsts, 21c; Canadian firsts, 21c; Michigan extras, 22c; western extras, 21@22c; firsts, 20c.

CORN—Quiet; high mixed, 45½c; steamer yellow, 45c; steamer, 44½c; good no grade, 43@44c.

OATS—Dull; No. 2 white at 30½@31c, with No. 3 white at 29c, and No. 2 mixed at 28c; fancy at 35@36c; clipped at 32@33c, on track; No. 2 white, 30@31½c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 28@29c for track and elevator lots; low grades, 27@28c.

DULUTH, MINN., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat opened today firm at yesterday's prices, grew stronger and advanced ½@¾c, but eased off the last hour and closed weak at the opening figures. Trading, which was heavy, was mainly in switching October to December. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 83c, sellers; October, 83⅛c, sellers; November, 83¾c, sellers; December, 84c, sellers; May, 89¼c; year, 82⅞c. October corn closed at 30⅝c. Cars on track, 447. Receipts, wheat, 173,003 bu; shipments, 11,538 bu. Flour receipts last week were 67,478 brls and shipments 70,575 brls. There are now in store 111,975 brls.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat irregular; after fluctuating ⅛@⅜c the market became weak and closed at yesterday's latest sale. No. 2 red cash, 80c; October, 79⅝@80c, closing at 79⅝c, nominal; December, 81⅛@81⅛@82⅛c, closing at 81⅛@81⅝c; May, 85⅛@86⅛c, closing at 85⅛@85⅝c asked. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed cash, 29¾c; October, 29¼@29⅝c, closing at 29⅝c asked; December, 28⅛c, closing at 28⅛@28⅝c asked; year, 26⅛c, closing at 28⅛@28⅝c asked; January, 28⅛c, closing at 28⅛c asked; May, 30⅛@30⅝c, closing at 30⅝c asked. Oats—Firm; No. 2 cash, 20c bid; May, 22⅝c; October, 18⅛c bid; November, 18⅝c bid; January, 19⅛c bid.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and little doing.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 53,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 48,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet but firm; No. 2 red on track, 85c; No. 2 red in export elevator, 82¼c; No. 2 red, October, 82¼@82¾c; November, 83¼@84c; December, 84¾@85¾c; January, 85¾@86c. Corn—Options opened shade lower, but recovered, and closed firm; carlots dull; No. 2 high mixed, in Twentieth street elevator, 40½c; No. 2 mixed, in grain depot, 40⅛c; No. 2 mixed, October, 39¼@40c; November, 39¾@40¼c; December, 39¾@39⅞c; January, 39@40c. Oats—Carlots quiet and a shade weaker; No. 3 mixed, 22½c; No. 3 white, 25@25½c; do choice, 26c; No. 2 white, 26½c; do choice, 28@28½c; speculation tame and futures beyond this month declined ⅛c; No. 2 white, October, 26¾@26¾c; November, 27¼@28c; December, 28⅛@29c; January, 29@29¼c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 13,600 bu; corn, 21,900 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,100 bu; corn, 2,100 bu; oats, 7,700 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Oct. 1.—WHEAT—Receipts for today, 434 cars; shipments, 46. Sellers milling wheat were firm in their views regarding the price of their grain. Eastern markets opened easy, but gathered strength later and stiffened up the local cash trade. Elevator companies were picking up all the No. 1 northern to be found at 78¾c, and some bills for round lots were made at 78¾c on track; some early sales were made at 78½c and lower. Local millers were not doing much. Closing: No. 1 hard, October, 79¾c; November, 81c; December, 82c; May, 87c; on track, 81@81½c; No. 1 northern, October, 76¾c; November, 78c; December, 79c; May, 84c; on track, 78¼@79c. No. 2 northern, October, 72c; November, 73c; December, 74c; May 79c; on track, 72@76c.

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western firm and higher; No. 2 winter, red, spot, and October, 82c; December, 85@85¼c; January, 86¼@86½c. Corn—Western firm; mixed spot, 40c; October, 39¾@40¼c; November, 39¾@40c; year, 38¾@39c; January, 38¼@38c. Oats—Quiet and firm; western white, 25@27½c; white mixed, 23@24c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

PEORIA, ILL., Oct. 1.—GRAIN—Corn—Quiet and easy; high mixed, 30@30¼c; No. 2 mixed, 29⅞@30c; rejected, 28¾@29c. Oats—Nominal; No. 2 white, 20@22½c; No. 3 white, 19@20c. Rye—Nominal; No. 2, 40@41c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.03; spirits, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 57,000 bu; oats, 35,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 5,100 bu; oats, 28,750 bu; rye, 1,235 bu; barley, 4,350 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat weak, lower; cash and October, 82¾c; December, 83⅞c; May, 88⅞c. Corn dull, steady; cash, 33¾c; May, 35¼c. Oats dull; cash, 21½c.

CLOVERSEED—Active, lower; cash and October, $3.95; November, $4.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 41,200 bu; corn, 12,700 bu; oats, 3,900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 43,400 bu; corn, 10,100 bu; oats, 800 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—No 1 hard quiet at 90¾c; No 1 northern, 87¼c; winter wheat No 2 red, 83c. Corn—No 2 in store, 36¼c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 150,000 bu; corn, 200,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 230,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 1.—TURPENTINE—Spirits firm at 46c.

A FINAL DIVIDEND TO BE DECLARED.

Affairs of the Chicago Land Company to Be Wound Up—Court Notes.

Judge Gresham yesterday wound up the affairs of the Chicago Land company by giving to Receiver Edwin H. Sheldon orders to declare a final dividend of $3.26 8-10 on each of the 17,990 shares of stock. Receiver Sheldon said he had sold the assets of the company and had realized $153,631. Of this he had disbursed in dividends and for expenses $94,840, leaving $58,791.

A bill was filed in the circuit court by Charles B. Ver Nooy, Daniel H. Temple, Joshua C. Sanders, Jeremiah S. Henderson, and Daniel and Thomas Vaughan, asking that a commission be appointed to make a complete survey of the village of Riverside, with the idea of locating street lines and boundaries of private lots. Mortgages given by the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Land company for property all over the village are said to be in a state of chaos on account of disputes over the boundaries.

The appellate court yesterday granted an extension of time to Mrs. Caroline Louise Carter of thirty days in which to file the record in her appeal. It also allowed her sixty days from the expiration of the thirty days in which to file briefs and abstracts. The extension was granted on an affidavit by R. W. Morrison, attorney for Mrs. Carter, who represented that Leslie Carter had, without apparent reason, repudiated an agreement of his lawyers to allow the bill of exceptions to become the record.

Judge Knickerbocker issued a citation against Nathaniel J. Brown of Lemont to restore the files in the case of the late Benjamin F. Brown, destroyed by the great fire of 1871. Brown is administrator of the estate of Benjamin F. Brown, who died in 1862. New York and California heirs say he has not accounted for the estate, which amounts to over $300,000, and on which he has been receiving $75,000 a year.

The Chicago City Savings and Loan association won its suit against S. Montgomery Smith, its former secretary, and his bondsman, Edwin L. Gillette. Smith is alleged to have been short in his accounts over $500 and was also charged with not having fulfilled his contract with the association, to insure which he gave bond in $500. The jury returned a verdict for $5,000 debt and $100 damages. The association was not satisfied with the practical finding that Smith was short only $100 and moved for a new trial.

Judge Collins appointed Wyatt McGaffey receiver of the property of Lawyer John T. Long involved in the creditor's bill of William G. Wetherell against Long. Wetherell filed a creditor's bill to reach certain real estate and Long's interest in Hutchinson's united shows.

Frank J. Ford recovered a verdict for $100 in a $10,000 suit for alleged false arrest against Michael J. Corcoran, who had Ford arrested on a charge of perjury, and Justice Lyon discharged him.

A jury was secured before Judge Tuley to try the separate maintenance suit of Mrs. Emily F. Gary against Oliver J. Gary, a brother of Judge E. H. Gary. She charges him with desertion. He claims that he went to St. Louis, where he is now employed, at the instance of his wife.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Judgment.

JUDGE GRESHAM—248, Alfred M. Hoyt et al. vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.; judgt., $33,783.

Superior Court—New Suits.

124,061—John W. Stolz et al. vs. Mary F. Solomon et al. Bill for partition. Barnum, Evans & Barnum, solrs.
124,062—Otis Corbett vs. John A. Mooney. Case, $1,500. F. W. Tourtellotte, atty.
124,063—The Village of Glencoe vs. C. & N. W. Railway Co. Petition for extension of Harbor street. S. R. Hanford, atty.
124,064—W. Gray Brown vs. Ella H. Crosette. Attch., $198. M. S. Flaherty, atty.
124,065—H. O. Wilson vs. A. H. Blackall. Appeal.
124,066—Evans Mnf. Co. vs. Young Bros. Asst., $3,000. W. A. Sheridan, atty.
124,067—F. S. Shoemaker vs. John K. Brower. Appeal.
124,068—John Mearry vs. Lee H. Bonheim. Appeal.
124,069—Augusta Tepe vs. August Tepe. Bill for divorce. O'Donnell, Bary & Coughlan, solrs.
124,070—L. H. Crumb vs. J. H. Kendall et al. Case, $5,000. Runyan & Runyan, attys.
124,071—Gates Iron Works vs. Minnesota Granite Co. et al. Creditor's bill on judgt.; for $852. Tenny, Hawley & Coffeen, solrs.
124,072—Simeon W. King vs. John F. Flower. Appeal.
124,073—Hayes & O'Brien vs. Charles Healy at al. Appeal.
124,074—C. Tegtmeyer et al. vs. John Reckrod & Co. Conf. of judgt. $248. John C. Richberg, atty.
124,075—Chicago *Times* vs. Richard T. Wallace. Appeal.
124,076—Rosie Maloney et al. vs. Bell Heavey et al. Bill for partition. N. M. Plotke, solr.
124,077—Ernst Tosetti Br'g Co. vs. Julia A. and August Louis. Conf. of judgt. $1,017. Smith & Forch, attys.
124,078—Same vs. Julia A. Louis. Same, $610. Same attys.
124,079—Charles Jehlek vs. Chicago Forge and Bolt Company. Case, $1,000. Daniel B. Young, atty.
124,080—Edward Koch, trustee, vs. Patrick Crawford et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed. Haney & Merrick, solrs.
124,081—People ex rel. John Sinclair vs. C. R. Matson and Conrad Folz. Petition for habeas corpus. John F. Geeting, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ALTGELD—2,488, Johnson vs. Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company; judgt., $1,900.—4,515, Ford vs. Corcoran; judgt., $100.—454, Klein vs. O'Callagher; judgt., $354.—124,079, Jehlek vs. Chicago Forge and Bolt Company; judgt., $400.

DECREES.

JUDGE JAMIESON—2,757, Cordelia Jones vs. Joel E. Jones; divorce.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

76,102—S. D. Kimbark vs. Hans T. Nelson. Attch., $270. Jones & Lusk, attys.
76,103—Petition of Michael Hintz to adopt Louis Weydanz. J. Stern, atty.
76,104—Charles E. Allen vs. William K. Hilton and Edmund P. Ham. Asst., $2,000. Armstrong, Reed & Dyche, attys.
76,105—Edwin C. Benedict vs. Charles Anderson. Conf. of judgt., $125. S. M. Meek, atty.
76,106—Emma Ray vs. William Ray. Bill for divorce. F. W. Kraft, atty.
76,107—Bill. Suppressed.
76,108—Joseph F. Smith vs. R. E. Lyman. Appeal.
76,109—Thomas Wanless vs. M. H. Hawhe et al. Appeal.
76,110—Pasce Tio Pacella vs. Celestina De Rosa. Asst., $1,000. S. W. Jackson, atty.
76,111—Silver Creek and Morris Coal Company vs. Fred Meyer. Asst., $3,000. Same atty.
76,112—National Broadway Bank of New York vs. William M. Halsted. Attch., $1,380. Knight & Brown, attys.
76,113—Mary Hahn vs. John Halverson. Trespass, $2,500. James T. Breen and I. G. Abbott, attys.
76,114—Asst. Suppressed.
76,115—Attach. Suppressed.
76,116—Garn. Suppressed.
76,117—N. W. Miller vs. Le Grand M. Mealang. Appeal.
76,118—Conrad Seipp Brewing Co. vs. Frederick Matthias. Asst., $300. Otto C. Butz, atty.
76,119—D. B. Fisk & Co. vs. Annie M. Miller. Asst., $503. Rich & Stone, attys.
76,120—North Chicago Mutual Savings and Building Asso. vs. August and Minna Rump. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $2,000. Brandt & Hoffmann, solrs.
76,121—John L. Ackerman vs. Charles H. Precht. Case, $10,000. N. M. Plotke, atty.
76,122—Alice F. Gray vs. Mrs. Lizzie Cook. Appeal.
76,123—Catharine O'Gorman vs. Thomas Lynch. Appeal.
76,124—Lillie Snedeker vs. Orlando W. Snedeker and Jane Snedeker. Bill for separate maintenance and for injunction. Sawin & Vanderploeg, solrs.
76,125—A. J. O'Leary vs. Lincoln Y. Cowl et al. Appeal.
76,126—H. Channon & Co. vs. Frederick Noedling and John Noedling. Appeal.
76,127—Jones Stationery Co. vs. Central Vermont Line Steamers. Appeal.
76,128—R. G. H. Huntington vs. Mary B. Edwards and Ebenezer Edwards. Appeal.
76,129—W. F. Orcutt vs. C. P. Boswell et al. Creditor's bill, $208. Gentleman, Richolson, Nolan, and Gilder, attys.
76,130—Fred Benthien vs. Thomas Middleton. Appeal.
76,131—Charles Foetisch vs. Dellie Foetisch. Bill for divorce. H. M. Paine, solr.
76,132—Charles A. Blair, use Lake View *Independent*, vs. William L. Blood. Appeal.
76,133—Charles B. Vernooy et al. vs. Walter L. Peck. Bill for resurvey. C. L. Easton, solr.
76,134—Emma Love vs. Richard Love. Bill for divorce. August Marx, solr.
76,135—North Chicago Mutual Savings and Building Association of Chicago vs. Patrick Powers et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $2,500. Brandt & Hoffmann, solrs.
B. R. 506—Edwin F. Rowland et al. vs. Samuel L. Brown et al. Petition to establish title. Thornton & Chancellor, attys.

JUDGMENT.

JUDGE GRINNELL—4,509, in re est. Joseph Peacock; judgt., $1,200.

DECREES.

JUDGE WATERMAN—In re petn. Michael Hentz; dec. adoption of child.
JUDGE TULEY—3,968, Mut. Benefit Life vs. Purdy; dec. pro. conf. against Herrick.—2,534, O'Leary vs. O'Leary; dec. sale.
JUDGE COLLINS—74,596, Anna A. Lilley vs. William Lilley; divorce.

County Court—New Suits.

8,435—Louis Sewing & Co. to Leopold Wolf. Volt. assgt. M. Salomon, atty.
8,436—R. W. Beach vs. J. W. Hernald. Appeal.

The Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 22, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Motions and set cases.
JUDGE HAWES—Cases from Judge Altgeld's call.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 4,541, 4,542, 4,546, 4,547, 4,551, 4,552, 4,553, 4,554, 4,555, 4,556, 4,557, 4,558, 4,559, 4,560, 4,561, 4,562, 4,564, 4,565, 4,566, 4,567, 4,568, 4,571, 4,572, 4,575, 4,576. No. 4,528 on trial.
JUDGE COLLINS—Arguments in Greene vs. Phenix Life Ins. Co. No call of calendar.
JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 2, Gary vs. Gary, on hearing.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Term Nos. 25, 118¼, 136, 149¼, 4,686, 4,688, 9,052, and 8¼ on trial.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Submitted cases and general business.
JUDGE GRINNELL—Calr. No. 2, first call. Nos. 151 to 202 inclusive. Trial call terms Nos. 4,494, 4,529, 4,462, 4,536, 4,544, 4,546, 4,547, 4,558, 4,561, 4,564, 4,569, 4,580, 4,582. No. 4,533 on trial.
JUDGE WATERMAN—No call. Condemnation case on trial.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No court.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court until further notice.
JUDGE GRESHAM—Out of city.
JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.
APPELLATE COURT—Call is 21 to 40 inclusive.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The supreme court convened today. The full bench was present, Chief Justice Shope presiding. The proceedings were:

15—Sanford vs. Kane; motion for leave to withdraw record of former term and file in answer to writ of error.
2 R. D.—Drier vs. The People; writ of error dismissed as per stipulation.
5 P. D.—Sykes vs. The People; motion by plaintiff in error for time to file briefs.
5—Harding vs. Durand; motion by defendant in error to dismiss for want of jurisdiction.
24 R. H.—Barling vs. Peters; motion for stay order.
10 R. H.—Illinois Central Railroad vs. Slater; petition for rehearing withdrawn.
4—People ex rel. vs. Board of Auditors; motion by respondents to continue for service.
40 A. D.—Chicago & Northwestern Railway vs. Johnson; dismissed by stipulation.
17 R. H.—North Chicago City Railway vs. Gastin; motion to secure petitions from files.
3—Dickison vs. Dickison; motion to continue for service.
12—Higgins vs. Sinclair; continued for service.
17—Stunz vs. Stunz; motion by defendant to dismiss.
18—Nichols vs. Atto; motion that same record, abstract, and briefs be used in No. 19.
25—Stearns vs. Reidy; motion to pass case to foot of docket for argument.
50—Cheltenham Improvement Company vs. Whitehead; motion to relax costs.
64—City of Lake View vs. Tate; motion for time to file abstracts and briefs.

Reform the Children.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your Sunday edition appears an article bearing upon a subject of great moment—viz.: "The care of dependent, neglected, and criminal children." No thoughtful citizen can afford to be indifferent to the existing conditions of society in Chicago today. The advance or decline of anarchy, riot, mob rule, etc., is, in a large measure, embodied in the solution of the great problems, "How to Control and Guide the Rising Generation," "Prevent Education in Crime," "Increase of Vagrancy," and "Dependence Upon the Public for Support."

To prevent these evils now does away with the necessity of punishing offenders at some future day. The time to check bad tendencies in child-growth is to begin early, when greater good can come as the result of welldirected effort and before vicious tendencies have become fixed and bad characteristics developed. While the solution of these problems is by no means easy yet the obstacles met can be overcome and an encouraging degree of success mark the result of thought and judicious action on the part of those directing such a movement.

Thinkers in this country are becoming more and more alive to the idea that if more attention was given to the rearing of homeless, or in many cases worse than homeless children, social conditions would soon show the good effects, and legislative bodies would not be obliged to listen to large number of pleas for funds with which to provide additional room in the poorhouses, jails, insane hospitals, and prisons, as is now the case.

Many good systems are now in successful operation. One method is to take children that are homeless or neglected, or from any cause dependent upon the public for support, and make them wards of the state, place them in institutions whose object shall be to stimulate every good purpose and blot out as far as possible all evil qualities they may possess. This is done by a careful classification of the children, so that families are formed and each group put in charge of an earnest, intelligent woman understanding child life. She as far as possible acts as mother, does personal work with each one, and endeavors to plant in him the desire for moral strength, respectability, and eventually reputable citizenship. In the large majority of cases this plan is a success and saves many children from a life of crime and general worthlessness.

In connection with this "home" feature of the work, good school advantages are provided, and while his character is being molded he is also being shown the need of education and knowledge. In short, the state becomes parent, and through its agents, the managers of the institution, endeavors to develop the child upon parallel lines to what would be found in a well regulated home.

Another plan goes a step further, and in addition to the work above mentioned the state seeks good homes for its wards in families and then looks after their interests until majority or until such time as they are regarded as capable of caring for themselves. This plan has many friends, and by many good authorities is deemed of more value than the one first mentioned.

The management of an institution has much to contend against, however, as a party of naturally bright boys, left to themselves, can devise more mischief and do more damage in an hour than can be repaired in weeks. A careful watch must be kept over them so that the black sheep of the flock are not allowed to pull down good boys and render the work of reform more difficult. These boys require careful supervision and personal work and perhaps separation from the others. Here lies one great objection to what is commonly denominated as "reform school" work. In many socalled "reformatories" children are thrown together without any classification whatever. One bad boy recites his experiences to his neighbor, and in return the neighbor is able to give him some ideas that are new to him. This exchange of ideas and experiences goes on and is aided by invention, so that when the lad is given his liberty he is a dangerous character, if he chooses to put his knowledge of wrong doing into practice. Even if he leaves his confinement with the intention of living as a reputable, lawabiding citizen, the fact of his being an ex-reform school boy renders him an object of suspicion and in many cases he becomes discouraged and drifts into channels with which he is already familiar and he is soon behind the bars of a prison, this time for some offense of even greater nature than before.

What the writer is endeavoring to show is that if this same boy could have been taken in hand before he became guilty of violation of the law and after his surroundings had become vicious and his opportunities for a criminal career well developed, the probabilities are that at his majority he would be found on the side of law and order with nothing in his history like a "reform school" experience, or possibly something even worse, to look back upon with regret and which perhaps would handicap him through life.

It is hardly reasonable to rate a boy of 10 or 12 years of age as a criminal, when his life has been passed among vagrants and a generally disreputable class, who in many cases have taught him that he must make his way through life by use of methods similar to those employed by his associates. That boy may never have seen any other phase of life; he has been taught to believe that "the world owes him a living"; he looks upon any prosperous citizen as an enemy, to defraud whom is serving the gods and not a sin. This same boy may have inherited low instincts and bad qualities, but facts will support the statement that if he could have been put under good influences at an early age the chances are that he would have reached manhood without ever having ranked as an offender, and probably his majority would find him a defender of justice, a credit to himself and his friends, and not a convict supported in some prison by tax upon the lawabiding citizens, helping to swell the amount of convict labor and keep wages of honest men below what they otherwise would be.

The writer hopes THE TRIBUNE will go farther into this matter of "preventive" work among children and let the weight of its influence be felt upon one of the greatest social problems of today.

F. W. MORGAN.

The Quebec Verdict Condemned.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 1.—The Dominion department of public works vigorously condemns the verdict of the coroner's jury at the inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Quebec landslide as based on false premises. The officials state that the Quebec engineer, in his report of 1881, made an alternative recommendation to build a revetment wall, which plan was faithfully carried out, and that by his omission to refer to this alternative plan he misled the jury.